The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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THE DISOBEDIENT JINN

By SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Refusal

The official statement from Nanking on the rumours circulated to the effect that the forthcoming People's Conference will be asked by General Chiang Kai-shek to discuss the election of a President of the Republic will, no doubt, have been carefully studied. The General makes a most appropriate retort to the mischief-makers. A movement to create a President of the Republic must come from a body of public opinion stimulated by consideration of the needs of the situation. The General himself would be "ready to accept such a post, despite whatever odium might be attaching to it, if the interests of the national revolution demand it." Although not convinced, at this moment, that the period of political tutelage requires a Chung-Tung, it may be gathered that he realizes the possibility of such a demand being made. Very properly he refuses to give his personal support to vague suggestions which merely encourage the venom of his critics. In some ways the position recalls that of the present Shah of Persia, some eight years ago. Riza Khan, by his military genius, had risen from the ranks to restore to Persia that ordered government to which she had been for long a stranger. With the disappearance of the Shah, he was urged to exchange the military dictatorship for the leadership of the nation. He refused to determine this question himself. He let circumstances develop the right thought.

The Yangtze Tradition

The announcement that yet another Scotsman is to hold the post of Rear-Admiral commanding the Yangtze Flotilla will gratify the pride of members of St. Andrew's Societies from Shanghai to Chungking. There may no longer be a St. Andrew's Society at Chungking, but at one time there was, although it is believed to have consisted of only two members. The first Rear-Admiral to hold such a position on the Yangtze was an Englishman—Rear-Admiral Borrett, a cousin of the Brigadier—but since his day there has been a series of Scots, to wit Rear-Admirals Maclachlan, Murray Anderson (now Vice-Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson), Cameron, Tweedie and MacLean, all from north of the Tweed, and now Rear-Admiral Rose, whose appointment has just been announced, is found to hail from Inverness. The tradition of the Yangtze, it may be taken for granted, will be further carried on because of the fact that the new Admiral has not only served in the past with Admiral MacLean, but that Admiral MacLean taught him to play the bagpipes.

Passing By

Three American marines walked by with a French soldier in their midst. A Russian gypsy in a dirty red dress and a handkerchief braiding her black locks dragged a smaller female edition of herself. Two British soldiers marched by followed by an Indian with a white puggaree and a suit of a curious blue who was trying to persuade them to let him to peer into their future. A white man with amazingly stiff bearing sauntered past while at his heels hurried a Japanese woman clad in a bright kimono of colour and design connoting the love of flowers and nature which distinguishes her race. There was a chatter of cackling voices as heads and tongues of a passing party of Russians moved in unison. A white-haired Russian peddling flowers from a basket dragged one weary leg after another and gazed dismally at a Chinese in the same business. A Chinese funeral procession moved monotonously with flying banners and tuneless music and one mourner broke ranks to buy some sweet sugar cane—a real definition of the quick and the dead. All of that was seen on a spring morning from the open door of a barber shop in Avenue Joffre.

A Leading Case

The judgment of the Court of Consuls, in dismissing the case brought by Mr. S. M. Edwards against the Shanghai Municipal Council, is most important. It puts on record an authoritative definition of the terms on which the servants of the Council are engaged. The suit, in fact, will probably rank as a leading case. After studying the evidence as reported, there can be little surprise that the Consuls have decided that Mr. Edwards failed to make good his claim. His success would have endowed service in the Council with a permanency to which the civil service under the British Government are not entitled. The judgment itself is diffuse, as would be expected from a document to which representatives of five different nationalities have contributed. It makes the essential points clear. While, on personal grounds, Mr. Edwards will have much sympathy in his disappointment, it is difficult to avoid satisfaction that the Consuls have upheld the Council. Any other result would have most gravely prejudiced the efficiency of its service.

School Debates

The other day a young woman possessing a relation in Shanghai wrote all the way from England to give the thrilling information that she was taking part in a school debate on the subject of the suitability of a "Western Education for the Eastern Mind". She cryptically added: "I am opposing". The controversy over Oxford and Cambridge formed the material on which subsequent letters were based, so that the result of the debate remains wrapt in mystery. What fourteen-year olds do in England there is no reason why their contemporaries and coevals should not attempt in Shanghai. That is the substance of the argument so well put in the correspondence columns to-day by "Another American", whose general observations are also deserving of consideration. Even the debates of the Oxford Union, often obtain a publicity beyond their merits, but no one attaches importance to them.

An Unpleasant Affair

Only a few days ago the Chief Secretary of the Public Safety Bureau intimated that strict instructions had been given to the Chinese Police to exercise discrimination and courtesy in carrying out their duties. The report which appears in another column suggests that these instructions, to put it mildly, are not being interpreted correctly. It will be noted that representations are likely to be made from responsible authorities in regard to this incident, and, therefore, there is no need at this moment to discuss it at great length. It is obvious, however, that on the bare facts, as related, the party of foreign ladies and gentlemen was subjected to treatment which but for the strict restraint shown by them might have led to a most regrettable issue. As it is, the affair seems to call for very prompt investigation, for unless some measures can be adopted for preventing molestation of this kind, the problem of preserving peace and order in the Settlement will become gravely complicated.

As Others See Us

A scene which would have rejoiced the heart of the poet who appealed to some power to give us the "giftie" to see ourselves as others see us took place on a recent evening on the Bund. The place was the corner outside the Palace Hotel. The time about 7 p.m. The occasion the first liberty leave of some of the men from the newly arrived Northumberland Fusiliers. Opposite to the men the Cathay Hotel towered away into the sky like a gigantic bee-hive. The sight of it stopped the men in their tracks. "Eee lad!" said one. "That's a big building." "Nay, it's na so big," replied the sceptic in the party. "Dussent thou think it's a big building, Jake?" the first observer appealed to another mate. "Aye, it's a big building," Jake replied. "It's na so big," maintained the sceptic. "Well, lad, it seems a big building," the first speaker went on, conceding a point. "It's na such a big building as it seems," replied the sceptic, scoring a direct hit. "It looks a big building," suggested Jake tentatively. "It's na so big as it looks, lad," the opponent went on. "This isna England, remember." This unanswerable argument was enough for the first observer. "Aye, may be you're right. It's na such a big building after a.'"

A Gallant Failure

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. J. H. Ford in the cruel misfortune which has terminated his plucky effort to fly from England to Shanghai. In the region where the sun proved too strong for an aviator of the classic age, a snowstorm has dealt his Gipsy Moth a knockout blow. The possibility of his resuming his flight with another machine will not be dismissed but, after this rebuff, he can honourably decide to rely on the prosaic rail and sea route for the immediate purpose of his return to his work here. The growing popularity of the aeroplane as a means of transit seems to be gaining remarkable strength in England and the impending inauguration of the Junker service between China and Europe will give another stimulus to the notion of spending even the shortest leave in haunts other than those over which the vagaries of the tael preside.

A Great Loss

The death of Dr. J. Anderson will come as a great shock to Shanghai. It represents a serious loss to the profession of which he was so distinguished a member. In another column will be found an appreciation of the work which he has done since his comparatively recent arrival here and of the services which he rendered to medical science generally and to the Empire in the Great War. Under the auspices of the Lester Trust, he was carrying on most valuable research operations. Indeed it is credibly asserted that he was on the point of making a remarkable discovery in regard to the meningitis germ. This makes it additionally sad that, in the prime of life, he should be taken away from the work which he loved. It is more than probable that, had he been less devoted to his calling and more solicitous of his personal health, he might have shaken off the illness to which he succumbed.

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CHINESE POLITICS

TACHI DISASTER PROTEST

Charges Against Soldiers by Shipping Guild: Petition to Nanking

Nanking, Mar. 24.

The allegation that the recent disaster to the ill-fated s.s. Tachi was caused by the negligence of certain soldiers who, in disregard of the ship's regulations and the remonstrances of the officers, had forced their way into a room reserved exclusively for the storage of combustible articles is made in petitions despatched yesterday by the Shanghai Shipowners' Guild to General Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang, respectively Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Army.

The petition urges that a circular order be issued to the various military units throughout the country instructing that soldiers travelling on board ship must hereafter strictly abide by the regulations of the shipping company concerned, and that should any untoward accident be caused as a result of disorderly conduct of the soldiers, the responsible military authorities having jurisdiction over such undisciplined soldiers shall be held liable for all loss and damage caused.

The petition says that according to the report of Captain Wu Szefong of the ill-fated vessel, several scores of soldiers belonging to the Huai River Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps boarded the ship when it called at Tien Sen Harbour. Seeing that there was no room in the ordinary berths, they forced their way, in spite of the strong remonstrances of the officers, into a room reserved exclusively for the storage of combustible material (*sulphur*). The room in question was surrounded by railing, to keep off passengers. The strict observance of this rule is considered absolutely necessary to prevent accidents. The explosion occurred within half an hour after the soldiers had forced their way into the forbidden area.

This report of the Captain on the causes of the disaster, the petition alleges, has been corroborated by many survivors.

In a separate petition, the Guild urges that squads of military police be detailed to the various steamers plying between Shanghai and Hankow in order to prevent the forcible embarkation of rowdies disguised as soldiers.

It is pointed out that there have been frequent cases since last winter of bands of rowdies, under the disguise of soldiers, making forcible entry on board merchant vessels. Not only have they refused to pay the fares but their conduct has been so outrageous and offensive that a great number of passengers have been compelled to shun the native vessels and travel instead by foreign steamers. The loss thus caused to the Chinese companies is almost incalculable.

The petition says that when military operations were in progress, the Chinese companies had readily offered their vessels for the transportation of troops. Serious as the loss had been, the companies had however no reason to complain. Now that peace and unification have been restored, they ask that all obstacles be removed in the way of a revival of their business.

The petition also suggests that as these bands of rowdies are sometimes too strong for the military police to cope with unaided, the military and police authorities at the various ports of call be instructed to despatch, upon receipt of reports from the companies, strong detachments of police or soldiers to the wharves for the arrest and rounding up of those rowdies who cause trouble.—Kuo Min.

MUTUAL HELP NEEDED

Sir A. Salter on Present Depression

Nanking, Mar. 26.

Sir Arthur Salter, the Chief of the Finance and Economic Section of the League of Nations, was the guest of honour at a tiffin given at the International Club to-day. Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Industry, presided.

Speaking on the subject of the world-wide depression in trade, Sir Arthur stated that the solution of that depression required world-wide co-operation, both in study and in action. He sounded an optimistic note, however, in expressing his full confidence that the depression could be solved.

He pointed out that the present crisis was due to over-production and not to general poverty. Once the crisis was over, he said, the world would experience the biggest economic boom in history, which would result in a higher standard of living and general prosperity all round.

The present depression, he continued, was world-wide and specially serious because it was aggravated by certain special circumstances. In the first place the modern producer had to over-estimate demand. Over-production led to falling prices but low prices did not stimulate demand. Furthermore, the estimates of producers for luxuries, as against necessities, were very much greater than in previous years and the demand for luxuries, was always less stable.

Again, the highly industrialized society of to-day had greater difficulty in adjusting itself to times of economic depression. In earlier years, when business was conducted on a smaller scale, production could be stopped at once in case of over-production, but nowadays industrial concerns were so powerful that they would not bow to economic depression.

Speculation in stocks and shares, added Sir Arthur, always exaggerated the rise and fall in business conditions. Currency troubles also constituted a considerable factor in the present depression. There was no reason to believe, he said, that the supply of gold was inadequate for the use of gold as a basis of currency throughout the world, but the present supply was inadequate owing to the immobility of gold in certain parts of the world.

Modern financial transactions required a daily settlement of accounts either by the exchange of goods, the borrowing of money from abroad or by the export of gold.

The present tariff policies of certain countries, he stated, tended to impede the progress of natural economic forces. As a result of political fear and political unrest in certain parts of the world, there was a good deal of mistrust in lending countries. This discouraged the investment of money abroad. The League of Nations was working towards the removal of such obstacles.

The League, concluded Sir Arthur, was studying the present depression together with experts of various countries, but the depression might be solved by natural forces before a solution could be formulated by the League. In such case the result of the present investigations would be used to solve future problems.—Reuter.

NANKING'S NEW BOND ISSUE

$80,000,000 Short Term Loan Floated

Nanking, Mar. 28.

A mandate was issued to-day by the National Government promulgating a set of regulations governing the issue of the new national loan to be known as the "20th Year Customs (Duty) Short-Term Treasury Notes" for the amount of $80,000,000.

The notes will bear interest at 8 per mille per mensem (9.6 per cent. per annum), and will be offered for public subscription as from April 1 at 98.

Redemption of the entire issue will be completed in equal monthly instalments within a period of 100 months, i.e., by the end of July, 1939. Redemption will commence from the first month of issue. At the end of each and every month, one-hundredth of the total issue will be redeemed, plus interest.

A definite portion of the increased Customs revenue will be earmarked and deposited monthly with the Central Bank by the Inspector-General of Customs in accordance with the amount specified in the amortization table for the account of the Sinking Fund Committee to meet the requisite payments on due dates.—Kuo Min.

BOXER INDEMNITY TRUSTEES

Personnel of Board to Handle Funds

Nanking, Mar. 27.

The National Government announced to-day the appointment of the members of the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Funds. The five British members are:—

Mr. Calder Marshall, of Shanghai; Mr. Kenneth Cantlie; Mr. N. S. Brown, of Butterfield & Swire; Mr. W. W. Hornell, vice-chancellor of the Hongkong University; and Mr. W. H. Donald, advisor to Chang Hsueh-liang.

The ten Chinese members are:—Li Shu-hua, of the Ministery of Education, Huang Han-lien, of the Ministry of Railways, Chen Chen-chun, of the National Reconstruction Commission, Tseng Yun-fu, of the Ministry of Finance, T. L. Soong, brother of T. V. Soong, and manager of a local Bank, Tseng Yan-fu, vice-chairman of the National Reconstruction Board, Chu Chia-hua, chancellor of the Central University, Yeh Kung-cho, a former Minister of Communications, Wang Chia-chen, vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, and Chen Chi-chu, chief of the Finance Bureau of Kiangsu.

Mr. Chu Chia-hua will act as chairman of this board of Trustees.

Mar. 28.

The National Government to-day promulgated a set of regulations the organizations and functions of the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund.

The regulations are comprised of the following 15 articles:

1. For the administration of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund a Board of Trustees is appointed by the National Government. The Board will be under the Executive Yuan of the National Government.

2. There shall be 10 Chinese and five British members on the Board.

3. The functions of the Board shall be in accordance with the Note exchanged on September 19, 1930, between the Chinese Foreign Office and the British Minister to China.

4. The term of office shall be three years. One-third of the first Board of Trustees shall hold office for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years. This shall be decided by drawing lots. The members will be eligible for reappointment.

5. In case a member resigns the substitute member shall serve only the rest of the term of the resigned member.

6. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Any decision of the Board must be passed by at least half of the members present at the meeting.

7. The head office of the Board shall be in Nanking, but meeting places may be designated from time to time by the Board.

8. The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the National Government. A vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer shall be elected by members of the Board.

9. The Board may engage clerks and assistants if necessary.

10. The office of the members shall be honorary, but their travelling expenses shall be reimbursed.

11. The expenditures of the Board shall be appropriated from the Fund under administration.

12. At the end of every fiscal year the Board shall submit a report to the Executive Yuan of the National Government for examination.

13. The by-laws of the Board shall be drafted by the Board and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

14. The above regulations may be revised by order of the National Government.

15. The above regulations shall be effective as from the date of promulgation.—Reuter.

Russian Share for Lunghai

Nanking, Mar. 26.

It was decided at a meeting of the Central Political Council yesterday to use two-thirds of the Russian Returned Boxer Indemnity fund for the completion of the Lunghai railway. If the amount proves insufficient a third of returned Italian Boxer Indemnity funds will be drawn on.

The Council also arranged that $5,000,000 be taken from the remaining third of the Russian returned indemnity as security for the issue of $10,000,000 worth of Bonds for the development of educational and agricultural enterprises.

Another third of the Italian returned indemnity is to be used as security for the issue of Government bonds in connection with the reconstruction of the national capital.

These decisions have been referred to the Finance, Economic, Educational and Political committees for examination.—Reuter.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR CHINA

Government Staffs Must Wear Home Products

Nanking, Mar. 22.

An order of the National Government to all organs directly under its control instructs that all government employees be encouraged to use woollen materials of native manufacture as an example to the people, in order that plans of the Ministry of Industry for establishment of woollen mills may be a success.

The order states that the Ministry, in conformity with a resolution of the recent National Industrial and Commercial Conference, is drawing up a project for the establishment of woollen mills in the north-west and the east. According to the resolution, the Government will furnish the necessary capital for factories in the north-west. In the east factories are to be opened in Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin and private interests will be encouraged to invest in such enterprises.

The resolution also called for the improvement of the grade of wool at present available as well as for the enlistment of experts on this line so as to ensure the success of the scheme.

According to an order of the Ministry of Education to the various Provincial Departments and Municipal Bureaux of Education, beginning from the next academic year (September) all students should wear uniforms so as to cultivate the habit of discipline and the virtue of thrift. Two sets of uniforms for summer and winter wear are to be worn, the material of which must be of native manufacture.—Kuo Min.

TIBETAN TROOPS ON THE MOVE

Invasion of New Szechuan Border Province

Nanking, Mar. 24.

The Government has received a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce in Hsi-Kang, the recently-created province which divides Szechuan from Tibet, stating that Tibetan troops have invaded the province.

The telegram declares that severe fighting is now proceeding between the invaders and the provincial militia and urges the National Government to take action immediately.

According to the message, the Government troops in Szechuan have refused to intervene as they have not received orders from the Central Government. Hsi-Kang was formerly known as the Western Marches of Szechuan.—Reuter.

PRIEST DIES IN CAPTIVITY

Death of Rev. C. Tierney in Kiangsi

Shanghai, Mar. 29.

Information has been received by the St. Columban's Mission here that the Rev. C. Tierney died in captivity at Kienchang, Kiangsi, about March 5.

Father Tierney was captured by bandits at Kienchang in November last. His long confinement and the hardships he suffered undermined his health and very considerable anxiety had been felt by his friends on this account during recent weeks. Early this month the bandits announced that the Father would be killed unless a ransom was immediately forthcoming. The Kiangsi Government then sent $2,000 to the Mission and this was handed over to the bandits but it did not satisfy them. Having received the $2,000 they demanded another $11,000 for the Father's release.

No details of how Father Tierney met his end are known.—Reuter.

Missionaries Still Captive

Peking, Mar. 25.

The last news regarding the Protestant Missionaries, Messrs. Nelson and Tvedt, who are being held by Red bandits in Anhui, is that messengers who were attempting to get through to them under the protection of the local militia were robbed on the way and apparently did not succeed in reaching the captive.—Reuter.

CHINA'S STAND ON EXTRA'LITY

Settlement Before May 5 Prophesied

Nanking, Mar. 25.

That the National Government is seeking the complete and unconditional abolition of foreign extraterritoriality in China and is not prepared to agree to any proposal for gradual and piece-meal abolition was intimated by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, in an interview with press representatives yesterday.

Dr. Wang said: "The Government is determined to effect a complete settlement of the question before May 5. Judging from the favourable and sympathetic attitude of the various Powers concerned, there is a reasonable probability of the Government's hope being realized.

"As to the proposal of gradual and regional abolition reported to have been made by certain Powers, the Government will under no circumstances agree to it. What we seek is complete and unconditional abolition.

"The detailed regulations governing lawsuits affecting resident foreign nationals have already been drafted by the Judicial Yuan in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will be promulgated and declared effective when the Foreign Powers concerned have made known their final stand."

A meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Political Council was held yesterday to discuss the extraterritoriality question. A detailed report on the progress of the negotiations with the six interested Powers was submitted by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

After careful consideration, the meeting, it is reported, decided that the negotiations be carried on in accordance with the measures originally adopted so that a complete settlement of the question might be reached before May 5.—Kuo Min.

NEW SPECIAL TAX IN NORTH

Likely to Come Into Force During April

Peking, Mar. 23.

Mr. Ching Yao-yen, Financial Commissioner of Chihli, returned to Peking yesterday and in an interview with Chinese press men he stated that the regulations governing the new special tax, which is to take the place of likin, would be referred to the Central Political Council on March 25 and would probably come into force at the beginning of April. He said also that some arrangements had been made with regard to the expenses connected with the partial demobilization of the Shansi forces.

It is reported in private circles that Mr. Ching is negotiating with Chinese bankers here and in Tientsin for a loan of $1,000,000 for the above purpose, but nothing of this nature was divulged at the interview.—Reuter.

MARSHAL WU PEI-FU

Nanking to Send Him Abroad as "Investigator"

Peking, Mar. 26.

The name of Marshal Wu Pei-fu crops up from time to time in the Chinese press. Two or three months ago he was said to be behind the invasion of Shensi from Szechuan, but this was never verified. It is now said that he has sent a delegate to Nanking asking permission to go abroad to "investigate reconstruction methods."

The local papers say that the Nanking Government will give its consent and will furnish the large sum of $100,000 for his travelling expenses.—Reuter.

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS

Cost of British Training Paid by Nanking Government

London, Mar. 23.

Replying to Captain Peter MacDonald, Conservative member for the Isle of Wight, in the House of Commons to-day, in regard to the arrangement made with the Nationalist Government of China for the training of the Chinese Navy, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. C. G. Ammon, stated that the Chinese National Government were paying the actual cost to the British Government.—Reuter.

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DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Government Attacks in Many Areas

Peking, Mar. 25.

A large number of reports are now coming in of the fighting between the Government forces and the Red bandits in many provinces, but claims and counter-claims are conflicting and it is so far hard to determine the exact situation. General Ho Ying-chin ordered a general offensive against the Communists on March 21, but it is too soon yet for any decisive results to follow from it. An official communique is expected to be issued in Nanking before long.

It is again reported in the local press that General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Kiangsi, has resigned owing to his failure to suppress the bandits and the reports now add that General Sun Lien-chung, the ex-Kuominchun general who recently was sent to Kiangsi with his forces from Tsining, Shantung, will be made chairman instead.

Some trouble has been caused recently in Shantung, near Lincheng, the centre of the famous bandit outrage in 1923, where the brother of Sun Mei-yao, who headed the force of bandits then which captured the passengers from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway express, is leading a brigand gang. General Tsao Fu-lin and the 29th Division, under orders from General Han Fu-chu, the Shantung Chairman, have left for that area to suppress this party

Mar. 26.

The pressure of Government troops upon the Communist bandits seems to be making itself felt in some areas at least.

Some Red forces were recently hard pressed in Kiangsi and driven across into North Fukien where they attacked several towns. They have now been pressed by Fukien provincial forces near Chungan and have been driven back again towards the Kiangsi border.

General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, who was recently ousted and then asked to return to his post, is reported in the Chinese press to have wired to the Central Government stating that all is now normal in Yunnanfu.—Reuter.

Traffic Resumes on P. H. Line

Hankow, Mar. 23.

Through traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway was resumed on Saturday as a result of generally improved conditions in the railway zone. These include the completion of the repairs on the bridge near Kwangshui and the clearance of Reds from the line in the Huayuan, Siaokan and Kwangshui districts.

The 1st Air Squadron carried out extensive bombing operations against the Reds in these districts. This was followed by an attack launched by the fresh troops of the 11th Division from Yochow.

The Hankow Post Office issued a notice to-day to the effect that mails to Peking were being forwarded by the Peking-Hankow Railway in the normal manner.

The 34th Division, according to the Central News Agency, recently suffered heavy losses in a fight against the Reds near Siaohochi and besides being badly cut up also lost its divisional commander, who was killed. By orders of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Hankow they have been ordered to withdraw for garrison duty along the Han River, their place being taken by the newly arrived 11th Division.—Reuter.

Hankow, Mar. 25.

Indicating the extent of fighting between Government forces and Communist-Bandit troops in the Peking-Hankow railway zone 300 wounded soldiers were brought to Hankow for treatment to-day.

It is now estimated that no less than 50,000 Government troops are engaged in the effort to suppress the Communist-Bandit forces in the latest danger zone. Additional reenforcement are to be sent to the Hupeh-Honan border as fast as they arrive.

Yesterday fresh troops attached to the 11th Division arrived from up the river and they were sent by train at once to the bandit infested area.

The outlaws, even with a bitter military campaign in progress, are threatening Hupeh province. They are known to have established a Soviet form of government at several points and their present fight is being waged in an attempt to established a Bolshevik regime in the Wuhan area.

Wild rumours are trickling through the rigid censorship which has been established. In view of the atrocities committed by the "Reds" at Changsha last year there is grave anxiety in many quarters here.

The absence of authentic, uncensored news adds to the gravity of the fears.

Military authorities are continuing to employ aeroplanes extensively in their campaign against the bandits and, according to official dispatches, the aerial raids have proved effective in breaking up lawless units. Aviators report that their activities have forced the Communists to withdraw from Loshan out of North Hupeh.

Usually reliable sources report that General Yueh Wei-chin, commander of the 14th Division, is still in the hands of the bandits. His captors are demanding Mex. $3,000,000 ransom, it is learned.

The Central News Agency, an official organ, reports that the bridge at Tunghuantien, which was destroyed by bandits last week, is being heavily guarded. It was the destruction of this bridge which for a time disrupted all services over the Peking-Hankow Railway Service has now been completely restored.

Among the entirely unconfirmed reports current here is one to the effect that poison gas is being used against the bandits in both Hupeh and Kiangsi.—United Press.

CHINESE SILVER INQUIRY

Official Assistance for Senator Oddie

Washington, Mar. 28.

In his study of the silver situation in China Senator Tasker L. Oddie, Republican of Nevada, a great white metal producing state, will have the assistance of American diplomatic, consular and commercial agents in the Far East, it was announced here to-day.

Senator Oddie is now en route to Shanghai by way of the Panama Canal. At his office it was announced to-day that the Departments of State and Commerce have instructed their field officers in China to co-operate thoroughly with Senator Oddie in compiling information.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Robert P. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce, have assured Senator Oddie that in connection with his study of the silver situation in the Orient he will be aided by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister to China, Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache in China, as well as by the various American consular agents and the United States trade commissioners.

Senator Oddie, with Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, is interested in stimulating Sino-American trade and in increasing and stabilizing silver values through a white metal loan to China. On his present tour Senator Oddie also will visit the Philippine Islands and Japan.—United Press.

NATIONALIST WAVE SWEEPING CHINA

Dr. C. C. Wu on Influence of American Ideas

Hartford, Mar. 26.

The Nationalist movement is sweeping China "like an irresistable wave," Dr. Wu Chao-shu, the Chinese Minister to the United States, declared here to-day. It is largely American-inspired, the diplomat said.

In his address before a gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association Dr. Wu cited the influence of Abraham Lincoln on the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"American ideas," said Dr. Wu, "are entering China in a great influx and they are finding a ready acceptance.

"This is due to the fundamental Democratic likeness of the people of China and America. They are similar in their humour and in the absence of religious intolerance.

"China is not afraid of Americanism. She desires to absorb its suitable and useful qualities so that they may be grafted on her own civilization."—United Press.

CHINESE EGG DUTY

San Francisco, Mar. 26.

The Western Egg Producers' Association to-day addressed a letter to the Federal Tariff Commission asking that the duty on Chinese eggs be raised from G.$18 a pound to G.$27 a pound.

A flood of eggs imported from China into the United States last year, the letter states, cost the Western Egg Producers G.$200,000,000.—United Press.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TO LOANS

Foreign Capital Welcomed on Conditions

Hartford, Mar. 26.

China's economic development and her attitude toward foreign loans and toward foreign capital were described here to-day in an address delivered by Dr. Wu Chao-chu, the Chinese Minister to the United States.

Dr. Wu outlined in detail the vast problem confronting China as she proceeds to the task of constructing railways and highways, waterways and steel works.

"China is facing her problems," said Dr. Wu. "She has modestly launched city planning projects. She is seeking to rehabilitate her present railways, to build new ones, to construct highways, encourage aerial development and build new industries.

"Foreign capital is welcomed in China—but with safeguards to the Chinese. These safeguards are made necessary because in the matter of receiving foreign loans and in welcoming foreign capital China has in the past had some very unhappy experiences."

Dr. Wu said that China will, in the future, scrutinize all agreements providing for investment of foreign capital within her boundaries and providing for extension of foreign loans to her. She will, Dr. Wu said, eliminate from future agreements all possibility of political domination and economic exploitation.

"Subject to this sort of understanding," Dr. Wu continued, "we are ready to offer terms which will bring generous profit to foreign investors."

Last night Dr. Wu addressed the Chamber of Commerce at Providence, Rhode Island, on the economic development of China and the American inspiration to the Chinese Nationalist movement. His speech to-day was delivered at the Hartford Y.M.C.A.—United Press.

CHINA'S GREATEST PROBLEMS

Gen. Chiang on Extrality and People's Convention

Nanking, Mar. 30.

General Chiang Kai-shek laid stress on the importance of extrality abolition and the People's Convention when he addressed this morning's weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial service audience.

He said these two problems were the most important tasks now facing the National Government. The Convention, to be held in May, would discuss the unequal treaties and also the adoption of a provisional constitution.

The National Government, he said, was especially anxious about the abolition of unequal treaties. Whether the attitude of the foreign powers was genuine or not would be proved within the 35 days to elapse before the opening of the People's Convention by the result of negotiations that were now proceeding, he declared.—Reuter.

THE ECONOMIC MISSION

Satisfied with Results of Visit to China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Mar. 28.

Sir Ernest Thompson's economic mission to the Far East is officially satisfied with the result of its visit.

The general finding is that China needs peace and not loans.

Members of the Commission do not believe that the proposed American loan project, which has been dropped since silver has risen, would be of the slightest assistance in the stabilization of silver.

They further express the view that British trade should be placed on a competitive basis as an essential in improving British trade in the Far East.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MISSION TO CHINA

Captain H. T. Baillie Grohman, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N., chief of the British Naval Mission to China, arrived in Shanghai by the str. Rajputana yesterday and is staying at the Astor House. He holds the rank of Commodore in the Chinese Navy, and has come to take part in its reorganization. Commodore Baillie Grohman was not accompanied by any other members of the Mission.

REFUSED ADMISSION TO RUSSIA

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang Unable to Enter Soviet

Mukden, Mar. 30.

Soviet Russia has refused to grant General Feng Yu-hsiang, defeated warlord, admission to her territory, according to information obtained here to-day by the Nippon Dempo correspondent from what is described as a "reliable source."

Reports declare that the Moscow Government rejected the request of General Feng that he be allowed to enter Soviet Russia on the grounds that such action might jeopardize the success of the pending Sino-Russian negotiations over the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other matters.

Peking advices declare that General Feng is still finding refuge in a Shansi village. He is described as having retired completely from military and political activities. Recently reports that General Feng was planning to join General Yen Hsi-shan, his former Shantung ally, have been denied.—United Press.

IMPORTATION OF AEROPLANES

Ministry of War Drafts New Regulations

A series of regulations governing the importation of aeronautical materials have been published by the Administrative Yuan, which are of especial interest at this time when consignments of aeroplanes and aeronautical equipment are being imported to Shanghai. The more important articles of the series are as follow:—

Government organs or merchants intending to import aeronautical materials (including aeroplanes and equipment used for aviation purposes) from foreign countries shall, prior to importing such, submit to the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of War applications containing particulars concerning the names of the purchasers, reasons for such purchases, uses for aeronautical materials and the places where such materials will be put into use, description, quantity, value and category of goods it is desired to import, names and addresses of manufacturers and date of the manufacture of the aeronautical materials.

Those who have entered into contracts with foreign firms or native merchants for the purchase of aeronautical materials should submit copies of their contracts with their applications to the Ministry of War for examination and such contracts shall not come into force until they have been approved by that Ministry, regardless of whether they have been signed or not.

The Ministry of War shall have the right to prohibit the importation of either the whole or part of such consignments but, should sanction be granted for the importation of aeronautical materials, the Ministry shall issue permits in this respect to applicants.

Purchasers who have obtained permits from the Ministry of War shall apply to the Ministry of Finance for "importation huchao" and submit similar details, as well as the names of the consignors and consignees, the names of ships or railways by which such materials are to be transported, the port of destination, etc. All "importation huchao" shall remain in force for three months beginning from the date of their issue.

Foreign firms which have not registered with the Chinese Government shall submit their applications to the Ministry of War through their respective Consuls and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Due import duty shall be paid on imported aeronautical materials unless otherwise provided by the Government.

Officials of the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of War may, whenever necessary, co-operate with the Customs in examining aeronautical equipment upon their arrival in China.

Imported aeronautical materials may be confiscated by order of the Government if the consignees fail to hold Government permits or "importation huchao." If, through the machinations of purchasers, the imported materials are found to differ from those stipulated in the permits and "importation huchao" or if any materials described as samples are found to be for other purposes, such materials shall be confiscated and the Customs duty shall be paid by the purchasers.

DEMOBILIZATION OF SHANSI TROOPS

Marshal Chang to Provide $1,500,000 a Month

Peking, Mar. 24.

The local papers assent that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has promised to provide $1,500,000 a month towards demobilization and that he has recently wired to General Shang Chen, the Shansi Chairman, reiterating this promise. It is believed, however, that little if any money has been forwarded either from Mukden or Nanking to Shansi since the Tientsin Conference and therefore the numerous troops in the once "Model Province" are said to be getting mor and more behind in their pay.

It is now asserted that Mr. Ching Yao-yen, the special commissioner of the Ministry of Finance, has been authorized to raise a loan from the native bankers of Hopei to be used for demobilization purposes in Shansi. The local papers say that the negotiations for this loan are proceeding rapidly and favourably but that the details as to security, cannot yet be published.—Reuter.

SINO-NICARAGUAN TREATY

Equal Rights Agreement Negotiated

Balboa, Mar 27.

Dr. Li Shih-chung, the Chinese minister to Panama, to-day returned to Balboa from Managua, Nicaragua, to announce that with the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister he has negotiated a treaty under which Chinese in Nicaragua are granted equal rights with all other foreigners.

The terms of the new treaty provide that Chinese shall be allowed free entry into Nicaragua, that there be no restriction against their residence there and that they be subject to no discriminatory taxes.

Dr. Li said he hopes soon to conclude similar treaties with other Central American countries.—United Press.

CONSTITUTION DRAFT COMPLETED

Nanking, Mar. 24.

The official Central News Agency states that the first draft of the provisional constitution has been completed. It includes seven chapters and 68 articles.

The first chapter deals with the fundamental principles of the constitution, the second outlines the rights of the people and their obligations, while the third outlines the political tutelage programme.

The fourth chapter deals with the people's livelihood, the fifth defines the power of the Central Government and of local government and the sixth deals with the organization of the National Government. The seventh chapter is devoted to miscelaneous questions.

It is understood, says the Central News Agency, that the five-Yuan system will be continued.—Reuter.

CHINESE FIRE ON JAPANESE

Serious Incident Averted in Manchuria

Tokyo, Mar. 30.

A message received here from Mukden states that trouble has cropped up between Chinese and Japanese near Mukden owing to Chinese Police having fired 30 shots at a party of 80 Japanese soldiers engaged in practice in the railway zone last night.

Following the shots the Japanese charged and surrounded a Chinese Police station. They seized two machine-guns and eleven revolvers.

An amicable settlement of the incident was reached this afternoon, states the report, through the intervention of the Japanese consul. The Chinese have apologised for the firing, it is stated, and the Japanese troops have returned the arms they seized.

The Chinese explanation, says the report, is that the Police mistook the Japanese for bandits.—Reuter.

DR. Chu Min-yi, the well-known Kuomintang scientist, will leave here for Peking on Friday to head the Chinese members of the Trans-Asian Scientific Expedition which is to explore the northwestern provinces of China.

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TAKING STOCK

Mar. 31.

The murder of Father Tierney is another tragedy which stands as a poignant reminder of the dominance of bandit rule in Kiangsi and other parts of China. The Government, no doubt, will contend that their efforts to secure the martyred priest's release were unexpectedly baulked at the last moment. It cannot, however, be overlooked that the Father's captivity dates from November last and the tragedy might have been averted if greater promptitude and more effective measures had been employed by the Provincial authorities. The magnitude of the Government's task in dealing with the bandit menace is recognized. The essence of the problem is speed. Moreover, while Chinese as well as foreigners are in danger of their lives in the bandit-ridden areas, the need for rapidity of action is enhanced by the knowledge that the longer the bandits enjoy immunity so much the more readily will they be able to obtain recruits to the communist creed. In the Yangtze valley the action of the Government has led to a slight improvement in the situation. Government troops have been posted at certain points along the river. At Shasi, at Kiukiang and at Yochow it is reported that military posts have been established. They are, however, mainly on the North bank of the river; indeed it is only at Temple Hill, where the bandits were driven out a few days ago, that Government troops actually hold ground on the south bank. On that bank the bandits have dug trenches which will, in due course, be affected by rain but, at the moment, they constitute a serious embarrassment to those engaged in the work of restoring order. Recent developments on the Peking-Hankow line have been disturbing and suggest that much has to be done before Honan can be cleared. Kiangsi and parts of Hunan are still under bandit control. The news that strong Kuominchun troops have been despatched to the former province is cheering. If these hardened campaigners maintain their reputation some impression should be made on the situation there.

Attention should again be called to the methods employed by the bandit-communists. They have an organization which functions by no means badly. They pay their troops. They manage to secure to the people immunity from taxation and from high prices of food. These benefits probably are fleeting but, in these days, the long-suffering victims of years of conflict are not disposed to cavil at the ephemeral benefit. They are certainly reluctant to believe that it is transcended by any to be secured from a Government which is unable, apparently, to assert its authority away from the big centres of population. The advantages which the bandits possess in their mobility and capacity for retreating into inaccessible mountain areas in the west, at the least sign of pursuit, must necessarily impose on the Government's commanders an obligation to exercise a very high standard of military skill. No task is more difficult for the General Staff of even the most highly-equipped army than that of coping with irregular troops versed in guerrilla warfare and operating in country naturally designed to favour that form of campaigning. This consideration adds force to the argument that rapid movement is essential. The mere establishment of troops in perimeter camps is, in the peculiar circumstances, fraught with grave danger. If the troops are kept in a state of inactivity, their exposure to the insidious propaganda of the Communists inevitably reduces their value as the days go by. Defections have been reported from more than one place in the last few weeks. Although, therefore, the fact that troops are being moved up the river and into the bandit zones is encouraging, there would be greater confidence if more definite signs were forthcoming of an intention to take the initiative and, having obtained it, to press the rounding up process to a rapid conclusion.

No doubt these factors are actively borne in mind at Nanking. There is no reason why the Government which has so successfully tackled the Northern revolt of last year should find the bandit problem beyond its powers to solve. The measures which have been announced indicate the firmness of Nanking's intention but it is natural that the accumulation of evidence, of Communist defiance, such as the rejection of the sum offered for the ransom of Father Tierney, should give rise to impatience, if not real apprehension. It will be appreciated that the Government have every incentive to determined action. Their political commitments which the approaching People's Conference brings prominently to the fore, depend for liquidation on their ability to show material results. It is an open secret that much energy is being expended on the settlement of issues with that end in view. Gestures have their value but they are liable to be judged in the light of the practical experience of those for whose benefit they are made. At this moment along an important stretch of the Yangtze junk and small boat traffic cannot operate because of the bandits' tenacity of their hold on the right bank of the river. The chaos in Kiangsi, the recent unrest in Honan and the slow progress of the bandit-suppression operations do not contribute to the potency of gestures, even if they be decorated with the most attractive political appeal. The severe handicaps imposed by the financial stringency and economic stress of the moment must be taken into account. Those handicaps, however, will be accentuated rather than reduced if there be not at some early date convincing evidence of a forward move. The creeping paralysis with which the interior is afflicted cannot be cured by anything but swift and resolute treatment. Unless that is speedily forthcoming the prospects ahead must lose what little brightness the past placidity of the last few weeks has enabled them to assume. The telegrams published to-day show that more encouraging reports have just been received from the scene of operations in Kiangsi and Hunan. It is to be hoped that this development will proceed unchecked.

A SYMPOSIUM

Mar. 26.

The combined efforts of the heads of the various departments of the Shanghai Municipal Council have produced the usual bulky volume of reports on the activities and adventures of the past year. In the main, the recital is of events which have been recorded, as they occurred, in the current chronicle of the Press. They call for no elaborate treatment. The plain lucidity of the method of reporting, the avoidance of exaggerated claims and the frank statement of defects requiring attention give the reports a special value of their own. They show, incidentally, that sound departmental methods are observed in the Council's administration. They suggest to the thoughtful reader that whatever criticism there may be of certain aspects of the Council's policy, the Settlement commands a corps of officials who uphold the high traditions of public service. Necessarily the reports contain guidance to the ratepayers on the question of future policy and on shortcomings which might be removed. The report on the Volunteer Corps, for example, is not pleasant reading for the British section of the community. The companies which are manned by British personnel appear to be sadly under strength, slack and inept in performance of their military duties. The reserve too is not supported as it should be. There can be no hesitation in forming an opinion on that point. As Lieutenant-Colonel Thoms caustically remarked the other day, the untrained man, in a time of emergency is a nuisance to others as well as to himself. If a man be trained, service in the reserve is an obligation of the lightest possible character. If he be untrained and too old or too occupied to undertake active service, enrolment in the reserve is an elementary precaution which demands from him the minimum of time and trouble. It is useless to argue that, in a time of emergency the British community will rally to the support of the Corps in full measure. On the face of it the report by Brigadier-General Orpen-Palmer indicates a state of affairs which the community should bestir themselves to remedy at the earliest possible moment.

The report by the Commissioner of Police contains a timely reference to Shanghai's "crime sheet." Abnormality obtains only in armed crime. The graphs show a healthy control by the police of the criminal population. The proportion of arrests to the number of crimes reported is by no means unsatisfactory—in fact in September the margin of difference was amazingly small: of 1,288 cases reported, 1,250 led to arrests. The large number of cases in which threatening letters were sent indicates the prevalence of violent crime of a specially dangerous kind. These cases account for 230 out of the 499 cases and for 41 out of 192 convictions of offences against persons. Armed robbery bulks unpleasantly large in the report. With armed highway robbery of all kinds, it accounts for 710 out of 2,875 cases reported of offences against persons and property and only 224 convictions (45 cases pending) are recorded. The Special Court's readiness to convict is recognized by the Commissioner of Police. The percentage of convictions is noted by the Municipal Advocate as 93.1 of the persons charged. It is a remarkable figure which requires caution in accepting as a true indication either of the Court's judicial capacity of the skill of the Municipal prosecutors. Criticism of the police on account of the prevalence of armed kidnapping is not justified by the figures. There are signs in the report of close attention to this matter. The Police must, however, be able to rely on cooperation from the public in a greater measure than has hitherto obtained. There is too a need for "an honest examination of the facts." Those facts have already been discussed in these columns. It is sufficient here to remark that, so long as administrations in neighbouring areas are unwilling to free themselves from the tyranny of the gang kings and, therefore, to cease to give refuge to kidnapping desperadoes, so long will the Settlement Police find their present job of prevention peculiarly difficult and complicated.

Weather, music, education, roads, ratepayers' oratory, parks, public health, fire brigade work all have their part in municipal enterprise expounded. Maestro Paci's glowing account of the work of the Municipal Orchestra provides the one departure from that restraint which as already noted, marks the general tenour of the departmental reports. An artist cannot be expected to write like a bureaucrat at any time. So let not the critics of the Orchestra take umbrage at the Maestro's exuberant trailing of his symphonic coat. In point of fact the Orchestra is a real asset to Shanghai and M. Paci's contentions, even when divested of their artistic intensity, remain well-founded. The Public Health report is specially interesting. It shows that very good work is done by the Department in every sphere. Indeed, when the plain facts of the Settlement's growth and situation are considered, the comparatively good bill of health is in itself a potent vindication of the Municipal Health Officers. The appearance of malaria as a portent to be considered is a little disturbing. Here public cooperation in the institution of recognized measures of prevention is necessary. Malaria is a scourge which, in an area well under control as Shanghai can be, can be eliminated. It is to be hoped that the Department will be well-supported in its proposed drive against the disease during the current year. Serious handicap to the work of protecting the health of the public lies in the absence of a compulsory system for the notification of communicable disease. The Council has successfully negotiated the obstacles to the registration of medical practitioners. Perhaps this achievement will suggest means for accomplishing the other very essential reform. Finally let a warm tribute be paid to the wonderful work of the Fire Brigade during the year. It shares with the less material but no less picturesque work of the Parks Department an immunity from political controversy which, no doubt, evokes the envy of other departments. Fire in Shanghai could be a terrible nightmare. Nothing strikes the newcomer so forcibly as the remarkable efficiency of the Brigade. So efficient is it that danger from an outbreak assumes negligible proportions which tend to obscure the excellence of the measures taken to keep the force to the highest pitch of preparedness in the matter of men and material. It may be noted that no less than 42 calls outside the Settlement were answered by the Brigade and, of the fires involved, 25 were completely or partially extinguished in the effort. Taken in conjunction with the 629 calls within the Council's jurisdiction and the vivid comment that 42.25 miles of hose were used, some dim idea can be obtained of the security which Shanghai owes to the vigilance and bravery of officers and men of the Brigade. The one elephant possessed by the Council and his cheerful associates, from the lorikeets to the white-headed bulbul, must not resent this concentration on human activities. They get so much admiration in the course of their daily occasions that, with the roadmaking and other public works, reference to which space alone precludes, they must be content with the trite tribute implied in the revelation that newly inscribed labels have assisted humans to "take a more intelligent interest" in them.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES

Mar. 27.

The Report issued by Mr. A. C. Clear on the work which he performed as Secretary of the Salaries Commission has now been published and will be recognized as a valuable document. Mr. Clear has left Shanghai, and it is fitting, therefore, that this opportunity should be taken to appreciate his services to the Council. He has quietly and resolutely tackled the work for which he was engaged, and the Council owe him a debt of gratitude for his painstaking endeavour. The Memorandum accompanying the Report sets out in very plain terms the recommendations of the Commission. It is indeed so lucid and so well argued that it makes extended comment almost unnecessary. There are, however, certain points which must occur to the mind, and one aspect of the matter deserves special attention. The Report reveals that the Municipal Council has been for twelve years engaged in arriving at a satisfactory scale to be applied to the whole of its services. In the meantime the fact that the salaries obtainable were not commensurate with the market value of the men whom the Council found it necessary to recruit is apparent from the fact that the average length of service in the Council's employ is no more than seven-and-a-half years, whereas the superannuation fund is based on an assumption of twenty years' service. It is indeed remarkable that, faced with this very definite proof of the inadequacy of the remuneration paid to its employees, the Council has been unable more promptly to come to a decision. Criticism on this point should be tempered by the knowledge that to a large extent the Council is hampered by the complex character of its constitution. Like Shanghai itself, the duties and responsibilities of the Council have grown beyond all expectations when the Land Regulations were framed. The result has been that the Council's needs in respect of technical and other staffs have had to be met by appointments which have created many anomalies and have lacked the guiding hand of an authoritative salary policy.

It would be well here to state in unequivocal terms the essence of employments under the Council. The staff should be paid on a scale which renders it unnecessary for them to look to other sources of income. In other words, the principles which govern the appointments of civil service should obtain. It is obvious that if Municipal employees find it necessary to seek other employment after a term of seven years in the Council's service, these conditions do not exist. The Report now submitted shows that, for a comparatively small outlay, the ratepayer can be assured that the most valuable factor in continuity of administration will be safeguarded more adequately than it has been in the past. There may be the objection that a too generous scale for a municipal employee hits the ratepayer in two ways. First of all, as a ratepayer, he may be called upon to contribute directly more to the Council's funds; and secondly, as an ordinary citizen, he may find his own salary and wages bill affected by the competition set up by the Council's scale. These objections have their weight, but it may be suggested that they do not apply to the present issue. To begin with, the wastage, for no other term can be used, indicates the imperative necessity for the Council to improve its scale of pay. When it comes to remuneration of a public service regard should always be had to the fact that the public servant is deprived by the conditions of his appointment of acquiring wealth in directions which are honourably and, in prosperous times, generously available to men of similar standing in private employ.

It is understood that the Council intends to put these recommendations at once into force. In view of the length of time that has elapsed this decision is highly commendable. Indeed, the depressing effect of the recent vagaries of the Tael would in itself constitute an argument for avoidance of further delay. The ratepayers appreciate the fact that, whether times are bad or good, the possession of a contented municipal service is an exceedingly valuable asset to the Settlement. It says a good deal for the public spirit, discipline and loyalty of the municipal staff that, in spite of the plain discrepancy between the actual emoluments which they have enjoyed and the principles which the Council accepted, so far back as 1921, the service has retained its high standard of efficiency and enthusiasm. The wastage, it is true, shows that, as practical men, the employees have had from time to time to mark their inability to stay the course. But evidently they have taken that action without resentment and with as little dislocation to the service as possible. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the time will come when the figure of the average length of service will more closely approach that on which the actuaries of the Council based the superannuation fund.

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THE RUBBER OUTLOOK

Mar. 28.

In a time of depression such as the present it may seem a somewhat callous thing to say that the rubber growing industry, since its inception on a grand scale, has suffered from too much optimism. During the boom of 1910 the prospectus of almost every new company contemplated an output of raw material well ahead of the time when the trees should have been in bearing, and it is believed that a similar mistake has been made in the case of the Goodyear company's estimates concerning their recent extensive purchases of concessions in Sumatra. There is now a very great reaction to this attitude of thought in London, and if one may judge from the annual rubber review issued by Messrs. Charles Hope & Son of Mincing Lane, the tendency is to believe in continued large production, and, for this year at any rate, no improvement in consumption. This conservatism cannot be said to be out of place, for it is pointed out that for no less than twelve years past the normal productivity of rubber has been in excess of the demand, a fact largely forgotten for the reason that about five years ago a shortage of available supplies occurred, and the price then touched four shillings and eightpence a pound. Naturally at that time those investing money in plantations could hardly have contemplated that the present year would see it down to about fourpence, especially in view of the increase in consumption which has taken place during the years concerned. In 1921 consumption amounted to 270,000 tons, while by 1929 this had risen to 802,000 tons. Shipments from producing countries, however, have more than kept pace with this remarkable advance, and in 1930 they amounted to 821,815 tons, whereas owing to the slump in world trade consumption during that year was only about 703,000 tons. It is doubtful, according to Messrs. Hope, whether it will be any larger during the present year. Therefore the prospect of any rapid improvement in prices should be ruled out.

This apparent pessimism, however, may be put down as for the immediate future only. It is pointed out in Messrs. Hope's report that when an improvement occurs in world trade the rubber industry should be one of the first to respond to it on account of the universal use of motor transport for commercial purposes, and with this view there will be general agreement. It should be emphasized, however, that a partial or slight improvement will hardly prove of benefit to shareholders in plantation companies. When Sir Eric Geddes a few months ago spoke of the possibility of producing rubber at threepence a pound, the position of the estates was carefully analyzed in these columns, and the opinion was expressed that no price so low was within the region of practical business. Certain estates might on occasion do so, but the all-in cost, including interest on capitalization, depreciation of plant, replacement of trees and so forth, would be much more likely to bring the cost of producing a pound of rubber up to about sevenpence. This view is borne out in the report of Messrs. Hope. "We are told," it says, "that there are some companies capable of producing without loss with the price about fourpence halfpenny, but we do not think that these companies could provide as much as fifteen per cent. of last year's requirements." For the preceding year the average cost of production of more than four hundred well-known estates was over sevenpence halfpenny a pound, but it is admitted that this cost has been reduced owing to the economies effected. Shareholders in plantation companies here would be well advised, however, to note what has in recent meetings been emphasized locally that it may not be possible to continue the present drastic economies without detriment to the future condition of the trees.

The much harassed shareholder in a rubber company who has so often seen his hopes of handsome returns on his investments blighted will find little cause for rejoicing in the view taken by Messrs. Hope of higher prices this year. As already pointed out, they do not anticipate any greatly improved demand for the raw material this year, but cover themselves by saying that the unexpected often happens, and when one goes back over the history of the rubber industry the chief impression is that the unexpected has happened oftener than not. So long as stocks remain at their present level they must, it is pointed out, act as a brake on any advance in price, although there will probably be some improvement in this respect during the year owing to reduced shipments, particularly if the negotiations now being entered upon meet with the measure of success hoped. Until there are signs of better trade, Messrs. Hope say, there are no logical grounds for expecting any rise in price of more than about twopence a pound. As a matter of fact, however, here and there the indication are that business has taken a turn for the better; for one thing the American cotton industry is busier than it has been for some time, and while too often since the war the business public has been deceived by false starts on the way to prosperity and wholly artificial period of booming trade, there is reason to place a certain amount of faith in the present revival of the cotton trade for the reason that the shelves of the whole world are very bare of stocks. Accordingly, if Messrs. Hope's view is that once a revival of world trade sets in rubber will be the first to respond, it may just be possible that their view of a rise of no more than twopence a pound may prove a considerable under-estimate. There should, however, be no undue optimism that this will be the case.

MOODS AND METHODS

Mar. 30.

M. Briand's assurance to the French Senate that "nothing definite had happened" may be taken to refer to the fact that the Austro-German Customs Pact will have to be ratified by the legislatures of both countries before it becomes operative. It will be remembered that, in response to Mr. Arthur Henderson's request that action should be deferred until the League of Nations had had the opportunity of studying the agreement. Dr. Curtius pointed out that the ratification, in any case, could take place before the League met. Both Germany and Austria have denied that their agreement has a political complexion or is in contravention of the Treaty obligations into which they entered. A different view is evidently taken in Paris, while, at Downing Street, it is admitted that the agreement arouses anxiety. At Geneva the pundits of the League are said to be complacently regarding the Pact as a move towards that economic freedom, which is so necessary for the stabilization of Europe and which is the declared aim of M. Briand's plan for a European Federation. Other central European countries are not so happy. Hungary, it is true, has been inspired to the idea that a similar pact with Italy on her account might not be amiss. Ironically enough the announcement of the terms of what was represented to be a regional arrangement paving the way for M. Briand's federation was made on the eve of the meeting at Geneva to consider the French statesman's scheme. M. Briand then prudently avoided a precipitate comment on the Pact, but the debate in the Senate on Saturday gave him an opportunity which he could not ignore. It will be seen that Germany was not the only object of French criticism. Mr. Henderson was roundly accused by one speaker of showing the same hesitation as Sir Edward Grey in 1914. The parallel is dangerous and double-edged. Mr. Henderson can afford to ignore it, especially in the light of the more restrained but none the less weighty observations of the French Foreign Minister.

The manner in which the Pact has been announced must certainly be held to give cause for apprehension. The fact that Austria and Germany have been negotiating for a commercial understanding has been well known for some time. The Austrian-German Commercial Treaty, with its list of convention rates of customs duty was approved by the Austrian Parliament on December 27. The negotiations have been spread over a period of more than two years. The Pact which burst upon the world last week contained provisions for the complete elimination of customs duties between the two countries. This naturally created an entirely new economic situation and the suddenness of its appearance aroused keen anxiety. The soothing assurances of the semi-official German Press did not obscure the feeling that, among certain sections of German opinion, the political aspect of the restoration of closer relations with Austria might now appropriately be emphasized. The elation in London and Paris over the successful naval agreement with Italy was perceptibly shaken by this unexpected distraction. The course of the negotiations which Mr. Henderson so happily saw concluded, had been marked by German suspicion of French intentions in the matter of land disarmament. This suspicion in itself bred responsive doubt of the Austro-German move.

British policy, as developed at the last session of the Council of the League of Nations, should convince Germany that it is marked by a sincere desire—in the interests of Great Britain as of Europe generally—to work for the establishment of world conditions which will be tolerable for Germans as well as for the rest of mankind. It is in this spirit that Great Britain is endeavouring to assist in thrashing out the possibilities of M. Briand's plan. In this spirit Great Britain has tackled the problem of disarmament to which she has made most practical contributions. Recognition must be given to the difficulties of the German Government. To-day it will be seen that drastic measures have to be taken to curb the unruly elements which would make smooth political achievement impossible. Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius have to pay heed to the very strong national feeling which, inclined though it may be to gloss over the implications of 1914 and its sequel, is the natural outcome of healthy reaction of a virile nation striving to recover and faced in the process with enormous obstacles not all of its own making. Great Britain has her own problems. France is not less afflicted with the need of controlling fears which no one who has studied European history can say are groundless. The suggestion that the spectre of Mittel-Europa, in the political sense, can be conjured from the economic perplexities of the moment is disturbing, however, suavely German diplomatists may put the case. There may be, on the French side, too little attention paid to the right of the new Germany to her place in the new sun, but even the mention of old doctrines, as, too, the apparent emergence of old moods, must re-awaken old apprehensions. Fortunately the time is past when feelings of this kind were allowed to simmer in the cauldron of continental diplomacy, without the intervention of the corrective of world opinion. The League of Nations, the Secretariat of which has special facilities for co-ordinating views on this and other international points of difference, will have the opportunity of applying the remedy. By free discussion at Geneva it is to be hoped that the misunderstandings at Berlin, London and Paris will be removed. M. Briand has emphatically asserted his conviction that the interests of Europe are best served by economic co-operation. On the face of it, this is the basis of the Austro-German pact. At least that is the intention as explained by its authors. The need, therefore, is to remove any doubt of the single-mindedness of that intention. The methods and the moods, which are apt, in this time of severe economic stress, to obtain too free a rein, make for some justifiable anxiety on that score.

SAFE FLYING

Mar. 25.

An unfortunate tendency to base a valuation on its failures rather than on its successes is one of the obstacles confronting aviation at the present time. A succession of fatal accidents in China and other countries probably serves to accentuate this tendency, for such occurrences place the question of air safety in a very doleful light and undermine that degree of public confidence so essential to the proper development of aviation. This is only a natural reaction to what even at this date, 25 years after the first machine left the ground, many people consider an infant and immature form of communications, although aeroplanes fly overhead daily and there is scarcely a country in the world which does not operate one or more air services on regular schedules. Progress has always been a revolt against prejudice and pessimism, and while aviation is understood in terms of accidents the real facts will escape consideration. It is this aspect of the situation which is difficult to correct unless the question is viewed from a proper perspective. Accidents will happen in any sphere of human activity, but there is no more reason to view aviation with dismay in the light of its failures than there is to shun railway travel because of an accident similar to that which befell the Scottish express on Sunday. What many people appear to ignore is the fact that while the number of accidents is about static the number of machines in use and the volume of traffic on the world's expanding airways are increasing enormously. Worked out on a ratio basis instead of terms of graphic newspaper stories the safety and reliability standard is appreciating daily. As Air Marshal Lord Trenchard points out in "The Times" in answer to criticism regarding the casualties in the Royal Air Force, stress is laid on the number of casualties but nothing is said of the growth of the size of the Force and the increased volume of flying. Actually, in regard to this flying service, which has been subjected to considerable criticism, the number of machines has increased two and half times in the last ten years and the figures show proof of a continuous improvement.

These remarks apply only to military flying where there are hazards typical to the soldier's job, but in civil aviation recent statistics constitute an eloquent defence against this attitude of deprecation. Twelve years ago, when commercial machines started the London to Paris service, there were not more than 3,000 miles of regular air routes in Europe. To-day there are more than 59,000 miles in Europe and 125,000 miles throughout the world. Every day brings reports of new routes and when the colonial powers such as Britain and France extend their routes to Australia and Indo-China, and with other commercial projects one of which, it is hoped, will connect Nanking with Europe, there should be no less than 200,000 miles of organized air routes at the end of this year. This important question of air progress and safety was recently dealt with by Mr. Harry Harper, the well-known British aeronautical expert, whose pioneer interest in aviation has given him an undisputed authority. Mr. Harper wrote:

> In the vital aspects of safety and reliability modern air transport has achieved notable strides. Imperial Airways, our British national company, has during the past six years flown more than 6,000,000 miles and during that time its machines have been involved in only four serious accidents; while the popular British mid-day air service to and from Paris has been flying daily since 1924 without a mishap of any kind. Every year, now, there is a vast increase in the number of miles actually flown not only by commercial air expresses, but also by privately-owned machines, and every year, too, the number of accidents which happen, for any given mileage, shows a steady unfailing decrease.

Dealing specifically with British aviation the statistics reveal the following facts: British air transport, including Imperial Airways, from January 1, 1925, to December 31, 1929, flew 5,115,000 miles with three fatal accidents and 12 deaths, the average being 1,279,000 miles per accident or 6,830 flights per accident. Other flying for hire figures, including short "flips" and pleasure flights, show two fatal accidents over the same period or an average of 153,408 flights per passenger killed. Statistics of other countries show a similarly high safety ratio and the continuous expansion of flying services all over the world is evidence of the approach to that high degree of confidence which the travelling public reposes in other forms of travel undeterred by setbacks which are as much due to human frailty as to mechanical imperfections or impracticable considerations. Passenger aeroplanes are increasing in size and horse-power. Multi-engined machines are traversing the main routes possessing a reserve of power which counterbalances the failure of any single unity. Many other safety devices are being applied to modern passenger planes and aerial navigation has reached a point where mechanical aids are displacing the human element. In short, a continuous improvement is being registered in that essential factor of safety without which any form of transport is a failure. China is entering the aerial age at a very advantageous time, for instead of having to waste precious efforts in experiments she has the extensive experience of other countries at her disposal. The vital need is to obtain a proper perspective based on the facts adduced by other countries, and then it needs little imagination to believe that the slogan of the local company which claims to be "the world's safest air line" might be nationally applied.

LONDON VOLUNTEERS

Mar. 27.

London's volunteers or territorials comprise many units, in the past and the present. There is the Honourable Artillery Company which, in point of fact, has a status of its own, as befits a corps dating from 1537 and owning, in Boston, Massachusetts, an acknowledged model first enrolled in 1638. The Victoria Rifles share with the fourth Devonshire Regiment the honour of being the senior volunteer unit. London's citizen army's history is adorned by memories of the City-trained Bands, the C.I.Vs. the Sharpshooters and the Roughriders. The Inns of Court must not be forgotten they claim the honour of being nicknamed by the wittiest King who ever sat on the English throne—"The Devil's Own"—in compliment to the legal profession from which officers and men were mainly drawn. However that may be, the Grey Brigade, to which the Inns of Court Battalion belonged for many years, maintains its place in London's affection as the embodiment of the ideals of citizen defence. The record of the Brigade—the term is non-technical—in the Great War requires little emphasis. Famous are the achievements of the London Scottish, from that day at Malines where they were the first Territorial unit to go into action as such; of the Artists who, almost from the first, filled the gaps in the commissioned ranks of the Army, some of them actually, in the uniform of privates, leading regular troops into action; of the Queen's Westminsters who,

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besides winning glory on the Somme with the Kensingtons and Civil Service, justified their possession of the Fultons—father and son, King's Prizemen—by their reputation as snipers; of the Inns of Court, who as an Officers' Training Corps, left their mark on innumerable regimental histories.

That the spirit of the Grey Brigade in the Great War was the natural expression of its traditions can be gauged from the contribution which it made in the South African War to the C.I.Vs and other units. Some five years after the conclusion of that campaign, an inspecting General, walking along the ranks of the Civil Service Rifles, saw on a rifleman's chest the ribbon of the D.S.O. To-day or, at any rate a year or so ago, the sight would occasion little surprise. At that time, when warfare on the titanic scale had not been conceived, it aroused comment. It typified the Grey Brigade ideal which made of service in the ranks a privilege preferable even to possession of the star or the stripe. In that pre-War era the excellence of the Artists at school-at-arms, the success of the London Scottish and Civil Service in the Telegraph Cup Competition in which they shot and marched against regular troops, the prowess of the Queen's Westminsters at Bisley, the dashing efficiency of the Inns of Court's mounted machine-gun detachment and the smartness of the Kensingtons on parade, were among the traditions which the Grey Brigade treasured.

The epithet came from the prevailing colour of the uniforms, although the London Scottish grey was nearer drab. The units had their peculiarities in dress which were not entirely removed by the advent of the khaki under the Territorial scheme of Mr. Haldane. The Queen's Westminsters' curious shakos, the puttees (grey undress and blue full-dress) and grey topis of the Civil Service will be recalled by old-timers. No-one quite knows why the Civil Service adopted those topis which had grey-cloth buttons, replaced on ceremonial occasions by black spikes. The Artists used to draw largely on the acting profession for their recruits. Their camp concerts were accordingly special features when the Brigade did its training. Yet even they and even the pipers of the London Scottish did not attain to the success of the Queen's Westminsters on one occasion. In the wilds of West Down South a startled Brigadier, attending Brigade sports with a contingent of lady friends, was handed a bouquet by an exotically dressed vision spilt out of an improvised litter. The vision, girt round the waist by bayonet frogs, with twin mess tins on its exposed chest proceeded bareleggedly, on that part of Salisbury Plain, to dance Maud Allan out of mind. The exponent was a Queen's Westminster who, in private life, worked at the box-office of the Palace Theatre where Miss Allan's name then glittered nightly. The prehistoric pageant of the London Scottish—sergeants with woad stripes on their arms and a portentously long ichthose-aurus of brown army blankets and many Highland legs—stood enthralled by the sight. The "Saturday night soldiers" of those days did not foresee the grimmer adventures in which some of them would be plunged within a decade. It must at least be said that they were not unmindful of their duty. Their inability to be prophets did not detract from the example which they set. And, in 1914, when the Grey Brigade went into camp, as usual in the end of July, they emerged under arms ready to be trained for the real thing. It was this spirit which made the Territorials the creditors of the country; the same spirit is at work to-day. It needs only due recognition of its importance, whether in London or Shanghai, for the same ideals to be kept vividly alive.

THE new German Minister to China is due to arrive in China about the middle of next month.

A GREAT IRISHMAN

Mar. 28.

Fifty-one years ago, a Bantry-born Irish ex-railway clerk whose proficiency in shorthand obtained for him the post of secretary to Charles Stewart Parnell, stood as a Home Ruler for Wexford and won. It was the election which became famous for Gladstone's Midlothian campaign. The Member for Wexford, whose education had been gained at a primary school, devoted himself to the Bar and succeeded in combining practice with assiduous attendance in the House of Commons. This was Timothy Michael Healy. As a lawyer, dealing with argument in which close-reasoning was required, he was not a success. Where human emotions could be stirred or the exercise of discretion evoked he was brilliant. His wit and pungent humour won him clients, although, if the choice were left to lawyers, they would pass him by. In the House of Commons and on the platform he shone:

"Gay and gloomy by turns, he gave free vent to his loves and his hatreds; he was elemental, scratching and clawing at those who opposed him, bitterly, recklessly and sometimes unscrupulously; he could never refrain from burning the house for the sake of roasting the pig."

That description of him by an eminent Irish judge and statesman, Sir James O'Connor, reveals his strength and his weaknesses. Opponents and friends alike gloried in his epigrams. To this day an old gallery man of the House delights to recall with a chuckle "Tim" Healy's roguish and proguish retort to defence of a judicial decision with which he disagreed:

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you take a man, raise him to a bench, clap horsehair on his head and immediately you regard him as the embodiment of all wisdom human and divine."

Allied with great personal charm—his caressing voice was not the least of his assets—his faults and virtues made him one of the most passionate and effective champions of Irish Nationalism.

The happy thought of making him the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State was never betrayed by him. The firebrand and wit showed grace, dignity, hospitality and kindliness. No man ever fought more manfully for Ireland. No man has done more to establish genuine and honourable reconciliation between Ireland and England. True to his principles he has died, as he lived, plain Mr. Healy, although he could have had, in his old age, high honour from the State. One honour at least he could not avoid: that of being generally esteemed by Englishmen as well as by his own admiring countrymen. Once dubbed by a brother Irish M.P. a "brilliant calamity," he passes as a great Irishman and a true gentleman, mourned by all—opponents and friends alike.

A Parliamentary committee at Angora has approved of proposed State monopolisation of the manufacture, import, and export of drugs.

The ashes of the Socialist minister, Earl Russell, who died recently at Marseilles, will be scattered on the Sussex Downs in the presence of only relations and intimate friends.

There are strong indications that the leaders of Tammany Hall, the official headquarters of the Democratic organization in New York City, intend to eliminate from the Society of Tammany all the adherents of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, whose ill-starred presidential candidacy on the Democratic ticket in 1928 gave America one of her most spectacular political battles.

Fred Burke, who is characterized as America's greatest desperado, was captured without resistance at Home Views, his parents' farm house, near the northern Missouri boundary. Burke is generally accused as having been the gangster who engineered the famous St. Valentine's Day Massacre in Chicago a few years ago.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE REDS OF MANCHURIA

Difficulties of a Chinese Colporteur Since Soviet Invasion

FROM A HARBIN CONESPONDENT

It may not be generally known that there are more white people in the city of Harbin than in Shanghai or any other city in the Far East, but many of the Russians who now live in Harbin are not "Whites," but are "Reds." The former term is applied to Russians who are in sympathy with the old Russian régime, the word "Red," being applied to those who subscribe to the tenets of the present Soviet (communistic) government which is now in control of Russia. The total Russian population of Harbin numbers around a hundred thousand. There are nearly that many more at various stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The White Russians are largely Greek (Orthodox) Catholics. They have as a rule shown sympathy with mission work as we missionaries here have sought to carry it on among the Chinese of North Manchuria. Since the Sino-Russian conflict, on account of our assistance to Russian refugees in Harbin and along the Railway, a greater appreciation of the missionary and his work has been shown by these people. Some Greek Catholic priests are, however, arrogant toward anything that is Protestant and one would believe that they would rather the Chinese have no gospel at all than see them receive it from Protestants, though they themselves have never done anything toward giving their Chinese neighbours the Word of God.

The Red communists of Russia, many of whom have been brought into Harbin and other parts of Manchuria since the Reds have taken over part management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are decidedly hostile toward Christianity, if they are real communists, for they are opposed to all religion and especially are they opposed to Christianity. One prefers to believe that most of them are religious at heart, and we constantly see evidence of this, for not a few express appreciation at what we are doing in giving the gospel to the Chinese. Some carry Chinese tracts to their Chinese friends, while others accept gladly Russian tracts and booklets to read themselves or pass on to others.

Recently, however, one of the colporteurs who works under our direction and is employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, had an experience at the Harbin railway station which will prove of interest to some. "Formerly we have had no trouble taking scriptures on the train with our baggage," he explained. "But the coming of the communists has been evident in the attitude some conductors hold toward the Chinese people as a whole. We do not see the same kind consideration for Chinese on the trains as was extended by the White Russians, for these communists are proud and arrogant," was the observation of this worker.

The Chinese, and all passengers for that matter, have always been allowed to take large parcels on the third-class coaches with them, but this is not allowed generally now. Yet on this particular occasion others were getting on with baggage of fair proportions until this particular Soviet conductor discovered that the baggage of the colporteur contained Bible portions. He then pushed the colporteur, and Chinese pastor who was with them, back away from the car and refused to let them on the train. He became violent and said a good many things in Russian which this colporteur and pastor did not understand but which they believed were not "good talk". Along with them was a Chinese Christian carpenter who was carrying a large box of tools and others things. He took the part of the pastor and colporteur though the conductor tried to help him on the train. The Red Russian conductor explained to him in Russian that his things were "her-ru-shao," all right, but those belonging to the other two passengers were, in Chinese, "bu-hao", bad. The carpenter however, disagreed with the Red conductor and was about to go after him with his fists when the other two men had to take the part of the conductor, to keep him from getting a whipping from the young carpenter, who refused to accept the overtures of the communists conductor, preferring to stand with his Chinese Christian friends. It turned out that their baggage was not beyond weight, but the conductor still refused them admission on this coach. Later a Chinese railway police took their part and put them on another car.

At the railway station Hengtahetzi on the eastern line of the Railway this same colporteur had later quite a different experience in the hands of the Russian Baptist pastor there. He arrived in that mountain town at 4 o'clock on a cold winter morning. As there was no Chinese church there, he went to a Chinese inn, but they would not accept him because he had no one to identify him. Robbers all about the place made the inn-keeper cautious, but the colporteur was likewise in danger on the streets at that hour. He noticed however, just across the street a sign in Chinese and Russian of the Russian Baptist Church. He was taken in upon showing the pastor a Bible and the missionary's card, for the pastor and his family lived at the church. Hot tea was made and he was given other comforts. There was difficulty in being understood, so the Chinese postmaster, another Christian, was called to the house to act as interpreter. "We had not been able to understand each other," the colporteur said, but there was a mutual understanding. One could see the light of Christ in the face of that pastor, his wife and children. It was like stepping into heaven. Before we had exchanged more intelligible formalities the pastor's daughter came in with delicious refreshments sufficient for us all.

When the postmaster had to leave to make up his mail the colporteur communicated with the Russian pastor and his family by the use of Bible verses, which each was able to find in the Bible of his own language. The Russian pastor then brought out letters and cards he had received from the missionary in Harbin, explained to the colporteur that he had been looking for him and showed him the cases of gospel portions which had been sent for him to sell at Hengtahetzi and other places farther east along the railway. In the meantime a hot breakfast had been prepared. At the breakfast table the Russian pastor told of good fellowship he and other Russian Christians had enjoyed with the Chinese Christian postmaster and how they had found pleasure in distributing to the Chinese merchants and others tracts which the missionary had sent out for distribution. "One could see," the colporter explained, "that great love and fellowship existed between these two Chinese and Russian brothers in Christ." He was impressed likewise with the cordial spirit and mutual love and helpfulness evident between the Russian pastor and the members of his flock, for the pastor led the colporter around to the homes of the members, there introducing him to them.

At the evening prayer meeting of that day he heard the excellent singing of the Russian Christians, such as the Russians can give. There was prayer for the Chinese colporteur and his work as well as for progress of the gospel among the Russian people. "Though I could not understand much that was said in the prayers, the spirit of them all was easily discerned and I could join in with the universal "Amen!" he said.

During the day the Russian pastor went with the colporteur to the Chinese business houses and homes to sell gospels, and introduced him to the few Chinese Christians in the village. They found a Mr. Chang, a graduate of Peking University. This young man had helped in the affairs of the churches at Peking while his father was an official there. He now conducts a hospital in Hengtahetzi for the Chinese soldiers and gives free treatment to all who are poor and needy whether Chinese or Russians. He led the colporteur to see many of his friends and introduced him to the officials and other prominent people of the place. Many people were seen during the day and numbers of scriptures sold.

On the following day the colporteur went to the main Chinese village, a half a mile away, there to sell scriptures. Outsiders were not supposed to go there for fear of bandits in the mountains nearby. Friends warned him that it was very dangerous. During the early morning of the day the writer was there a year before two merchants had been kidnapped and carried off into the mountains. Soldiers surrounded us as we preached on the streets and later persuaded us to leave the place. Conditions are no better there now, so we do not wonder that friends urged the colporteur to stay away; that if taken he would be killed unless he could supply a good sum of money for ransom. He felt that since he had sold scriptures in the Russian part of the town he should not neglect his people in this more dangerous part of town. So at the suggestion of the Russian pastor he put on old clothes and went there. On his way he was told of two strangers who had gone there the day before and were carried away bound into the mountains. The Lord gave him assurance of protection. He reported to the police and then proceeded to sell scriptures throughout the town. He was well received, and before the day was ended he had sold out all he took with him there.

Two more days were required to supply all who would buy, but there were no difficulties. Many people prized the books as precious, others began to read immediately, while some asked why they had not been brought sooner. Still others, who knew there was a Russian evangelist and a Russian church in the other part of town wanted to know why an evangelist could not be sent among them to preach the gospel to them and organize a church.

During the last days there the Russian pastor led the colporter to the railway workshops, where he was well acquainted and where a number of scriptures were sold to the Chinese workmen, who showed much appreciation. In the day-time scriptures were sold and at night the Bible was studied with the Christians. It was then decided to open evangelistic services at the Russian church for the Chinese. Official permission was secured, hand bills were printed and distributed and posters put up but martial law was immediately proclaimed on account of the Sino-Russian conflict and no public meeting could be allowed. But the Russian pastor went with him to all the Chinese shops, stores, and homes where they had been well received and there they preached the Lord.

Three weeks were spent at the place. The colporteur claims that nearly every person in the town, Chinese and Russian, had a chance to receive the gospel, for many Russian as well as Chinese, tracts were distributed in addition to the many scriptures sold.

TROOPS ATTACK THEATRE

Grave Situation Created at Hankow

Hankow, Mar. 25.

A tense situation continued to to exist in the French Concession here to-day as the result of last week's disturbances arising from actions of Chinese soldiers at the Tien Sen Theatre.

In many respects the Concession resembles a war camp. Annamite troops, with machine guns and armoured cars, are being held in readiness to cope with possible delicate situations.

Squabbles in Chinese theatres in the French Concession in Hankow are daily occurrences. On Saturday there was genuine alarm when Chinese soldiers, armed with pistols and bombs, were involved in a scrimmage.

The soldiers attempted to invade the theatre without having purchased tickets. When they were refused admission they attacked the employees of the amusement house. Stones were hurled at the theatre and barbed wire barricades, erected by French authorities between the French Concession and Chinese City, were torn down.

The police were powerless to cope with the disorder and when the rioting assumed a serious aspect the French authorities issued an emergency call, summoning the entire military force of the Concession. The Annamites, however, were not sent to the scene of the trouble because of fear that an armed clash would actually take place with possibly serious loss of life. Chinese garrison troops were called out and order was restored.

But to prevent further outbreaks the French authorities are holding their forces in readiness.—United Press.

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WAR ON REDS IN KIANGSI

Two Hundred Thousand Troops Engaged

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, March 15.

For the complete eradication of the Communist menace in Kiangsi in the shortest possible time, the Central Government is putting more than 200,000 troops into the province. Recently the Nanchang-Kinkiang railways had a busy time in transporting the men of the 26th Route Army under General Sun Lien-chung both day and night. Even the passenger service trains were interrupted or greatly delayed and sometimes cut off entirely.

The capital, Nanchang, had been fully decorated with slogans in welcome of General Sun Lien-chung who together with his whole staff arrived here on the 11th instant.

Getting off the train at 4 p.m. he was met by the important personals in the city including the Minister of War, General Ho Yin-ching and representatives of various organs.

Dr. Sun's Memorial Service

A monster mass memorial meeting in Commemoration the Sixth Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death was held on the Public Playground on the 12th instant at 8 a.m. In conformity with the government order, all the public institutions suspended operation and all the amusement places were closed for the day. There were more than 20,000 persons attending the public meeting with General Ho Yin-ching as the Chairman. Speeches were made; slogans shouted, and handbills distributed.

It was also the Chinese Arbour Day and so right after the memorial service was over, more than 2,000 persons crossed the Kan river and went to the Memorial Forest of Dr. Sun Yat-san where another service was held and then trees were planted.

Memorial Service for the Dead

The Memorial Service in commemoration of those belonging to the Government 18th Division who have been either killed in action or caught and killed by the Communists in the neighbourhood of Tungku, Central Kiangsi, was held to-day (March 15) at the Divisional Commander's office. The total number of the lives lost is 36 officers and 850 soldiers. The whole pathway to the Memorial hall was decorated with six white flower arches and numerous wreaths, and the hall was full of memorial scrolls more than 1,000 pairs in number. From morning till late in the afternoon representatives of various organizations here and from other places paid tribute to the dead.

DEAD CHILDREN IN THE STREET

1,300 Picked Up Annually in Hongkong

London, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Graham White (Liberal) asked that the Government call for a report from the Governor of Hongkong regarding the 1,300 dead children alleged to be picked up yearly in the streets of Hongkong.

Mr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replied that the Governor of Hongkong reported in May 1930 that a post-mortem had been held in almost every case, with a verdict of death from natural causes.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies therefore did not propose to seek a further report. Mr. Shiels agreed that the position was not satisfactory. The main causes of these happenings, he said, were fear of enquiries on account of the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, and also a respire to avoid funeral expenses. He understood the utmost was being done to remedy matters, including an offer of free burial.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

Tokyo, Mar. 25.

Statistics published here to-day declare that in February Japan's foreign trade was valued at Yen 198,448,000 as against Yen 292,-175,000 for the previous corresponding period.

Exports in February of this year amounted to Yen 93,421,000, a decrease of Yen 28,622,000 over the previous corresponding period while imports were valued at Yen 105,022,000, a decrease of Yen 65,-110,000.—United Press.

MARKING TIME IN KUANGSI

War Forces a Source of Irritation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 17.

Rather than be vice-Director of Reconstruction under General Wang Shao-hung in Kuangsi, General Wu Ting-yang is going straight to Nanking to surrender his commission to President Chiang Kai-shek. Leaving Canton, General Wu is now bound for Nanking.

Supposedly, the reluctance of the rebel warlords to accede to the conditions laid down by the Central Government has discouraged the vice-Director. His chief, Wang Shao-hung is still sojourning in Hongkong, with no prospect of getting back to his capital in the near future. The maintaining of an armed camp in Kuangsi is the sore point that has soured the dispositions of Li Chung-jen, Pei Chung-hsi and the Ironside, Chang Fah-kuei.

Get all of your soldiers out of our province, and we will then get down to business and settle our differences once for all, but not until this is done can we listen to a peace proposal. In substance, this is the condition of mind of the revolutionary leaders.

Such a condition precedent, Commander-in-chief Chen Chi-tang has turned down flat. All other things must be settled first, then the war force will be removed. This is the state of feeling of General Chen. Obstinacy on both sides on this point has brought about a marking of time.

Cost of living has gone up in Kuangsi to an extent as to make life itself almost undurable to the masses. Paper currency of the old règime is well-nigh worthless. Down to a tenth of face value in the darkest days of the rebel cause, the banknotes picked up somewhat when peace talk was heard, until 35 to 38 cents on the dollar became the prevailing value. Slumping again, the notes are passing at present for around a fifth of their par value.

An Overwhelming Force

The Huacheng Tobacco Co. which continues to hold a provincial monopoly for the sale of cigarettes was, during the darkest period, offering a packet of its Meilis for $2 in Kuangsi paper currency, when the price in Canton was only 20 cents. Generally speaking, paper money cannot be used at all for the purchase of a single package of cigarettes in Wuchow to-day, and Meilis retail for 40 cents in silver. This means Kuangtung silver, of course, for that is the only kind of subsidiary coins in circulation in the adjoining province.

Kuangtung military officers have estimated that in all Kiangsi there can be no more than 80,000 Reds who own firearms, though there are 20,-600 more serving under the crimson standard who do not own arms of any kind. Against this array, the Central Government is sending 200,-000 troops, two soldiers for each Red. 120,000 regulars have been sent to Kiangsi from the North; 40,000 are in the divisions of the Kuangtung generals, Tsai and Chang; 20,000 are Kiangsi men; and 20,000 are from Hunan.

By the calculations of these same military experts, the Reds bearing arms have on the average hardly 100 rounds of ammunition apiece. Their opponents have in their belts at least 200 cartridges, and a large reserve supply to draw upon when these are exhausted.

The Military Budget

Offering no explanation, Canton's incumbent in the mayor's chair, Lim Min-kai, has asked to be relieved of his official duties. The popular explanation is that he does not care to assume any risk by virtue of his friendship for Mr. Hu Han-min.

If relieved, Tang Yin-hua, apparently, has the best chance of succeeding to the Mayoralty. That would leave Mr. Tang's Commissionership for a new appointee, and buzzing about where officials congregate is the rumour that Lim I-chung will be made Commissioner of Reconstruction. The latter has gone to Nanking to carry word to President Chiang from Commander-in-chief Chen Chi-tang.

General Chen's message is said most likely to relate to the paring of Kuangtung's military budget. A curtailment of $1,000,000 is too large, southern leaders consider. The counter suggestion, it is understood, is that each division give up $150,000 of the monthly allowance, a total of $450,000 for the three, while $150,000 to $200,000 more may be saved by reducing the allowance of special units not included in the three divisions.

Docking at the Tin Tsz Wharf, a gunboat gave up eight communist leaders on Monday, to be locked up at the Military Police Headquarters awaiting trial. All eight were figures of note in the Hoi-lukfung communist movement.

It has been the custom for whoever captures a wanted personage, be it bandit or Red, to turn over his prisoner, but to keep for himself whatever of value was picked up along with the prisoner. A schedule has been drawn up, giving a stated price which will be paid for materials of war useful to the government, and the captor must sell them at this price to the government. $300 will be paid for a field-piece, $30 for a trench mortar, $100 for a machine gun, $50 for a mauser, $1 for a hand grenade, 10 cents for each cartridge, while a captured horse will bring $5 to the finder.

DISCIPLINE IN ANHUI

Soldiers Ordered to Leave Mission Building

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Luchowfu, An. Mar. 14.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the Nanking military authorities are insisting that soldiers evacuate mission property needed for mission work. A few weeks ago we reported that soldiers moved into a mission school property in this city on the very day classes were to begin in connection with the Agricultural Institute. Country people are so afraid of soldiers that not a student would come near the place as long as the military were in the premises. Appeal was made to Nanking, and the military have now vacauted the premises.

The attitude of some officers and many soldiers seems to be that nothing matters but their own Convience in the occupation of property. In the occupation of this property orders were given that even the people who lived on the premises or worked in the institution were not to be allowed to go in and out of the gate. The foreign doctor who happened along and started to enter the gate was hit over the head by a soldier and hustled off the premises. The Nanking authorities by insisting that the property be evacuated by the soldiers even when very few places are available for them, show that when the authorities finally get a closer grip on all military units the public may expect better treatment than it gets at the present time in contact with the soldiers. We can only hope that very soon military barracks will be built for the use of all soldiers.

Recognition of Work

Of late the local Christian mission hospital has given extensive service to the wounded military men. Many a bullet has been extracted, critical cases treated, the splendid new x-ray plant used for cases that were beyond the rough and ready methods of the military dressing stations, and all done at less than actual cost price. The fact that the military authorities are willing to make an effort to leave the mission in possession of its property for carrying on its community service, is an indication that there is a measure of appreciation for religious work.

A large army has gone out to attack the communists in the western part of Anhui, and a battle is expected immediately. Many wounded men are expected back in this city in a few days, as the communits have already proven themselves extremly hard-hitters, and the attack on them is being pushed rapidly. The 57th army which is making the attack on the communists in this section is reported to be more dependable than the 46th which recently returned from Liuanchow after failing to dislodge the communists from the hills in that part of Anhui province. Many people think that the attack will be a failure unless there is another attack from the Honan side at the same time as the communists have a trick of retreating from every attack after ambushing a few detachments of the armies and discouraging the soldiers with the sight of their wounded comrades.

SPECIE IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Mar. 25.

Specie exported from Japan since the first of this year was valued at Yen 8,000,000, according to an announcement made at the Bank of Japan to-day.

However, gold imported from China and Manchuria since the first of this year was valued at Yen 16,500,000.—United Press.

METHODIST MISSION MEETING

Wenchow Gathering Well Attended by Young Delegates

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wenchow, Mar. 13.

The Methodist Mission has just held its annual meetings for this district, attended by nearly 200 delegates, some coming from churches 2 to 3 days distant. A very pleasing and encouraging feature of the gatherings was the large number of young men who represented their churches in town and country. Over a period of 34 years the writer has no recollection of so many members still young being representatives of these meetings. Day after day for nearly a week the rain fell, but the smiling faces in the meetings spoke of "sunshine in the soul." That the church has still wonderful virility is evidenced by the fact that notwithstanding famine, pestilence, universal rapine, incendiarism, murder and active "red" menace during the past year, and in spite of some lapses and nearly a hundred deaths the membership is only eighty below the preceding year. It was heartening news too for mission workers to hear of districts, though not all, so free from banditry that the foreign missionaries were advised that they might once more itinerate there. One large village of only a very small Christian communion is without a place of worship this year, as the house hitherto used was burned down along with others by bandits. To-day Wenchow is exulting with all local vocal nature in the enjoyment of its 3rd consecutive day of spring sunshine.

Miss Simpson's Narrow Escape

It is a great change here to be able to report that several members of the missionary community are now up country. Mr. Chow of Shanghai is here for a few weeks as Christian Endeavour Deputation to some of the missions. He has had very large and appreciative audiences in the large Methodist City Church, at the annual meetings referred to, and is now in the south of the district on the same work. News has just been received from Miss Simpson and Miss Dridge of that mission who are in the same part holding Bible classes for women for C.E. work that the former had a very narrow escape from what might have been a very tragic accident. Arrived at her destination by canal steam launch, she had engaged a ricsha. The coolie soon got into a quarrel with another, and in his anger let loose his hands, the vehicle up-turning on the edge of the canal. Miss Simpson managed to get hold of a post as she overhung the edge of the canal but could not extricate herself. A Chinese who fortunately saw her predicament came and liberated her.

PIRATE OUTRAGE IN FUKIEN

Nanji Island Looted: 59 Murdered

Further details are available regarding the looting of Nanji Island, Fukien, and the murder of 59 Chinese policemen and government officials by more than 500 pirates on March 14.

The numerous islands along the Fukien coast are, according to messages received by the Chinese press, infested by pirates, especially in Futsing and Putien districts, and many ships and launches passing there have been held up and pirated. In view of this, the Foochow naval authorities, at the request of the Civil Affairs Commissioner, recently stationed a gunboat in the Nanji Island which is not far from Futsing. The gunboat, however, left soon afterwards for the north under orders from the provincial authorities as a number of other men-of-war which were stationed in the neighbouring islands. Accordingly there was a revival of the marauders' activities immediately after the withdrawal of the Chinese marines from the islands.

On March 14, according to the Chinese press, more than 500 pirates landed in the Nanji Island from 30 large junks. Leaving about 100 of their number to guard the entrance to the island, the marauders looted the whole island and kidnapped 64 residents, most of whom were policemen and government officials. Five of the kidnapped persons managed to escape, but the remainder, including the official sent from Foochow to govern the island, and his family, were murdered by the pirates.

The five men who had escaped arrived in Futsing on March 17 and made a report to the district authorities. The letter in turn telegraphed to the Fukien Provincial Government, asking for the immediate despatch of gunboats to suppress the pirates as the gunboat Chu Kuen was sent to there on March 19 and the Government troops in Futsing and Putien were ordered to proceed immediately to Nanji to suppress the pirates. It was expected, says the Chinese press in conclusion, that the arrival of government troops in Nanji would put an end to the activities of the marauders.

OPIUM SMOKING IN KUEIYANG

Bus Chauffeurs to Rest to Take a Pipe

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Mar. 5.

Some months ago I mentioned the harvest of last year as being about 80 per cent., but I learn that in the north (around Tsunyi for instance) and in the north-east (around Szevan for instance) semi-famine conditions now prevail and there is great distress, which is aggravated by the constantly increasing taxation—provincial and local—which all have to meet. If only the authorities would be content with less ostentation in government enterprises (including schools) and more real efforts to benefit the people there would not be so much complaint. As things are, people continue to lament the passing of the "good old times" of the Manchu régime. It must be admitted that with all the corruption that then existed, a very large measure of peace and plenty was enjoyed, whereas nowadays peace is uncertain and plenty hard to find while much of the corruption charged (not always fairly) to the Manchus still goes on.

Observance of lunar New Year seems to have been very widely spread in this province, from what I have seen and heard. Why, on Kueiyang streets even lunar calendars (without the addition of solar dates) were openly on sale and nothing appeared to have been done to check it. Is it any wonder that the people do not believe the government is earnest in its professions of determination to suppress the observance of lunar dates?

Hundred Miles by Road

Motor bus traffic is now carried on daily between Tsunyi and Kueiyang (five day's journey in the old style by sedan and load coolies) and the distance (100 miles or more each way) is covered within the one day. As the road is not completed on the two sides of the Wu Kiang (Black River) owing to special difficulties not yet surmounted — passengers and their luggage are transferred by coolies from one motor to the other, and the total fare is $11.50 with allowance for 20 catties of luggage free.

A foreign friend who travelled this road yesterday says that between Wukiang and Tsunyi, the bus stopped three times and allow the chauffeur to smoke opium!!!

Also that the chauffeur and his friends were smoking cigarettes all the time quite indifferent to the risks due to the tins (uncovered) of gasoline close by! It is not to be surprised at that some of us older folks rather hesitate to travel by motor bus until such carelessness is strictly prohibited.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, likin and other taxes are still levied on goods coming into the province and going from one part of the province to another.

Chinese friends have told me that the Kueichow provincial government has given up the collecting of these taxes but that the 25th Army (of which our Provincial Chairman is General commanding) is carrying on collections to meet military needs.

From the way in which this was told me I think this must be regarded as said jocularly, the more so as I have not seen nor have I heard of, proclamations of the Government to this effect.

There has been considerable "street talk" that the taxes are to be abolished but that other and heavier taxes are to be levied in their place, this sounds to me more likely.

AIR MAIL TO BE EXTENDED

The Shanghai Postal Commissioners have informed the "North-China Daily News" that the Shanghai-Hankow air mail service is, from the 30th instant, to be extended to Ichang, making a trip from both Hankow and Ichang on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from the same date aeroplanes with mails will call at Shasi.

Air mail matter posted at, or sent viâ, Shanghai for Shasi or Ichang or places beyond, and vice versa, must, in addition to the ordinary postage, be franked with 30 cents of air postage stamps for every 20 grammes or fraction thereof. Any mail matter with air postage insufficiently prepaid will be taxed double the deficiency at the office of destination.

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RATEPAYERS AT HANKOW

Good Work Done by the Council

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Mar. 25.

The Annual General Meeting of the Ratepayers in the S.A.D.3 at Hankow was held in the Victoria Hall this afternoon, the Director, Mr. Wai Gyiao Loo, being in the chair and an ample quorum of ratepayers being present. The meeting was both long and animated, and it was obvious from its commencement that interest centred in the Budget for the coming year and that it had very little chance of being passed without amendment.

The Director in his opening speech pointed out that this is the fourth meeting of the Ratepayers of S.A.D.3 and that he had been in office during nine months of the year under review. His object had been to improve the administration in such a way as to come up to the expectations of the Chinese and British residents. He paid a tribute to the splendid co-operation of the members of the Council. During the year the posts of Superintendent of Works, Chinese Secretary-in-chief and Executive Secretary had been vacated by the previous occupants and new appointments had been made.

The Director in referring to the Tung Fung Lee case, which has occupied so much attention since 1927, made the gratifying announcement that, after repeated consultations with the Central and Local authorities and by the use of a certain amount of force, the unlawful occupiers of the property were ejected and the property was returned to the rightful owner in September last. He informed the meeting however that the sum of Tls. 46,400 due for Land and Property Taxes and for Water Rates had not been paid, and that in his opinion the attempt to obtain repayment from the Chinese authorities would fail. This being so, he felt that the rightful owner of the property should be absolved from any obligations with regard to these dues.

He explained at some length the scheme for issuing Chinese title deeds in the place of the Crown Leases, and informed the meeting that while the fee for transfers of property throughout China is fixed at not more than 14 per cent. of the value and at 9½ per cent. in the Hankow City, and had been 2½ per mille in the British Consulate, a proposal would be brought forward that it be at the rate of 1 per mille in the case of land transfers in the S.A.D.3 as this is the amount likely to be fixed by the National Government. The rest of the Director's speech was a summary of the matters set out in the Annual Report and Accounts, and in explaining the details of the Budget which have already been mentioned in our columns. He made a strong plea for the suggested vote of Tls. 6,000 to the British School and of Tls. 7,200 to the Chinese School, marshalling in his support the fact that the former British Municipal Council voted up to Tls. 14,000 a year for the British School and that the British Concession at Tientsin provides Tls. 50,000 for the Grammar School and Tls. 53,500 for Chinese education there. The example of Shanghai was also quoted, but the defective oversight which is given to educational institutions in this centre was not mentioned.

When the Budget for 1931 was introduced by the Director, Messrs. W. S. Dupree, C. D. Dixon and others raised three questions. The first was the steady growth in the cost of the police force, which is now half as much again as the amount expended by the adjoining S.A.D.2, and of the Administration. In the latter case the figures for the last four years have been Tls. 33,000, Tls. 36,000, Tls. 39,000 and Tls. 46,000, and the opinion was expressed that the ratepayers are not getting value for their money. The defence offered by the Director that all the work has to be done in Chinese and English did not seem adequate to the critics. The proposal to grant Tls. 6,000 a year to the British School was turned down by the speakers because the School Authorities had not asked for the grant and because the firms which now contribute to the School would probably cease to do so if they have to pay extra taxation to provide the subsidy. The proposal to grant Tls. 7,200 to the Chinese School was also challenged as being far in excess of the amount needed to run a free school for 150 small children. And the proposal to expend Tls. 63,000 on road repairs in 1931, after expending Tls. 61,000 in 1930 was challenged on the ground that improvements that will have a life of at least eight years ought not to be paid for entirely out of current income. The opinion was expressed that the financial standing of S.A.D.3 had so far increased that a new debenture issue ought to be possible. The Director surprised the meeting by his statement that he had mentioned this matter to the Chinese Banks and had found them so hesitating in their replies that he did not think that Debentures could be issued at present.

Although members of the Council urged that this challenge of the Budget was in the nature of a vote of want of confidence, and that it would be well to pass the Budget as the first quarter's expenditure had already been incurred, an amendment reducing the amount provided for the Police by Tls. 4,000, that for the Administration by Tls. 6,000 and cutting out the grant for the British School and reducing that to the Chinese School by one-half was pressed. A ballot was called, for and the count showed 213 votes for the reduction and 166 votes against. On the strength of this vote the extra taxation proposed by the Council was reduced by one-half, leaving the Land Tax at 13-16ths of one per cent. and the Property Tax at 10½ per cent, and bringing the amount to be collected down by Tls. 12,000.

BIG FIRE IN NINGPO

Effective Work by the Local Brigade

From Our Own Correspondent

Ningpo, Mar. 24.

About 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 19, a fire of considerable dimensions broke out just inside the east gate of the city, in the district known as Do Dao Deo. The origin of the fire is reported to have been a fused electric light meter, though there is some doubt on this matter. Whatever the cause, flames were soon shooting skywards, and could be seen from all parts of the city. On the alarm being given the electric current for the district was cut off, and fire brigades from all quarters of the city were called into action. Ningpo streets still do not permit of the use of modern fire engines, nevertheless the engines in use are capable of projecting columns of water of considerable force, and on this occasion were soon playing on the burning buildings.

A word of praise is due to the officers of the brigades who organized their forces most effectively, and to the men who worked tremendously hard from start to finish. Every drop of water had to be carried from the river in buckets, and the coolies employed for this purpose were so impeded in their work by the crowds, who now blocked the approaching streets, that the police found it necessary to use their switches in no half-hearted manner. Your correspondent received one or two good slashes for his pains, in addition to having a bucket of water poured over his legs. Amongst the crowd were those with an eye to gain, and they rummaged among the fallen débris, regardless of danger until compelled to retire under the heavy chastisement of the police.

Fortunately there was very little wind, so that by 9 p.m. the firemen had the situation well in hand, and the excitement being over the crowd began to disperse. A second visit to the scene, on the following day, revealed the fact that the fine new building of the Land Bank of China had only just escaped injury. The block of buildings which suffered most was composed of small shops, some seven or eight of which were completely gutted, though no enquiry it was ascertained that most of the property was insured.

The same evening a sampan, containing seven or eight men, from one of the cargo boats anchored in the river, was coming ashore when it was struck by an incoming fishing trawler. The sampan sank immediately, its occupants being thrown into the river. Several were rescued by the trawler, whilst another was picked up by an oil tanker anchored further down the river, but unfortunately three men were drowned.

Ningpo has enjoyed beautiful spring weather for a fortnight or more, weather which induces one to take a daily stroll. But how barren Ningpo is in suitable places for indulging such a desire! Such walks as exist are made less inviting on account of drawbacks which might well be removed. If one takes a walk up the ma-lu one is compelled to pass a piece of ground covered with coffins, the number of which has increased by leaps and bounds during the past month, revealing the fact that recently there must have been a great deal of sickness amongst the Chinese. To go into detail about what one may see, or smell, when passing this spot is hardly necessary, and certainly would not make pleasant reading. Various protests have been lodged with the local authorities at different times, but they have all met with the same fate: nothing has been done.

A walk along the bund is hardly more pleasant, the road being in a shocking state of repair. In addition, it has been obvious for some time now that the river mud has been allowed to silt up until a mud flat of considerable width stretches from the Bank of China to the new boat bridge. This mud flat is being used by the people living along the water-front as a convenient place for depositing their refuse. A stroll at almost any time of the day reveals dogs and beggars scratching about in rubbish heaps in the hope of finding some morsel of food. One ventures to suggest that such a state of things, in addition to being an offence to the eye, will in the hot summer months constitute a serious danger to the health of the public.

But to your correspondent there appear to be consequences of an even more serious nature. It would seem that this mud bank, which has been allowed to form, is a considerable handicap to shipping. One can imagine that if this process of silting is allowed to continue the time will soon arrive when the pontoons of the different shipping companies will have to be projected further into the river in order to ensure the safe berthing of vessels. Were this to happen difficulties would hardly decrease, but rather increase, the navigable portion of the river being so considerably narrowed that it would almost be an impossibility for the Shanghai steamers to swing at the wharves. Enquiries at the offices of several of the shipping companies proved the fears of your correspondent to be well grounded.

At the present time the silting of the river mud is felt to be such a serious menace to shipping that ten companies have drafted a joint petition requesting that immediate attention be given to the dredging of the river. This petition has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities. A great deal of money has been spent during the last two years in improving the thoroughfares of Ningpo. It is important that roads should be improved, and one congratulates the authorities on their enterprise, but it is even more important for Ningpo that her waterway should be kept open.

TOKYO IN TOUCH WITH RUGBY

Radio Telephone Tests Conducted

London, Mar. 23.

Radio telegraphone tests between Great Britain and Japan were inaugurated from the Rugby wireless station to-day.

The tests will continue for a considerable time as the most suitable wave-lengths must be decided and a number of other technical matters settled before a regular service is commenced.

With the completion of the new radio transmitting station at Oyama (Tochigi Prefecture), north of Tokyo, Japan's system of international wireless communication will be complete.

The new station, the trials from which are now taking place, is equipped with four up-to-date short-wave transmittors, for communication with stations in the Far East and the South Seas, such as Bombay, Saigon, Manila, Java and Sydney.

One of the newly equipped transmittors at this station was placed in commission for the American service, in order to supplement the Tokyo wireless station. According to reports, the test results of the new transmittor were very satisfactory, the average time between Tokyo and San Francisco having been reduced to 16 minutes and between Tokyo and New York to 27 minutes.—Through Reuter.

NANKING POPULATION INCREASING

Nanking, Mar. 27.

An indication of the fast growing population of the capital is given in the latest monthly census report compiled by the Metropolitan Police Department, which shows that in the month of February there were in the capital 585,087 residents; being an increase of 3,929 over the month of January.—Kuo Min.

THE SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

Hopes for Peace and Prosperity

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Mar. 21.

The whole of the week has been one of farewell banquets to the C.E.R. President, Mr. Moh Teh-hui, before his departure to Moscow for the purpose of concluding the Sino-Soviet Conference. Almost every day there have been two banquets, either in Chinese or Russian restaurants, as well as private ones given by the Civil Administrator, the Commercial Society, the Soviet Consul-General and the vice-president of the C.E.R.

These culminated in a banquet-concert last night at the Railway Club signifying the amity between China and Soviet Russia. The Railway Club theatre was crowded in every part, many members of the railway staff not being able to secure tickets, and after the performance the great restaurant was packed with people who remained there till the early hours. Owing to the final board meeting not finishing till 7 p.m., the concert and theatrical show did not commence till 9 p.m. though timed to start at 7 p.m. Both Chinese and Russian local talent took part in the entertainment.

Yesterday at the final board meeting a number of most important matters were passed including that of a further cut in salaries of 10 per cent. on all above 80 gold roubles per month, this to be put in force from the 1st April. The further 10 per cent. is to be taken off the salaries as now received which have already been cut by 10 per cent. Points which were not finally settled yesterday will be worked out by the Board sitting under the acting President Mr. Li Shao-keng.

This afternoon, punctually at 3.05 p.m. the special train carrying Mr. Moh Teh-hui back to Moscow steamed out of the station. Seldom has such a scene been seen at Harbin railway station as occurred on this occasion. On the occasion of the return to Harbin of the Soviet members of the railway after the conflict there certainly was a great crowd but this was surpassed this afternoon. No restrictions were issued as to platform tickets and thus the platforms were packed with a great mass of people, both Chinese and Russian, while there were also representatives from various organizations and schools all carrying banners wishing good luck to the President. There was also military music played by a regimental band, the buglers blowing a great fanfare as the train started on its journey.

For more than an hour before the train was timed to leave, guests began to gather in the large special waiting room and there could be seen representatives of all official administrations, members of the C.E.R. Board and Administration, representatives of commercial societies and well known local residents. There were also the Japanese Consul-General and the Soviet Consul-General as well as the Chinese Foreign Diplomatic Representative for Harbin.

Champagne was served and a toast drunk to the success of Mr. Moh Teh-hui's mission to Moscow, after which all trooped out on to the station platform, the great crowd making a road for the Chinese delegates to pass.

Photographs were taken of Mr. Moh Teh-hui standing on the steps of his car and amid great waving of hats and shouts of farewell the special train slowly steamed out, the other delegates standing on the platforms of their cars, waving their parting greetings.

The train which has been coloured the new yellowish green of the Chinese Eastern Railway saloon cars, consisted of eight cars, four first-class saloons, a dining car, a baggage car and two cars of goods, the latter including 350 poods of rice, sauce and other special Chinese edibles for the Chinese delegates during their stay in Moscow.

The general feeling in Harbin is that Mr. Moh Teh-hui is now armed with such instructions from the Central Government which will make it possible to come to a final agreement between China and Soviet Russia, giving peace and prosperity to Manchuria for many years to come.

The railway questions will be first settled and then other matters including trade and diplomacy will be discussed.

The Peruvian Minister of Finance has informed Messrs. J. W. Seligman and the National City Bank of New York (the Peruvian Government's fiscal agents) that Peru will be unable to pay the full interest charges on her foreign debt.

THE CHARMS OF CHEKIANG

Coming of Spring: Health Bureau's Activities

From Our Own Correspondent

Huchow, Chekiang, Mar. 21.

After a long, hard winter extending far into a season which by rights ought to have shown benignant mildness but did not, spring has descended upon northern Chekiang with such suddenness as to have forced grass, trees, and flowering shrubs to assume in three days a beauty of bloom that ordinarily requires three weeks to produce. Every one is now fairly basking in the sunshine, so long absent, and all appear as happy as though unexpectedly fallen heir to some great good fortune. When the ancient sage declared that all men by nature are fundamentally good he must have been gazing at some such smiling landscape as to-day meets the eye in this beautiful corner of one of China's most beautiful provinces. It seems indeed as if man could as easily be good now, as it seemed impossible to achieve goodness in the chill and gloom of the past winter.

While one might conceivably believe that nature just at present is doing the best she possibly can for the people of this region, yet there are certain respects in which even here fear and suffering and death form the obvious facts in men's lives. Probably the greatest cause of dismay is in regard to the scourge of cerebro-spinal meningitis which has afflicted practically all northern Chekiang for the past three seasons. This winter the Government has been endeavouring to prevent the spread of this disease by giving free injections which are supposed to protect one from taking it. This work has been done pretty thoroughly in Huchow, and one may suppose it to have been effective, for very few cases of meningitis have so far been found in the city whereas last year and the year before there were a great many cases with many fatalities.

All winter reports have occasionally been received from the country of meningitis here and there, but recently the disease has increased alarmingly on all sides of Huchow. In one small village north of the city there have been ten deaths from meningitis within the last two weeks; in a district off to the north-west seventy deaths from the disease have occurred recently and over one hundred since the first case was noted. Similar tales, and requests for help are being brought in from all quarters.

BANKING PROFITS IN JAPAN

Decreased Earnings During Recent Months

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

The latter half of the current fiscal year was particularly conspicuous for unfavourable business returns according to the publication made by the five leading banks of the Metropolis. The following figures showing the waning tendency of net profits as realized by the above banks during the period underreview will give some idea about the point:—

Banks	First half	Latter half	Comparison
Mitsui	4,296,000	3,873,000	*423,000
Mitsubishi	3,520,000	4,132,000	†612,000
Sumitomo	2,842,000	2,835,000	*7,000
Dai Ichi	3,926,000	3,621,000	*299,000
Yasuda	5,051,000	4,830,000	*221,000

*decrease.
†increase.

As is indicated above, all the leading banks, with the single exception of Mitsubishi, have suffered a perceptible decline in net profit during the latter half of the current fiscal year.

This phenomenon may be attributed to the following factors:—

1. Steady decrease of demand for capital due to the prevailing depression.

2. Insolvency of those business enterprisers to whom banks made advances, which tendency has been fostered by the growing economic depression all over the country.

3. Absence of stability marking the market quotations of shares and stocks.—Rengo.

JAPANESE VICE-CONSUL AT CANTON

Tokyo, Mar. 27.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day announced the appointment of Mr. Seiki Yano to be the Japanese vice consul at Canton.—United Press.

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BIG WINDFALL FOR SEMINARY

Nanking Institution Left G.$12,000,000

New York, Mar. 23.

A substantial bequest to the Nanking Theological Seminary was revealed here to-day with the publication of the last will and testament of the late Miss Ella Wendell, aged spinster, which disposes of an estate estimated by the executors to be valued at upwards of G.$100,000,000.

In her will Miss Wendel, who died on Friday, stipulated that her estate be divided into 200 equal shares. Most of it is to be distributed among religious and charitable organizations, Thirty-five shares are to go to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

While the Nanking Theological Seminary is specifically mentioned in Miss Wendell's will the exact amount of money which is to be available for that institution has not yet been estimated.—United Press.

Loneliest and Richest Woman

New York, Mar. 24.

The Methodist Theological Seminary at Nanking has been bequeathed twelve million gold dollars (over M.$50,000,000) out of the hundred million dollar estate of Miss Ella Wendel, described as "the loneliest and richest woman in the world," who died here on March 14. Most of the estate goes to charity.

For many years Miss Wendel lived alone in a great house off Fifth Avenue, her only companion being a pet dog, to which she was intensely devoted. The house appeared to be unoccupied, for the shutters were always closed.

Miss Wendel's brother, who ruled his family with a rod of iron, provided in his will years ago that none of the property should pass out of the family. Miss Wendel, with her sister, a spinster who died 10 years ago, was the last survivor.

The "loneliest woman" was over 90 years of age when death ended her solitary existence.—Reuter.

Biggest Bequest to China

Nanking, Mar. 24.

"Amazing!" "It's the biggest bequest ever received by a religious institution in China." "It will work wonders."

These were typical comments by officials and others when informed by Reuter's correspondent of the huge bequest to the Nanking Theological Seminary here by the late Miss Ella Wendel, of New York.

Dr. P. F. Price, head of the Seminary, said it was believed for some time that a provision benefitting the Seminary was contained in Miss Wendel's will, but of this he and his colleagues were never certain. However, on the chance that the Seminary would actually benefit, the faculty had had several academic discussions regarding the uses to which the money would be put if it were received.

They had decided on several matters, said Dr. Price. First of all they had planned to promote religious and theological education in China in co-operation with other similar interests. Secondly, they had decided to use a portion of the money for spreading Christian literature in China. Thirdly, their plans called for assisting in the traning of ministers, foreign and Chinese.

In addition, said Dr. Price—and this was not the least important of their plans—they had decided to build a central institution for religious work.

It is interesting to note that most of the Seminary buildings were looted and destroyed during the Nanking Incident in 1927, since when the number of students has dwindled from about 200 to only 40. —Reuter.

JAPAN ADOPTS NEW ESTIMATES

Tokyo, Mar. 26.

The supplementary estimates have now been passed by both houses.

These estimates provide for expenditure of Yen 39,080,000 against extra revenue of Yen 28,947,000. The balance is to be drawn from excess revenue which it was estimated the Budget would bring in.

The budget showed a total expenditure of Yen 1,448,528,000 against an estimated revenue of Yen 1,458,772,000.

The main item of expenditure in the supplementary estimates is a sum of over twenty-seven million yen for unemployment relief works. —Reuter.

SHANSI MUTINY NEGLIGIBLE

Soldiers Loot Few Shops at Tatungfu

Taiyuanfu, Mar. 20.

Contrary to reports circulated, there has been no serious outbreak amongst the various troops stationed in Shansi. At Tatungfu, a handful of soldiers dissatisfied with conditions generally, deserted and looted a few shops. At Luanfu, where the mutiny was more serious, fighting broke out between units of the same army, as a result of a misunderstanding over disbandment, resulting in a casualty list of some twenty killed and wounded.

Taiyuanfu is not under martial law and although the local Tang Pu carries out an occasional inspection of mail matter, the censors have long since been withdrawn from both Telegraph and Post Offices, and telegrams can be despatched and received in code without the submission of code books.

The redemption scheme recently put into operation by the Shansi Bank of a monthly drawing of a double terminal number and meeting at par all notes bearing th's number, that is one per cent. of the total issue, is costing some half a million in silver per month. The natural tendency is for the exchange to improve slightly, but early this week it slumped to $2.80 for $1 Peking currency, the result of heavy buying of silver on the part of merchants from the south of the province and the circulation of a rumour that further notes were to be issued. This has been denied officially.

Last week, General Shang Chen, the Provincial Chairman, took drastic action and closed the offices of one of the local papers guilty of publishing exaggerated reports. There can be no doubt that Communistic activities are responsible for the dissemination of much false news.

All reports concerning General Feng Yu-hsiang's movements in Mongolia, North Shansi and Tientsin can be discredited as he is still in the Yutaho valley, near Fengchowfu, with his family.

One of the greatest problems confronting the responsible authorities is the disposal or reorganization of the Arsenal and decisions regarding this are likely to have far-reaching consequences. The conversion of a plant covering some forty or fifty acres, employing from 5,000 to 6,000 men and equipped with much special machinery to "beat swords into ploughshares" is a formidable task. Materials in the stores are sufficient to keep the plant running for another four to six weeks only. Large stocks of war material ordered prior to General Yen Hsi-shan's sudden departure for Tientsin are now being held by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang pending a settlement of this vexed question.—Reuter.

FISHERY DEADLOCK

Japanese Ships to Enter Russian Waters

Tokyo, Mar. 24.

Regardless of the deadlocked Japanese fishing rights in Russian Russo-Japanese negotiations over waters the Nichi-ro Fishery Company, one of the largest of its kind in Japan, to-day was preparing to send its fishing fleet to the waters off Kamchatka.

The Nichi-ro vessels will search for crabs in Russian waters despite the controversy over fishing rights between the Tokyo and Moscow Governments.—United Press.

EGGS FOR JAPAN

Remarkable Increase of Chinese Imports

Tokyo, Mar. 26.

Owing to the Chinese eggs season, imports from China have continued to increase since January this year.

The total import during January amounted to some 50,000 boxes (each box containing 360 pieces), valued at Y. 298,000, which, compared with the previous corresponding period, showed an increase by 330 per cent. in volume and 290 per cent. in value. In the circumstances, the domestic egg markets in the Tokyo and Osaka districts are threatened by the considerable rush of Chinese eggs, which are better in quality and cheaper in price than the Japanese products.

As there is every indication that the import of Chinese eggs will be carried out continually, granting that the exchange rates remain for the time as at present, it is foreshadowed that the situation will greatly affect the Japanese producers. It is likely that some measures will be taken to cope with the situation.—Rengo.

BEANCAKES BY RAILWAY

Experimental Shipment on Trans-Siberian

By F. H. Best

Harbin, Mar. 12.

To-day the great Sino-Soviet experiment in the shipping of beancakes to Europe is being started. Talked off for months, pooh-poohed by many and yet believed in by some, the scheme of shipping beancakes to the west by the Siberian railway is actually an accomplished fact and the commercial world of all nations looks on in amazement at the daring venture and waits to see what will be the result. The scheme emanated from the Soviet grain combines and has been eagerly seized upon by Manchurian oil-mill owners as opening up a new possibility for the sale of their beancakes without having to ship through the Tropics. Nobody can yet say how the cakes will stand the railway journey from Harbin to Leningrad, a distance which will take about one month to traverse, and much will depend on the state of the goods on arrival at the Soviet port.

The shipment which is being made to-day consists of 30 freight cars each carrying 1,000 poods, the total quantity, therefore, being in rough figures, about 500 tons. This is to be followed by another 30 cars three days later, thus the entire parcel will consists of 1,000 tons which will be shipped by steamer from Leningrad to Hamburg. Until this lot has safely arrived at its destination in Germany, no further shipments will be made as much depends on the result of the first shipment.

The freight from Harbin to Leningrad is 54 gold kopecs per pood, which is about £3.10/- per ton, and to this must be added the freight from Leningrad to Hamburg, which with trans-shipping charges will probably cost another pound sterling, making the total freight £4.10/- or perhaps five shillings less. The present market price of beancakes in Harbin is about 28 sen per pood, or say about 35/- per ton, and, therefore, from the above calculations it will be seen that the cakes will cost about six pounds sterling per ton delivered Hamburg. It is extremely doubtful that such a price can be obtained for them in Europe as beans themselves are quoted at about £6.10/- per ton, while beancake must naturally cost much less. It may, therefore, be said, that as a commercial transaction, it is hardly one to be recommended, considering the enormous risks that are to be run, but as a means of showing what Soviet railways can do in the way of carrying goods across Siberia it is a very interesting experiment.

Even though the present shipment turns out successfully, that is no proof that further shipments may be made. At present the weather is still cold and, therefore, the cakes will not heat in their cramped up quarters in the railway cars, but the same shipment two months later might result in a complete fiasco. It is a well known fact that Harbin beancakes have a large percentage of oil left in them when pressed, and any cake dealer knows very well that such cakes are very liable to heat, crack and spoil. Any shipments made when the sun is blazing on the roofs of the railway cars must be spoiled, and it is a moot question whether the shipment made to-day will not catch the hot rays of the northern spring sun before it reaches Leningrad. Leningrad is not a port which is open in winter at a time when the cakes could be despatched across Siberia without danger, and thus the scheme of shipping by rail to Europe has also disadvantages which have to be got over.

The short shipment from Manchuria to Japan is fairly safe but when the cakes have to lie in a railway car for more than a month, it has yet to be seen whether they will reach the other end of the journey in good condition. If the cakes were so hard pressed that there was only a very small percentage of oil in them, the risks would not be so great, but the oil-mills of Harbin have not machinery to do this.

The cars will go straight through from Harbin to Leningrad, the Soviet railways handing over the equal number of freight cars to the Chinese Eastern Railway in exchange for the latter's, and inspectors will be sent to the frontier to see that such cars are equally as good and sound.

VOTES FOR WOMEN REJECTED

Japanese House of Peers Defeats New Bill

Tokyo, Mar. 24.

In accordance with the general expectation, the Government Bill proposing to grant a local franchise to women, which passed the House of Representatives at the end of last month was heavily defeated in the House of Peers to-day.

By the terms of the Bill, women would have had equal franchise rights with men in elections for city, town and village autonomous assemblies. Thirteen million women were affected and the Bill was regarded as a preliminary to granting women national suffrage.

Last session a similar Bill, introduced by private members, passed the House of Representatives but was rejected by the Peers.

Women in Japan are still denied the right to vote for any public assembly, but in the last Parliamentary election women speakers were in greater demand than men and two associations have recently been organized with the object of keeping women's suffrage in the forefront of the political programme.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LABOUR BILLS SHELVED

House of Peers' Action Against Trade Union Measures

Tokyo, Mar. 24.

Both the Labour Union Bill and the Labour Disputes Bill, which passed the House of Representatives, have been shelved in the committee stage by the House of Peers.

The Labour Union Bill recognized the right of workers to organize and to resort to collective action, within specified limits. Although there are a large number of Labour Unions already in existence in Japan they have existed on sufferance only. No legal recognition has been accorded them.

The Labour Disputes Bill, aiming at the control of labour disputes, was regarded as a complementary measure of the Labour Union Bill and was drafted with the object of allaying the fears of capitalists regarding certain clauses in that Bill.

With the shelving of these measures the position of the Labour Unions remains unaltered. They will continue to exist on sufferance only until a new Bill according them legal recognition is passed. Such a Bill is now being drafted and will probably be introduced by the Government next session.—Reuter.

BIG MOTOR ROAD FOR SINKIANG

Improved Communications in Western Province

Peking, Mar. 23.

According to a Chinese report, General Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, is desirous of improving communications in that remote area and linking it up with the rest of China. He has, therefore, proposed to construct a long motor road from his province to Paotouchen, the present terminus of the Peking-Suaiyuan Railway.

General Chin recently despatched a Swedish expert to try to make arrangements for this road. The latter motored all the way from Sinkiang to Paotouchen, taking six days over the journey. Part of the way he had to travel over mere cart tracks and open ground where there were no regular roads at all, but the last part of the way there way he had to travel over were mere road constructed by General Feng Yu-hsiang during his retreat into the North-west a few years ago. If the new road is constructed to Sinkiang, this old road will almost certainly be used for the first stage from Paotouchen to the West. —Reuter.

ECHO OF MR. HU'S RESIGNATION

Action Against Hankow Papers for Their Reports

Hankow, Mar. 25.

The recent resignation of Mr. Hu Han-min as the President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government at Nanking had its repercussion here to-day with renewal of agitation against the "Central China Post," a local British newspaper, and the Hankow "Nichi Nichi," a Japanese daily.

Both newspapers published reports declaring that Mr. Hu Hanmin had been imprisoned by Nanking authorities. Local authorities characterized the reports as rumours and fabrications by Imperialists.

The Japanese newspaper has been asked to apologize while the "Central China Post" has been given a severe warning. Kuomintang headquarters are demanding that the British newspaper be closed.

Mr. Hu Han-min resigned some time ago because of his opposition to proposals to present a provisional constitution for China to the National People's Convention which will convene in Nanking on May 5. Local authorities are incensed because of the action of the foreign dailies in publishing what are described as groundless rumours.—United Press.

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ATTACK ON JAPAN'S PREMIER

Mr. Hamaguchi Heckled on First Appearance in the Diet

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

Psychologists and observant writers have often drawn attention to the wonderful courtesy that is one facet of the Japanese character, with the boorish and deliberate rudeness that they can also, at times assume.

This trait was more than disclosed when Premier Hamaguchi, yet sick and weak, appeared in the Diet to thank the members of Japan's parliament for the sympathy they had expressed in regard to his attempted assassination. In place of the strong-jawed, ruddy-faced man who stood courageously by his convictions and who had done battle to the knife with a section of the Privy Council and the Navy General Staff in connection with the ratification of the London Naval Treaty last year, there now appeared a different individual—thin wan, his face a death-like mask, his iron-grey hair now a blanched white.

Members of his own party cheered him, but the *yaji* (professional hecklers) of the Opposition took every opportunity to deride him, make remarks about his appearance and in general to act as only boors are known anywhere to do.

It is a moot question whether Mr. Hamaguchi should have leaped into the official saddle as soon as he did, however dramatic may have been the gesture he intended his action to convey. Agreat number think with Yukio Ozaki, the dean of the House of Representatives and whose sincerity, good faith and integrity no one has ever impugned, that there are no vital issues at stake calling for the Premier to risk his life by taking an active part in political business before he has properly recovered.

Siamese Royalty Due in Japan

On the arrival here of their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam, on April 7, they will be met by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, brother of His Majesty the Emperor and Heir Presumptive to the Japanese Throne, at the Tokyo railway station, in addition to Cabinet ministers, high officials and the Minister and staff of the Siamese Legation in Tokyo. The royal visitors will stay two nights at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, where His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester put up during his visit here to invest the Emperor with the order of the Garter, before continuing their trip to the United States. The trip to the United States is being made in the interests of the health of His Majesty whose eye-sight is such that expert American oculists are to be consulted.

The Canadian Pacific liner, the Empress of Japan, which the royal visitors will board at Honkong, transferring from the Ventura, is expected to put into Yokohama harbour at mid-day on April 7. The royal party will be met by Count Gonnosuke Hayashi, formerly Japanese envoy to the Court of St. James, who has been specially deputed to represent His Majesty the Emperor, at the pier and will immediately proceed by special train to Tokyo.

Arrangements in Tokyo

From Tokyo station, Their Majesties and their suite will proceed to the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace in open landaus provided by the Imperial Household Department and the following day will pay a visit to the Emperor and Empress at the Imperial Palace where they will be the guests of honour at a grand banquet.

That same evening the King and Queen of Siam will receive, at the Detached Palace, prominent Japanese personages and the Siamese colony in Tokyo. The royal party will leave Tokyo the following morning taking the Empress of Japan for Vancouver and thence proceeding by special train.

During the visit of their Siamese Majesties, Viscount Keimin Matsudaira, Vice Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor, will be in charge of their reception. It is understood that the Emperor will invest the King of Siam with the Necklace of the Chrysanthemum of the Grand Order of Merit, one of the highest Japanese decorations; while Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Party will also have distinguished decorations conferred on them.

Japanese Exhibition in Siam

Under the auspices of the Japan-Siam Association, an industrial exhibition of Japanese industrial products will be held in Siam in the course of the coming winter.

The project is the result of special efforts made by the Association, in view of the growing intimacy of Japanese-Siamese relations and in view also of the consequent growth in Japanese-Siamese commercial intercourse.

Exports from Siam to Japan annually exceed a value of Yen. 12,000,000, of which direct exports from Japan account for only Yen. 3,000,000, the remainder being exported through the medium of British, French and Dutch traders and business men and the proposed exhibition is aimed at expansion of the Japanese market in Siam.

The fair will be opened in December and will last up to the end of February—the best season in that part of the world.

Checks to Police Lawlessness

Occasionally some incident lifts the veil that hides from public view the horrors of police detention, and for the latest revelation the thanks of the public are due to the Barristers' Association of Japan, which has been considering the abuse by the police of their powers in dealing with suspects prior to public trial.

In a statement prepared for publication, the barristers assert that, whereas in other countries the preliminary examination of arrested persons is completed within twenty days, however important the case may be, in Japan, weeks and months, a year, even two years, may pass before it is concluded, during which time the suspect is detained and refused counsel.

The law provides that the detention must not exceed thirty days, and the police evade this regulation by the practise of what is termed "taraimawashi," by which suspects are released after thirty days, (in accordance with the law, but immediately re-arrested by a policeman attached to another station, and another thirty days are spent under detention. And so, suspects are released and re-arrested at the sweet will of the police until their cases or carcases are disposed of.

It frequently happens, say the barristers, that the prisoner, later found to be innocent, is discharged in a dying condition, since it would be awkward for the police to have the suspects die on their hands. The barristers resolved to call the attention of the Diet to the prevailing practice, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken and that such a state of affairs will not be allowed to go unremedied. It is some satisfaction to know that, by virtue of a new law, a prisoner detained, when found to be innocent, is entitled to compensation for the period of his enforced imprisonment at the rate of four yen per day. This, it is believed, will have some effect in checking the police in the brutal exercise of their extraordinary powers.

The Task Before Women

According to the national census taken in November, 1930, there are 25 prefectures where the female exceeds the male in numbers, but in the whole empire there are some 200,000 more men of voting age than women.

These are facts of interests in view of the women's citizenship bill now before the Diet, which would confer on women a limited right to vote at village and town elections. Doubtless, this is but a beginning and some day women will enjoy equal rights with men, unless dictatorship intervenes and throws the whole voting system into the discard. At the time of writing, the women are petitioning the Government for full suffrage.

Before its assumption of office, the Minseito (Government party) promised to extend the right of voting for both men and women, and its loyal determination to keep its promises has involved it in a policy that is contradictory, to say the least. To give women the right to vote and, at the same time, to retain as a legal institution the licensed quarter system is something to make the gods laugh. Apart from its injustice and cruelty, there is logic in the complete subjection of Japanese women, for it is a perfectly natural development arising from the Confucian ethics with which the minds of the people are saturated.

The Government cannot logically give women voting privileges and still retain them in slavery, and on this matter the women of Japan should not be silent. The first step in their emancipation, as many have demanded, must be the march-out of the thousands of women now held as little better—some say worse—than prisoners in the licensed quarters, the actual property of the owners of these sordid places. The prospect of any of the bills now before the Diet, in so far as these aim at actually improving the position of women, becoming law are remote: the forces opposed to reform are well entrenched and are very strong. Their strength lies rooted in the traditions of the past, to which, unconsciously, the male part of the population pays tribute. Abolition of the licensed quarters will never come through pious resolution. It will not come with the women alone waging a crusade against this slavery. It will only come when men in the mass join their women in demanding the end of this blot and disgrace, when men make it a battle-cry at the next elections. At present, all that the vested interests are doing is to throw a few sops to the public and the public apparently are satisfied.

Japanese Children Taller

Compared with thirty years ago, when their parents were young, Japanese school children to-day show considerable increase in height, the average gain to their stature being an inch, according to statistical studies just completed by the Tokyo municipal education bureau. Athletics, the higher standard of living, the use of benches in class rooms, the wearing of western-style clothes and the increasing use of chairs and other Occidental furniture in homes are given as the chief contributory causes making for this change. Until forty years ago, the children sat on mats when attending their classes.

In 1900, boys of the age of seven were found to be, on an average, 3 feet 6.7 inches in height and girls of the same age 3 feet, 6.1 inches in height. In 1930, however, their average heights were respectively 3 feet, 7.4 inches and 3 feet 6.7 inches. The increase for children of the age of 12 years, that is after five years of attendance at school, are found to be even greater. Thirty years ago, boys of this age averaged 4 feet 3.3 inches and girls 4 feet 3.5 inches. According to the present statistics, they were 4 feet, 4.8 inches and 4 feet, 5.1 inches respectively, giving an increase of 3.1 and 4.1 centimeters respectively over their statures 30 years ago. The figures also show that school children now grow more while at school than formerly.

In weight, the boys of the age of seven years in 1900 averaged 17.8 kilograms and girls 17.1. The weights of the children of the same age, according to the latest statistics, were practically the same, being 17.9 and 17.4 kilos respectively. Children of the age of 12, however, show a great increase.

Empty Island for Unemployed

The empty island of Rota, which is among the islands in the Pacific that come under the Japanese mandate, has been asked for by a social worker, by way of helping in the solution of Japan's unemployment problem.

This man, Mr. Takenobu Fujii, is already looking after scores of homeless day labourers in a suburb of Tokyo where he has established a village of camps, and his proposal is to send them to this uninhabited island.

On Rota Island, he plans to grow sugar-cane and to establish a sugar industry there. He has spent several years in the South Sea Islands and claims that he knows conditions there very well, while the workers to whom he has broached his plan are very anxious to go and start life anew under different conditions.

"I am not asking the Government for a subsidy, as so many of our rich people do," he told press men; "all I want is the lease of an uninhabited island under the Japanese mandate, and I think there should be no difficulty in my request being acceded to."

PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Questions in House Regarding Forces at Hongkong

London, Mar. 26.

Mr. W. L. Everard, Conservative member for the Melton division of Leicester, asked the Secretary for War, Mr. Tom Shaw, in the House of Commons to-day whether military officers at Hongkong, recruited in a sterling basis, were now paid on a basis of half at the true exchange and half at an artificial exchange.

Mr. Shaw in reply denied that officers were thus paid. He said the majority of them were paid in sterling. Some, he added, preferred to draw their pay from the command pay-master, and these were paid in dollars at the official rate of exchange.—Reuter.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ASIA

One Car Exact Imitation of Mongolian Chariot

Paris, Mar. 26.

M. Hardt, one of the directors of the Citroen Company, left Paris during the evening for Beyrouth, where he is due to join the Citroen mission of Asia. M. Hardt is a well-known explorer and previously led the Citroen mission across Africa.

As he was waiting at the station before leaving Paris, he made some very optimistic statements. "Everything will be alright," he said. "Naturally it will take some time, and we expect to be away for eighteen months at the least, but we will carry the influence of France right into the depths of Asia."

M. Hardt then explained how his expedition was organized. It includes several specially-built trucks equipped with heavy towing-lines, and accompanying the mission is a good-sized staff of mechanics and various technicians. Two American explorers will also form part of the mission.

One of the vehicles has been constructed in exact imitation of an ancient Mongolian chariot of the period of the invasions. "After centuries of time," said M. Hardt, "the chariot of Gengis Khan will once more be seen in the deserts of Asia."—A.R.I.P.

HONGKONG SLAVERY ALLEGATIONS

Vigorous Denial Given Charges Made in Lords

London, Mar. 26.

Allegations of slavery existing in Hongkong were made to-day in the House of Lords, the subject being brought up by Lord Kinnoull, a Labour Peer.

In reply Lord Passfield, Dominions Secretary, said the allegation was that slavery existed in Hongkong and was condoned by the Government but this was absolutely untrue. He could only suppose the allegation referred to the *Mui Tsai* system in Hongkong and possible abuses of the system, but this system was very far removed from slavery.

A recent report on the working of new regulations in the colony, continued Lord Passfield, showed that the number of *Mui Tsai* had been reduced to 4,117. Offences against the new ordinance had been prosecuted and there was reason to believe the system provided against abuse and would disappear after a few years.

He emphasized that the finding of corpses of children in the streets of Hongkong had nothing to do with the *Mui Tsai* system. It was impossible to make the large population of Chinese bury their dead children. The Government had been striving for years to prevent the practice of leaving the corpses in the street. The finding of such corpses in the streets of a big city was not uncommon, the number found in London being somewhat considerable.—Reuter.

DIET SESSION TO BE EXTENDED

Heavy Business Necessitates Sitting Until March 27

Tokyo, Mar. 25.

The Bill amending the Tariff Act has been passed by both House, resulting in the lowering of the import duties on rayon from Yen 123 to Yen 75 per hundred kin (132.5 lbs.), while a higher tariff is imposed on certain inferior qualities of imported pine and spruce wood.

The Supplementary Budget, which was passed by the Lower House on March 19, passed the committee stage in the House of Peers to-day.

This Budget shows an expenditure of Yen 39,080,000 and revenue amounting to Yen 28,947,000. The balance, Yen 10,133,000, is to be drawn from the excess revenue estimates in the general budget, which showed an expenditure of Yen 1,448,528,000 and revenue totalling Yen 1,458,772,000.

The main item in the Supplementary Budget is Yen 27,500,000 for unemployment relief works.—Reuter.

Commenting upon the report that a cry of "yellow peril" has been raised in South Africa on the conclusion of a "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan, the Tokyo Foreign Office denies that any special agreement has been reached with South Africa.

SOME NOTES FROM TENGHSIEN

Difficulty of Changing a Dollar

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Shan, Mar. 16.

The way China jogs along under conditions political, economic and social that would make a western nation almost become paralyzed, makes an interesting study. About a month ago the larger cash coins depreciated in value to such an extent that merchants could not use them. No extra paper change has been put into circulation, so frequently it is impossible to change a dollar.

A purchaser in the market is compelled to take more or less or supplement with unplanned things to fill out the change—to give small change is impossible. This naturally works great hardship on the poor and the small shopmen.

The situation at present with bandits, communists, and political agitators is such that the natives in speaking of it use the very impressive Chinese expression—cheng pu kai yen—(unable to open their eyes.). But things jog along. They buy and sell, marry and are given in marriage and to an onlooker all is well.

The hospital has a number of wounded from a village raided just a few li from the city gates.

Arbour Day

Sun Yat-sen's day of decease was most enthusiastically celebrated here as Arbour day. The nursery supplied trees and there was a large gathering with political speaking at the place of distribution.

The American locust takes to China as a duck to water, and received an equal response from the Chinese, so this tree is more in evidence now than the willow was in former years.

It grows rapidly too. In a few years the tree will grow to such a size as to be usable.

Sun Yat-sen has not died in vain if the planting of trees all result and if they can be preserved afterwards which is a big "if."

The Criminal Court

Tenghsien now has a criminal court separate from the regular yamen. This court has its own powers for punishing even to the taking of life. We teach one of the judges English and also teach his wife so are familiar to some extent with the *modus operandi*. The judge is behind a railing and the petitioner stands—does not kowtow. The curious crowds attend the sessions freely. They use several rooms so that different cases can be tried simultaneously.

This court as we understand it is for feuds, family rows, divorce cases and the like. They do not convene on Sunday.

Our town has received notice that it will soon be visited by thirteen Americans, representing six denominations for the purpose of investigating mission work. Such an influx of foreigners will no doubt require official recognition.

The town has just been officially inspected and each door given a blue card written in white as to number of occupants, trade, etc. The foreigners were asked to give age, and education—what college they graduated from and the like. They are out-doing the Japanese.

The popularity of rubber shoes and soles at present manifested here is astonishing—even for the bound foot.

They are not worn over a shoe but over a stocking as any other boot or shoe would be. Every shoe stall is stacked now with rubber foot wear of every description. What a God-send this is—for the streets are not paved and formerly the people waded around in mud or wore clogs which were very heavy.

PRICES DECLINE

Slight Fall in Japanese Index Number

Tokyo, Mar. 27.

The average index number of retail prices of commodities as investigated by the Bank of Japan stood in Tokyo at 139.5 which compared with the preceding month shows a decline by 0.04 per cent. Of the 100 kinds of commodities, 12 appreciated and 18 depreciated the rest remaining unchanged. Among those that appreciated may be mentioned rice, barley, potatoes onion various vegetables, salted salmons and lumber, while among the decreases are eggs, habutae, fruits, umbrellas, soap and zinc plates.—Rengo.

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THE UPSET IN YUNNAN

Another Phase of Feng-Yen Revolt

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Mar. 19.

Serious indeed is the upset in Yunnan which has unseated Governor Lung, and has left everything in a muddle. Obviously it is not simply a squabble between petty cliques, but is another phase of the Feng-Yen revolt.

Only a few reports have come from Yunnanfu, and most of those to officials who will not commit themselves openly. Privately, however, intimations have been given to close friends of those in the charmed circle that the subversion of the Lung *régime* is sponsored by the Kuangsi tribe. The way for the entry of troops from Nanning and Lungchow was made clear by the act of some Yunnan troops who turned against the administration.

Across the dividing line Ironsides and Kuangsi regiments are reported to be moving, bound for Yunnanfu. There some of Governor Lung's underlyings are trying to keep order, but with small prospect seemingly of holding out long against the hordes that are pouring into the province.

If these reports are well grounded, there is slight probability of Kuangtung's expeditionary forces being able to stay the push of the rebels into Yunnan. Nearly all of Kuangsi has been given up by Chen Chi-tang, whose troopers have been shortening their lines, drawing back towards Wuchow.

The intentions of the Kuangsiites were revealed long ago. Their eyes were cast on the province farther south even before peace in Kuansgi was first talked of, and far from being crushed, the rebels have the strength to gain the mastery of Yunnan if some of Lung's soldiers come to their support.

There have been vague rumours of confabulations between spokesmen of Marshals Yen and Feng in Hongkong with these authorized to speak for the masters of Kuangsi. Now it is heard that once in the capital of Yunnan, the conquerors will announce the formation of another Central Government, as a protest against the administration at Nanking.

According to the whispered stories which have been passed down from those who have talked confidentially with certain officials, here. Wang Ching-wai and others once important governmental figures, but now at outs with the ruling class, will be extended invitations to join the other protestants at Yunnanfu. They will be given fitting posts in the revolutionary government there.

Lu Ah Fu, bearing credentials from Governor Lung, is here in Canton, and has been doing what he could to get military supplies needed in his province. While he was at work on this mission, word was received that the French Indo-China authorities are prepared to release the arms that were seized *en route* to Yunnan, but they must be taken by April 1st. These were being sent to equip the troops who went into Kuangsi to attack Nanning, and their seizure is supposed to be an aftermath of another little episode. Certain Annamites, the story goes, had been caught in Chinese territory, and exercising an extraterritorial privilege, these being French subjects, they were put on a train, without the formality of asking for an extradition warrant, and started towards the border. The train was boarded by Chinese soldiers and the prisoners forcibly taken away from their custodians. So when the opportunity presented itself, these guns were held up by the French colonial administration as a means of bringing pressure on the Chinese officials responsible for this act, to force them to right the wrong done.

The deliterations of money changers, bankers and Treasury officers, which started yesterday, may be concluded to-day. An agreement was entered into yesterday that there shall no longer be recognized classifications of Kuangtung subsidiary coins, but a uniform exchange value for all new coins, at any rate, shall be established. At to-day's session this uniform plan will be worked out.

Of cions minted before the 18th year of the Republic, there are two sorts, the genuine, full weight pieces, and those that are short weight or otherwise slightly imperfect, but which circulate just the same. Both kinds are worth less than Central Banknotes, and in exchanging them for paper, a premium of $3 must be given for the former, and as high as $20 for the depreciated coins, per $100 in notes.

Money changers recognize three classes of the newer product of the mint, all of which bear the effigy of Dr. Sun. Those which were first placed in circulation are generally not considered so desirable, and, though all three kinds are worth more than Kuangtung banknotes, the premium per $100 of notes is for these only $1. For the newest shiny twenty-cent. pieces, the premium is $5 per $100. Many spurious pieces have also gotten into circulation, and have enough silver in them to be acceptable, but only about $2 to $3 premium is given for them.

HUPEH SHORT OF MONEY

Result of Abolition of Likin: Race Club Fracas

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, March 17.

The Hupeh Provincial Treasury announces that there was a shortage of $5,000,000 on the Provincial accounts for 1930 despite the amount collected as likin, and that since the abolition of likin and the failure to organize any other adequate source of revenue, matters are now so bad that no payments can be made to the schools for February. The plans for collecting the Business Tax have been so much delayed that there will now be no collection for March. On the other hand pressure has been put on the Province to complete the issue of Treasury Notes to the extent of $3,000,000 and after many delays it has been arranged that the Wuhan cities shall purchase all but $250,000 of this sum. The Bankers are to take up $800,000; the three Chambers of Commerce, $500,000; the Exchange Banks, $300,000; the Opium Bureau, $500,000; the Cotton Dealers, $100,000; and the Waterworks Co., $50,000; which each house is to contribute one month's rentals and each shop half a month's rentals. The balance is divided between the Chambers of Commerce at Ichang, Shasi, Wusueh, Fancheng, Lachokow, Hsinti, Tsaitien and Yokow. The Chinese press expresses the opinion that even though the allocation is made, the state of business will not allow of an early completion of the scheme.

A Race Course Fracas

On Sunday last although the weather was chilly about 10,000 persons assembled at the Chinese Race Club to witness the races. All went well till the eighth race, when the two favourites were left behind from the start and the race was won by three outsiders. An angry crowd at once yelled that the matter had been manipulated so that the favourites should loss and demanded the return of their stakes. This demand was refused, whereupon stones were thrown at the offices and a rush made at the judges. A posse of soldiers appeared with fixed bayonets and one of the crowd, a tailor by trade, got in the way of a bayonet and was slightly injured. Matters then took a serious turn, but the determined attitude of the soldiers and a heavy downpour of rain saved the situation. The wounded man, after his wound had been dressed, was able to return to his home.

The Hankow City police have laid by the heels the gang which has been terrorising the silversmiths. Their leader was Chien of the Fifth Star, who had been in military service but had been dismissed. He formed a band of sixteen men, all discharged soldiers, and had successfully held up the An Ho, Hang Yu, Foo Chiang and Hsieh Tai silver shops during the last few months. Probably owing to a disagreement with Chien, one of the band gave information to the police and after raids in the Chang Ching Lee and other places, Chien and his associates were all arrested.

Word has just come that the Mei Shou, a Chinese owned passenger launch has been pirated between Shasi and Ichang, ten of the passengers suddenly producing arms and collecting $2,000 from their fellow-passengers. And it may be mentioned subject to correction that mounted bandits are believed to be looting the foreign properties on Kikungshan despite the presence of troops in the immediate vicinity.

TIENTSIN DOCTOR HONOURED

Baltimore, Md., Mar. 25.

Dr. John Aydelotte, of Tientsin, China, to-day received a fellowship in the American College of Physicians.

In all 350 physicians received fellowships in the institution to-day. —United Press.

COMBINE BETWEEN SHIPPING FIRMS

N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Attempt to Minimize Competition

Osaka, Mar. 27.

The two largest Japanese shipping companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have issued a joint statement to the effect that they have entered an agreement with the object of minimizing competition on overseas trade routes.

Between them these two companies control more than 260 steamers aggregating almost one and a half million tons.

The N. Y. K., in a statement issued to-day, says that a general understanding has been concluded for a readjustment of the lines operated by the two companies, which have agreed upon a common use of shore facilities, the common purchase of supplies and the pooling of revenue derived from parallel lines.

The statement adds that negotiations are in progress for a detailed agreement.

The Bombay, Calcutta and New York services are likely to be immediately affected and later there will be changes on the subsidized routes.—Reuter.

FAMINE IN HUPEH

Relief Measures Being Planned

Hankow, Mar. 30.

Officials of the Hupeh Provincial Government to-day were planning relief measures for the inhabitants of the Tsoshan district where famine and the bandit menace are reported to be endangering the lives of nearly 4,000 persons.

A long period of drought has left the Tsoshan people without food and because of bandit bands it has been impossible, until now, to despatch relief expeditions.

Urgent appeals for relief in order that wholesale starvation may be averted have been received from Tsoshan by the Hupeh officials.—United Press.

TRAVELLING IN KUANGSI

No Man's Land Between Two Armies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanning, Mar. 15.

Traffic has resumed between Wuchow and Nanning, but it is hard to say for how long a period it will be open. Your correspondent spent 14 days travelling the 350 miles. The Kuangtung army is gradually evacuating Kuangsi and until the full evacuation occurs travelling will be very dangerous owing to the necessity of a no-man's-land between the two arimes.

The Nanning shorefront presents a pitiful sight compared with the Nanning of a year ago. Aeroplane raids have resulted in wreck and ruin of many of the houses on the river bank, while the percentage of destroyed houses by aeroplane raids is small still many suffered death as a result of the raids while the local defenders also required houses to be demolished directly in front of the temporary breast works which at the present time are a tribute to the ability of the engineering ability of the defenders. At present the atmosphere of war is still unchanged. Barbed wire entanglements are still up.

The political situation for a stranger is hard to understand, at Wuchow the opinion prevailing two weeks ago was of immediate peace. Here it seems to be the other extreme. On March 13, Marshal Li Chong-yin, at the meeting commemorating Dr. Sun's death said "down with Pres. Chiang Kai-shek" and "we must defend Nanning."

It is to be regretted if some peaceful means of settlement cannot be arrived at. Certainly there is a strong element represented in both factions for peace and it is a pity indeed if diplomatic relations have actually been broken.

JAPAN TO BUILD HUGE AEROPLANE

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

Officials at the great Kawasaki Shipyards to-day announced plans for construction of the world's largest aeroplane.

The Japanese intend to build, along the lines of Germany's Dornier-Wahl, the DO-X, an aeroplane capable of accommodating 160 passengers, officers and members of the crew.—United Press.

NEW CHINESE BISHOPS

Rome, Mar. 28.

The nomination is announced of two new Chinese bishops in conformity with the recommendations of Mgr. Constantini, Apostolic Delegate in China who is at present in Italy.

The two bishops are Mgr. Chow, a Lazarist, at Paotingfu and Mgr. Veung who is appointed to Canton as auxiliary to Mgr. Fourquet, the Vicar Apostolic.—A.R.I.P.

THE MAYORALTY OF TIENTSIN

Mukden, Mar. 28.

General Chang Hsueh-ming, who was recently appointed Mayor of Tientsin but declined to take up the post, has finally agreed to accept it. The new Mayor, who is a brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, left for Tientsin this morning.—Reuter.

BISHOP OF KOREA

Rev. A. C. Cooper Nominated by Archbishop of Canterbury

London, Mar. 28.

The Reverend Alfred Cecil Cooper to-day was nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be the Bishop of Korea. In his new capacity at Seoul Dr. Cooper will succeed the late Dr. Mark Trollope.

Prior to his appointment to be the Bishop of Korea Dr. Cooper was the Chaplain of Pingyang.—United Press.

CATHAY HOTEL

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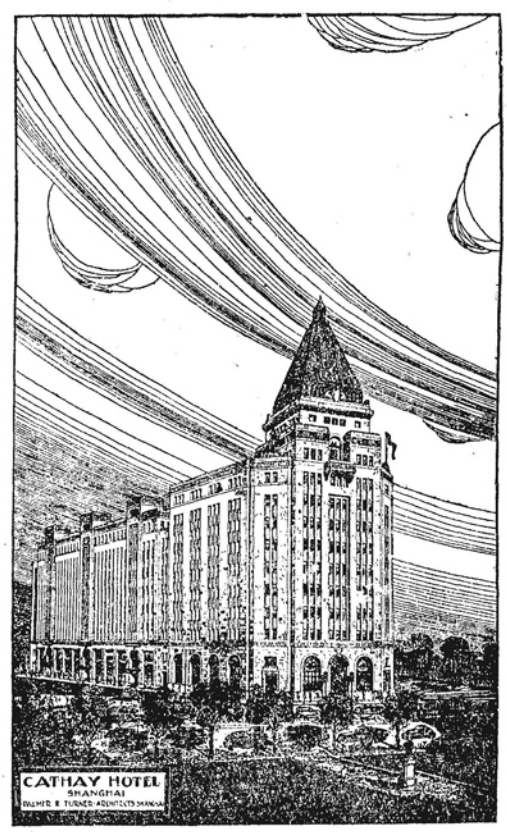

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with Spring Dance-floor opening on Roof Terrace

"Tower"

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E. CARRARD, *Manager*

CABLES: CATHOTEL SHANGHAI

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BUS AMENITIES

Memories of H.M.S. Mantelpiece

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apropos the notoriety which a harrassed Bus Company has intermittently received in the press during the course of their endeavours to cater to a discriminating public, it is possible that the following questionnaire might prove of some utility:—

1.—Is it feasible to equip the buses with shockabsorbers, lengthened and improved springing suspension, and a weekly system of greasing and graphiting same?

2.—We read of a recent highly successful invention in the form of a resilient, courtesy cow-catcher type bumper, the impact upon which actuates mechanism of pronounced shockabsorbing tendencies and incidentally displays a sign tendering profuse apologies to the victim, whilst harmlessly shedding him aside.

3.—Wouldn't it react to the infinite pleasure of clients if amongst other accomplishments the buses had plush cushions, arm-rests, ash-cups for smokers, mud scrapers, and some of those "Please-take-one-as-you-pass" stands bearing pamphlets, periodicals or newspapers?

4.—In view of the Mack-Sennett-comedy type of exits frequently witnessable at Honan Road and busy Bund sections, to expedite the services what about a species of grill extending along the broadside of the bus to facilitate instantaneous disgorging of passengers and similarly guillotine whatever exasperating tail-enders there be who persist in boarding full buses and multiplying the discomforts of strap-hangers?

5.—During weekends it invariably happens that not one but four or five buses will pass along the two busy routes loaded to the gunwales while hapless clients continue to collect and as their means of transportation sweep unconcernedly by consign all feelingless and arbitrary conductors to abodes where cold and frost are unknown. It has been suggested that a vast improvement would be immediately manifest in the installation of telephone booths enabling waiting passengers to apprise terminii of prevalent congestion.

6.—We read also of palatial vehicles "at Home" which are now equipped with heater systems working off the exhaust as a winter comfort and of oscillating electric fans as a convenience in the summer. This is, of course, merely a suggestion, but were those concerned to give it serious consideration I am sure the public's gratitude would be unbounded.

7.—Finally, were the company to select certain days in the week upon which to make appropriate gifts of souvenirs to all known contented clients in the nature of a packet of cigarettes, a vanity set or an all-day-sucker, as each alighted from the bus, it would undoubtedly effect much towards the conversion of the recalcitrants.

SEASONER.

Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1931.

A COLLEGE DEBATE

"Out of the Mouths . . . . "

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Kindly permit an American to add his opinion to that of "British" concerning the above mentioned debate. To me, it is not only a "Question of Taste" but of exceedingly bad taste and wholly uncalled for. It also seems to portray the lowered standard of former Christian mission schools, when young people, scarce above twenty years of age, are permitted to rant in public on political subjects of which they are incompetent to judge.

In foreign countries, men under thirty to thirty five years are considered disqualified for public discussions on political subjects. No audience would listen to them!

But in the present China, youths of sixteen to twenty cry themselves hoarse on street corners and school platforms, denouncing foreigners and foreign countries, girls screech out communistic anathemas against foreign imperialists and foreign imperialism, and youngsters not yet in their teens, yell: "Kill the imperialists" that slogan of the Nationalists. At the very same time the rice within their bowls is supplied them by benevolent funds from those "imperialistic" countries, they denounce.

Confucius says:" I hate glib tonguedness" Chinese proverbs say: "Shut your mouth and do not talk about others." "First put yourself right then others" "Before you blame others, confess yourself at fault."

Poor deluded Chinese youths! The beam of "*Nationalism*" within their eyes has so blinded them, that they can not see their own faults and have magnified the splinters within the eyes of others.

Now if Chinese youths really believe that foreign countries constitute a "menace" to their country, why do they not try to ascertain the reason for the "*superiority*" of foreign nations to their own?

Afterward, thorough research work within themselves and of conditions in their country, would not only supply them with appropriate subjects for debates, orations and compositions, but assuredly help to eliminate a few of the many deplorable conditions, which exist in China to-day and which prevents her from taking her rightful place among the civilized nations of the world.

AN AMERICAN.

Shanghai, March 23, 1931.

A Defence

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Several days ago there appeared in your correspondence columns a letter signed "British," which took exception to the subject of a recent debate in one of the local Chinese colleges. Now you have published another letter in the same strain, signed "An American."

These letters are very good examples of the petty, prying interference with things Chinese in which some foreigners spend their time. There would be just as much sense and justice in a Chinese in London protesting in a similar way against a debate between Oxford and Cambridge. And if "An American" could hear some of the debates in our own American universities and schools, he would have to change his mind considerably.

After all, what have we foreigners to do with such things in China? We are not, I hope, trying to control her schools and the thought and speech of her students. The quotations from Confucius that "An American" thinks apt might well be applied to him, just as to the "poor deluded Chinese youths." Why should they not debate the Russian-Japanese menace, or any other subject they choose? No one, foreigners included, is so blind that he cannot see the Russian and the Japanese menace to China, and it is perfectly natural that it should be the subject of discussion and open consideration.

And I do not see that any question of "taste" is involved. Do "British" and "An American" consider this innocent school debate any worse taste than "An American's" letter, which is not only "bad taste," but decidedly insulting as well. The "Beam of Nationalism" is just what the Chinese need.

"ANOTHER AMERICAN."

Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1931.

An Old Friend's View

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I rather think "An American's" letter on the above subject, while frank and sincere, errs in point of judgment. A college debate is a mock debate and nothing else. The young orators are not free to choose their own subjects, nor are they free to select their sides. There is no conviction to speak of. A mere practice at public speaking, and no more!

Personally, I think these debates are made too much of by both the Faculties and the students. The most important thing to a young student is not his ability to deliver a clever speech, but his independent judgment and his insight into truth. To emphasize these college debates too much creates in the students a sense of pedantic sophistry, vague scepticism and loss of faith in all things. There is no truth, but that I can make or unmake it as I please! This dangerous state of mind may lead to disastrous consequences.

But I must protest against "An American's" idea that a young man should be forbidden from talking on political subjects. Not age, but conviction and sincerity counts in such a case! The world belongs as much to the young people as to the elders. What is the result of leaving everything in the hands of the elders? When the European war broke out, the school children in their 'teens were turned out like driven cattle to wash their blood in the battlefields. You make use of them when your need comes, and yet you forbid them to talk about politics. Must the young people obey your commands blindly and unconditionally with no choice of their own? Must their voices be suppressed altogether?

Communist anathemas, slogans against foreigners, these can no longer apply to the youth of China. The follies of these past excesses go home to the hearts of China's young men, and they will no longer be deluded any more! But I would like to know the basis of that statement made by "An American": "At the very same time the rice within their bowls is supplied them by benevolent funds from those imperialitic countries they denounce." Do the foreigners really think that but for their benevolence, all people in China would be starved to death?

The charge of "glib tonguedness" may with propriety be made against "An American" himself. And if an elderly and learned man like him occasionally makes irresponsible statements which are not in the least justifiable, what right has he to take so seriously to task China's young men who are admittedly ignorant and inexperienced? A Chinese proverb says:—"Be strict to yourself and be lenient to others!" I hope "An American" will think over these words.

We now know that foreign countries do not constitute a menace to China. The real menace to China is China's own intellectual and moral weakness. At the root of all China's ills —banditry, opium evil, official corruption—we find, as "An American" has rightly pointed out, the ignorance and incompetence of China's young men. "An American" deserves our thanks as far as that advice is concerned.

Lastly, I will take this opportunity to inform your readers that I intend in future to write to this paper as little as possible, but to concentrate my energy to write to a weekly paper issued both in English and in Chinese which is specially devoted to the interests of China's young men.

F.D.Z.

Shanghai Mar. 26, 1931.

STATISTICAL DEDUCTION

Silver and Trade

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Those interested in the value of a commodity mistakenly chosen by China as a currency might with advantage turn to trade statistics of British India for an explantion of silver's present low price and prospective lower one.

An enormously adverse balance necessarily causes India to sell much silver to settle for her present excessive imports. February statistics as cabled last week show an alarming preponderance in trade operating against silver's interests.

Without quoting a lot of dreary figures to demonstrate above point, it seems obvious that silver cannot rise in value except through the flow of trade; that is, the ebb-tide in Indian and Chinese exports has to change very decidedly.

Despite America's Pittmanie advices, there is no short cut to silver's revival, for the latter will duly arrive as the world's depression diminishes, possibly about mid 1932, according to a Lloyd's Bank review on the ultimate turn of the tide of the 1929-1931 universal slump.

EASTERN TRADER.

Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1931.

LITTLE BY LITTLE

Bus Development

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As time goes things are improving step by step. Naturally, we cannot expect everything to turn perfect at once, a great deal depending on the good-will and co-operation of others.

The introduction of route No. 8 bus between Seymour Road and Wayside is certainly an improvement regarding service and vehicle construction. It has eliminated the congestion on the route No. 9 and should there ever be a crowd there is more standing place in the newly constructed buses to cope with it. The public certainly appreciates the efforts of the General Omnibus Co. for this improvement.

The company, however, would be well advised to try and direct the new route via Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads instead of Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VII. In doing so they would materially lessen the congestion on the route No. 1 thus killing two birds with one stone. It might even be suggested that the route No. 8 proceed westward via Avenues Edward VII and Foch and return via Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads using Seymour Road as its connecting link.

Another improvement on all the buses would be to cover the seats with some kind of cloth, or else to have some sort of arrangement (or a piece of rag) on hand to remove the heavy layer of dust from the seats. This is especially necessary in the summer when passengers wear white cloth and the slightest contact with a dusty seat leaves an unpleasant mark beneath.....

The banging of the doors on the part of the conductors is another item calling for improvement that can be effected at a small cost. If in addition the service would start one hour earlier and stop one hour later, as do the trams, there would be very little left for complaints.

J. L'AMI.

Shanghai, Mar. 24, 1931.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

A Bouquet

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A word of praise is due to Maestro Paci, our popular conductor, for the excellent programme that he gave last evening to a packed house at the Grand Theatre. The soloist of the evening, Mr. Pierre Reitinger is also to be warmly congratulated for his masterly playing and rendition of the Beethoven Violin Concerto, which had aroused such unstinted enthusiasm from the audience. That per se, is a fitting tribute to the young Master who from the very outset of the performance captured the hearts of his audience. Bearing in mind that half of the success attributed to these weekly concerts lie in the musical numbers that are presented, may we not request that the undermentioned selections be given as soon as possible?

Kalinikoff's Second Symphony
Ravel's Ma Mere L'Oye
Ravel's La Valse
Moszkovski's Boabdil
Bach's Arioso
Bach's Suite in D. Minor
Bach's Chorial Prelude We beleive in one God
Bach's Choral Prelude Christ came to Jordan
Dohnanyi's Suite for Orchestra.
Some of Sibelius' Symphonies
Harry Ore's Suite for Cello & Orchestra
Tschaikowsky's Violin Concert.

Maestro Paci had in the past played some of the above mentioned selections and indeed the music-lover must still have memories of the flawless interpretations which the Italian Maestro had brought to bear on these Classical works. Now that the Orchestra has developed into such a superb instrument, thanks to the efforts of its Conductor, one may well look forward to performances that will touch even greater heights as was evident in the Maestro's interpretation of the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert which was also given last night. One may well say that our Orchestra has made history in Shanghai, and every Shanghai-lander may well be proud of Maestro Paci's achievement to place Shanghai on the musical map.

MUSIC LOVER.

Shanghai, Mar. 23, 1931.

HOUSE FULL ADVENTURE

Second Thoughts

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his annual report on the Municipal Orchestra for 1930 Maestro Paci suggests several reasons for the increase in the attendance at the concerts held in the Grand Theatre as compared with the former meagre attendances at the Town Hall Concerts. Another contributary factor, evidently overlooked by Maestro Paci, is the close proximity of the Carlton Theatre. The late-comers who arrive at the Carlton to find the "full house" sign posted invariably turn to the Orchestral Concert. Practically any Sunday evening a large throng of would-be Carlton guests can be witnessed pouring into the Grand Theatre as a second choice, though many of them are decoyed there under the impression that the film advertised outside is on show. The writer, not perceiving the small Orchestral Concert advertisment which is only to be found inside the theatre, happened to drift into the concert a few weeks ago with six others under the circumstances outlined above, and was somewhat astounded at the number of people who actually fell asleep during the performance. Others also felt that way inclined, but were wary of the interval passing unnoticed!

"GRAMOPHONE."

Shanghai, Mar. 25, 1931.

THE ORCHESTRA

Gabblers and Gentlemen

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are gramophones and gramophones, and judging by the cacophony of "Gramophone" in yesterday's issue, it must either be a very cheap one, or else something in it is in need of radical adjustment. The trouble is, that some "gramophones" are thought to be in proper shape because they are loud, forgetting that the requisite of a true "gramophone" is tone.

These same "gramophones" live, but are not content to "let live," believing in the "survival of the loudest."

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that the remainder of the 900 persons who went purposely to the Grand last Sunday (allowing 9 for strayed sheep) will not take the trouble to write also, because some gramophones are beyond adjustment, and also better "asleep," than awake.

Y.

Shanghai, Mar. 27, 1931.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE

The Council's Policy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was very interested in the latter part of your leading article of yesterday, where you quote "it is to be hoped that the time will come when the figure of the average length of service will more closely approach" etc.

But does the Council really desire this state of affairs? A recent action in the Court of Consuls seems to point in the other direction. A trusted public servant cannot obtain a renewal of his contract with the Council, though apparently he gave every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. When he takes legal action, the City Fathers immediately duck for cover behind the Land Regulations; an unkind critic of Shanghai might say that officials here were doing what has always been condemned amongst our Chinese friends—scrambling for official positions.

FAIR PLAY.

Shanghai, Mar, 27, 1931.

WHICH PAUL H. DOUGLAS?

An Invitation

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The information which I sent you with reference to Paul H. Douglas, Chairman of the volunteer committee investigating missions, came from an unimpeachable authority, but now question is raised as to which man of this name has come to China. The American press seem to have assumed that the visitor is Paul H. Douglas, of Chicago, a member of the faculty of Chicago University. But I am informed that there is a New York business man, of high standing, also named Paul H. Douglas. If this gentleman is our visitor, will you kindly extend him a cordial invitation to the city of Yencheng, Kiangsu, where he will find a hearty welcome, and an apology waiting him.

HUGH W. WHITE.

Yencheng, Kiangsu, Mar. 26, 1931.

Charlie Chaplin was decorated with the insignia of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by M. Philippe Berthelot, Secretray-General of the Foreign Office, at the Quai d'Orsay.

The future of Sir William Birdwood since his return from India, where he was Commander-in-Chief, has been the subject of much speculation. That is now set at rest; Sir William has been appointed Master of Peterhouse Cambridge, in succession to Lord Chalmers. It is believed that there is no precedent for this selection of a soldier—moreover one without any University education—to be head of a College.

It is all very well to talk

but one must have an intelligent audience. The "North-China Daily News" readers are influential and cultured statesmen, financiers, professional and business men with tremendous purchasing power behind them. When an advertiser talks to them, he gets results.

"North-China Daily News"
Shanghai

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE BARNES CUP COMPETITION

The failing fortunes of the Field Artillery Battery were nobly retrieved on March 29, when the unit won the Barnes Cup, the hardest contested trophy of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for the past 18 years. They won by the comfortable margin of 14 points, having carried out the fastest march, achieved the best average score in the shooting part of the competition, and done good work at fire control, an important factor in this year's contest. Entirely disregarding Mr. Fanthorpe's remarks on turn-out, it can just be said that the F.A.B. lost what might have been several valuable points on that score.

"A" Company did well to come second. They carried out the march from Carter Road to the 400 yards firing point in 48 min. 11 sec. and did the rest of the competition more or less on an even basis with the winners, whose time of 46.57, however, placed them definitely on top. The Armoured Car Co. carried out the march in splendid style, as usual, and did it in 48.03. They fell down on the shooting, thanks to the luck of the draw, but performed most creditably in coming third.

The competition, which was under the personal supervision of the Commandant, Lt.-Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms, was a pronounced success, and more than the usual interest was attached to it by reason of the new targets adopted. The theory of this year's shoot was, first, that with the attacking team at the 400 yards firing point, running men (moving targets) were taking up a position, forming one machine gun section and one infantry section stationed in two sections of trench (represented by two screen targets). A third screen target was exposed which only showed an empty section of trench. These three targets were not visible in detail to the naked eye, and it was necessary for the fire unit commanders to survey the targets through field-glasses and direct fire according to what they saw. The blank target did not fail to attract victims, and many rounds were wasted on it.

In the second practice, at 300 yards, moving targets represented a section coming into action and finding the position too hot to hold, thereupon evacuating it. At 200 yards, the third practice consisted of a screen target, representing a house with two windows, in each of which was a section, one of riflemen and the other a machine gun section, who were holding a strong point. The screen targets, with small vital marks indicated, necessitated good fire control in order to avoid the placing of a number of shots in unoccupied positions, and this added a most interesting and useful touch to an old and well-known competition. Shooting scores, as usual, were divided by the number of men in the respective teams, in order to bring them down to an average figure. The winning team this time consisted of only seven men, most of whom happened to be good shots.

Detailed results follow:—

Team	March	Shoot	Fire Control	Turn Out	Total
F.A.B. (Hows.)	100	71.42	16	8	195.42
"A" Co.	85	67.33	15	12	179.33
A.C.C.	85	50.71	13	17	165.71
L.G.B.	65	60.16	8	15	148.16
American Co.	62.50	54.50	14	10	141
Scottish	57.86	44.14	18	20	140
Chinese Co.	30	49.52	15	20	114.52
Japanese Co.	30	62.11	14	8	114.11
Portuguese Co.	34	39.68	13	11	97.68
"B" Co.	30	32.72	5	15	82.72

YOUNG CANADIAN RIFLE CRACKS

London, Mar. 28.

For the second time in succession, Canadian boys to-day won the King's Trophy, shot for under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, with a record score of 86.96 points.

South Africa was second with 83.4 points, Great Britain third with 68.85, New Zealand fourth with 63, and Australia fifth with 16 points. The rest—India and Rhodesia—did not qualify.

The Senior Imperial Challenge Shield was won by the Abergavenny Company, 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment, with an average of 98.13.—Reuter.

AMERICA WINS HOOP CHAMPIONSHIP

The International Basketball Series which was considered to be the year's greatest tussle was brought to an end when the third and deciding match was played off on March 25 at the Pavilion. After a strenuous fight America regained the championship by defeating China, with an 11 points margin before a crowded house.

AMERICA

	f.g.	f.t.	p.f.	pts.
Squires	3	1	1	7
Brown	1	1	0	3
Smith	2	0	0	4
Bernard	0	0	0	0
Hines	2	2	2	6
Bishop	7	2	3	16
Pilley	1	0	0	2
Sullivan	0	0	0	0
Sawdy	0	0	0	0
	16	6	6	38

CHINA

	f.g.	f.t.	p.f.	pts.
Zien	1	0	1	2
Liang	3	2	2	8
Euyang	0	0	0	0
Tsai	0	0	0	0
Wei	4	0	1	8
Zung	1	1	1	3
Lee	0	0	0	0
Loh	2	0	0	4
Kung	1	0	1	2
Chang	0	0	0	0
Tsang	0	0	0	0
	12	3	6	27

SHANGHAI SOCCER

INTERNATIONAL CUP, FINAL
China 1: England 0.

JUNIOR CUP, SEMI-FIANAL
R. Scots Fus. "A" 2: S.R.C. 1.

LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION
S. M. Police 1: Green Howards 1.
S.M. Police 3: Chenju 1.

SECOND DIVISION
R.A.S.C. 5: Y.M.C.A. 0.
H.M. Navy 3: Shanghai College 1.
Jewish 4: S.F.C. 1.
S.R.C. 1: R.S. Fus. 1.

OXFORD RECORD A VICTORY

London, Mar. 25.

Oxford checked the athletic dominance of Cambridge to-day by winning the inter-Varsity golf contest, which was played at Sandwich, on the St. George's course. The Dark Blues won eight matches to the Light Blues' five, with two matches halved.

At the end of yesterday's play, in the foursomes, Oxford led by 3 matches to 1, with one game halved. To-day, the Dark Blues, in the singles, won by 5 matches to 4, with one game halved.

Oxford also won last year's contest, the result being 12 matches to 3.—Reuter.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

London, Mar. 25.

The Lincolnshire Handicap (one mile) was run at Lincoln to-day and resulted as follows:

Knight Error	1
Rattlin The Reefer	2
Tela Sur	3

Thirty-five ran. Won by a length and a half, three quarters of a length separating second and third.

Betting:—100 to 9 against Knight Error; 33 to 1 against Rattlin the Reefer; 28 to 1 against Tela Sur.—Reuter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

London, Mar. 27.

The Grand National (4 miles 856 yards) resulted as follows:

1.—Grakle (Lyall)
2.—Gregalach (Moloney)
3.—Annandale (T. Morgan)

The betting was 100 to 6 against Grakle, 25 to 1 against Gregalach, and 100 to 1 against Annandale.

Forty-three ran. Won by a length and a half, ten lengths separating second and third.

About a dozen of the 43 horses who started completed the course. Rhyticere came in fourth, Ballyhanwood fifth, and then came Shaun Goilin, last year's winner, Glangesia, and Great Span in that order. The time was 9 min. 32-⅘ sec., which is a record. The previous best of 9 min. 34-⅘ sec. was put up by Ascetic Silver in 1906.

Emilio Scala, an Italian café proprietor at Battersea, drew the winner in the Dublin sweepstake. He won £354,544. However, actually only half of this sum will come to him, as he sold a half share in his ticket for £3,000 before the race.—Reuter.

S.R.C. SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING

MARCH 28.

1.—The Punchestown Hurdle Race

A hurdle race for China Ponies only.—1½ mile.
1—Day's Poppyland, M. Bolton, 150.
2—Law & Hickling's Glen Dochart, A. Ferguson, 153.
3—J. V. Botelho's Allegro, W.H.S. Davis, 156.
Won by three-quarters; a neck.
Time, 3 min. 28⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.80. Places, $9, $21.70, $15.40.

2.—The Mallow Cup

For 3rd and 4th Class Ponies only.—Nine furlongs.
1—Allan's Ripples, E. Leistner, 147.
2—Law & Hickling's Glen Prosen, A. Ferguson, 145.
3—Matsumoto's Novelist II, W. Tingle, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 22⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $293.70. Places, $32.50, $7, $12.80.

3.—The Baldoyle Cup

For 1st and 2nd Class Ponies only.—1½ mile.
1—Lads' Fireflash, R. B. Ozorio, 155.
2—Robson's The Crafty Bird, J. K. Brand, 161.
3—Day's Wedding Eve, A. N. Dallas, 161.
Won by a neck; 1½ lengths.
Time, 3 min. 15⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.70. Places, $7, $8.60, $15.10.

4.—The 1931 Sub-Griffins Scurry Stakes

For Shanghai Race Club 1931 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this Club's 1st Extra Race Meeting. 1931.—¾ mile.
1—Lido's Funny Face, A. N. Dallas, 152.
2—A. S. Henchman's Sunningdale, A. F. Clark, 152.
3—Jason's Polydeuces, A. Ferguson, 142.
Won by 3 lengths; one.
Time, 1 min. 32 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15. Places, $7.50, $7.40, $12.10.

5.—The Powerstown Selling Race

A Selling Race for all China Ponies only.—¾ mile.
1—Day's Comradeship, M. Bolton, 145.
2—Gendong's Trombone, R. B. Ozorio, 150.
3—Inverkeithing's Gang Warily, R. D. Parkin, 147.
Won by three lengths; a neck.
Time, 1 min. 30⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30. Places, $10.80, $16.10, $58.30.
Winner entered to be sold for Tls. 200; sold to Mr. M. Bolton for Tls. 400.

6.—The Limerick Stakes

For 4th Class Ponies only.—One mile.
1—Diniz's Sheriffship, R. N. Harris, 155.
2—J. A. Hayes' Tom, J. A. Hayes, 155.
3—Me's Lime Juice, N. Deitz, 158.
Won by 1½ lengths; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $69.50. Places, $32, $242, $46.30.

7.—The Curragh Cup

For 3rd Class Ponies only.—1½ mile.
1—Robson's The Dour Bird, J. K. Brand, 154.
2—Sirrah's Copper, R. N. Harris, 158.
3—Elnor's Royal Bee, N. Deitz, 152.
Won by one length; 1½.
Time, 2 min. 39⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $8.80. Places, $6, $10.70, $9.60.

8.—The 1931 Sub-Griffins Trial Plate

For Shanghai Race Club 1931 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this Club's 1st Extra Race Meeting, 1931.—One mile.
1—The Big Four's Jeffery Farnol, W. L. McCann, 152.
2—A. N. Dallas' Royal Hussar, A. N. Dallas, 155.
3—R. H. McNair's Dan Leno, T. J. Rothe, 158.
Won by a short head; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 08 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $18. Places, $6.40, $6, $6.10.

9.—The Leopardstown Cup

For 2nd and 3rd Class Ponies only.—One mile.
1—We Two's Mister Cinders, N. Deitz, 152.
2—R. H. McNair's Passage Money, T. J. Rothe, 155.
3—S. A. Judah's Ptolemy, S. A. Judah, 158.
Won by a short head; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.50. Places, $7.10, $14.50, $11.30.

10.—The St. Patrick's Stakes

For all China Ponies.—One mile.
1—Eve's Election Eve, A. F. Clark, 155.
1—Mrs. Jack Liddell's Ontario, H. Maitland, 158.
3—Toeg's Alligator, J. Pote-Hunt, 155.
Dead Heat.
A dead heat for first; one length.
Time, 2 min. 03 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.50, $48.50. Places, $9.70, $29.60, $15.80.

11.—The 1931 Sub-Griffins Eclipse Stakes

For Shanghai Race Club 1931 Subscription Griffins that have never started in a flat race prior to this Club's 1st Extra Race Meeting, 1931.—Eleven furlongs.
1—Wm. McBain & Eve's Snowy Eve, N. Deitz, 152.
2—The Big Four's Ian Hay, A. N. Dallas, 155.
3—J. Edgar & D. W. Murphy's Skedaddle, S. A. Judah, 155.
Won by a short head; 1½ lengths.
Time, 3 min. 01⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.20. Places, $7, $16, $39.40.

C.J.C. RACES

MARCH 29.

1.—The C. J. C. 91st Novices Race

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1930, that have not won more than two races.—One mile.
1.—So and So's Le Noir Fainéant, V. G. Sung, 157.
2.—K. Z. Zee's Reddie, W. L. Chow, 155.
3.—Siwel's Kwong Hoi Kee, A. Ferguson, 147.
Won by three length; half.
Time, 2 min. 06 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.90. Places, $7.20, $7.90, $21.70.

2.—The Lung Hwa Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Three-quarters mile.
1.—So and So's Flanders Poppy, R. B. Ozorio, 152.
2.—Y. S. Mao's Easter Eve, P. K. Ting, 150.
3.—Raymond's Prince Walbert V, H. C. Pih, 149.
Won by 1½ lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 1 min. 30⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.20. Places, $8.50, $43.80, $12.20.

3.—The Tien Ping Plate

For Sub-Griffins of 1931 of any Race Club of Shanghai.—Three-quarters mile.
1.—Sub-Co's Sub-Committee, H. C. Pih, 142.
2.—Shares' Senawang, J. B. Lok, 145.
3.—V. Read's Blue Bingo, L. P. Quincey, 142.
Won by 1½ lengths; a neck.
Time, 1 min. 33 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $37.90. Places, $10.90, $13.30, $14.70.

4.—The Hu Chow Plate

For C. J. C. Sub-Griffins of 1931.—Half mile.
1.—Quartetto's Bold Knight, R. B. Ozorio, 152.
2.—Day's Yangtszepooland, M. Bolton, 152.
3.— San Koo's Yun Shang Fei, H. C. Pih, 149.
Won by one length; half.
Time, 1 min. 01⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.60. Places, $9, $10.40, $10.20.

5.—The Wei Chuen Selling Race

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—Nine furlongs.
1.—C. S. Mao's Victory Mark, Y. S. Chang, 148.
2.—H. F. Z. and T. S. C.'s Beautiful Rush, H. Huang, 144.
3.—Shendrikoff's Clutha, M. T. Yih, 137.
Won by three-quarters; the same.
Time, 2 min. 22⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $38.80. Places, $13, $21.40, $15.30.
Winner entered to be sold for 600; no bid.

6.—The Ken Lou Handicap

For Sub-Griffins of 1929 and 1930, of any Race Club of Shanghai.—One mile and quarter.
1.—F. C. C. and T. Z. L.'s Adalin, R. N. Harris, 160.
2.—C. S. Mao's Midnight Adventure, Y. S. Chang, 159.
3.—Raymond's Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 152.
Won by one length; a short head.
Time, 2 min. 38 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.70, Places, $6.60, $7, $13.

7.—The Peh Hwa Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class that have started in 1931 and not won a race of 5 Furlongs or under.—Five furlongs.
1.—C. S. Mao's Merry Thoughts, Y. S. Chang, 162.
2.—Woo's Tien Koong, J. B. Lok, 155.
3.—S. Co's South China Sea, S. C. Chang, 155.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 15 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.90. Places, $5.40, $6.20, $10.50.

8.—The C. J. C. Sub-Griffins Derby Stakes

For C. J. C. Sub-Griffins of 1931.—One mile and half.
1.—Raymond's Monte Carlo, H. C. Pih, 152.
2.—Ed. Sheng's Troopship, T. W. Tsiang, 152.
3.—S. S. Loh's Lungtan, T. M. Collaco, 155.
Won by two lengths; 1½.
Time, 3 min. 15⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $42.80. Places, $15, $23.30, $15.70.

9.—The Pung Lai Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1930.—One mile.
1.—Ment's Enforcement, Y. Wong, 145.
2.—Mount's Mount Cenis, T. L. Wong, 153.
3.—Shan's Tien Cho Shan, R. B. Ozorio, 111.
Won by two lengths; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $92.10. Places, $12.20, $7.60, $6.60.

10.—The Chien Wo Plate

For C. J. C. Sub-Griffins of 1931.—One mile.
1.—S. C.'s Arabian Plain II, H. C. Pih, 152.
2.—K. S. Lieu and P. Z. Cho's Gold Standard, T. W. Tsiang, 152.
3.—T. and C.'s Star of Nanking, R. N. Harris, 152.
Won by a neck; 1½ lengths.
Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.40. Places, $17.30, $103.10, $15.30.

11.—The Han Shan Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile and quarter.
1.—L. S. Wood's Mount Blanc, L. P. Quincey, 155.
2.—F. Y. Waung's New Life, T. Y. Tung, 155.
3.—So and Ko's Cloud Dragon, V. G. Sung, 155.
Won by one length; one.
Time, 2 min. 43 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $36.10. Places, $15.70, $10, $13.50.

SOCCER AT HOME

London, Mar. 23.

In the Second Division of the English League, to-day, Oldham drew with West Bromwich two goals all.

In the southern section of the Third Division, Clapton Orient defeated Luton at Luton by one goal to nil.

Mar. 24.

In the first division of the Football League Grimsby to-day beat Sunderland by two goals to one.

Mar. 25.

In the two Division League matches played to-day, Chelsea beat Birmingham by one goal to nil, while Manchester United and Leicester played to a scoreless draw.

In a match in the Second Division, Wolverhampton defeated the League leaders, Everton, by 3 goals to 1.

In the Third Division (North), Crewe, playing at home, lost to Halifax by the only goal scored.

In the First Division of the Scottish League, Celtic dropped a valuable point when they drew with Dundee, two goals all.

Mar. 28.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4, Blackpool 1.
Bolton W. 1, Manchester C. 1.
Chelsea 1, Leeds United 0.
Grimsby Town 4, Birmingham 1.
Huddersfield T. 1, Blackburn R. 1.
Liverpool 3, Portsmouth 1.
Manchester U. 1, Sheffield U. 2.
Middlesbrough 2, Arsenal 5.
Newcastle U. 2, Sunderland 0.
Sheffield W. 4, Leicester City 0.
West Ham U. 0, Derby County 1.

2ND DIVISION

Bradford 3, Cardiff City 0.
Burnley 1, Bradford City 1.
Millwall 1, Bury 0.
Nottingham F. 3, Swansea Town 0.
Oldham A. 2, Plymouth A. 1.
Preston N. E. 1, Port Vale 3.
Reading 6, Barnsley 1.
Southampton 3, Charlton A. 0.
Stoke City 2, Everton 0.
Tottenham H. 2, W. Bromwich A. 2.
Wolverhampton W. 0, Bristol City 1.

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brentford 3, Clapton Orient 0.
Brighton 3, Bournemouth 1.
Bristol 1, Walsall 2.
Crystal Palace 2, Thames 1.
Exeter City 3, Swindon Town 1.
Gillingham 3, Fulham 2.
Luton Town 5, Queen's Park R. 1.
Newport County 1, Coventry City 1.
Northampton T. 0, Notts County 0.
Southend U. 2, Norwich City 0.
Torquay United 3, Watford 1.

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington S. 2, Stockport County 2.
Barrow 3, Halifax Town 1.
Carlisle U. 3, Hartlepools U. 0.
Chesterfield 2, Darlington 1.
Crewe A. 2, Doncaster R. 1.
Rochdale 0, Gateshead 1.
Rotherham United 3, Nelson 0.
Southport 3, New Brighton 0.
Tranmere R. 3, Lincoln City 3.
Wrexham 2, Hull City 0.
York City 2, Wigan Borough 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Ayr United 3, Queen's Park 1.
Cowdenbeath 3, Morton 0.
Dundee 0, Kilmarnock 2.
Hearts 0, Clyde 3.—Reuter.

England Well Beaten

Glasgow, Mar. 28.

The skirl of the pipes and the lusty voices of 100,000 spectators present gave the touch of a national festival to the International Association football match between Scotland and England, at Hampden Park, this afternoon. Despite the fact that the English football authorities had made a travesty of this great match by refusing to release all Scottish stars playing for English clubs, England were convincingly defeated by two goals to nil by the remnant of the Scottish forces, thereby meeting their deserts.

Following a scoreless first half, when the Scots' traditional nippiness and tactical skill exposed England as a ragged force, the home team scored the first goal seventeen minutes after the interval, Stevenson netting from a scramble on the goal line. Two minutes later, McGrory put Scotland two up by returning into the net a shot which Morton, the English goal-keeper, had fisted out.

By virtue of their win to-day, Scotland will now share this season's International honour with England.

By virtue of their win to-day, Scotland will now share this season's International honours with England.

The English authorities recently repented the stipulation about releasing Scottish stars playing for English clubs for International matches, and will allow Scotsmen the privilege of playing for their native country next year under certain conditions.—Reuter.

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THE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

London, Mar. 28.

The International Cross-Country Championship was held to-day at Bardoyle, near Dublin, over a ten-mile course.

England took first place, while France and Scotland tied for second place. Ireland was fourth, followed by Wales fifth and Belgium sixth.

The first man to finish was T. Smith (Ireland), who did the distance in 48 min. 52 sec.—Through Reuter.

MISS BOBBY HEINE'S SUCCESS

Johannesburg, Mar. 28.

Miss Bobby Heine, who is well known in England, to-day won the South African Women's Lawn Tennis Championship.

Louis Raymond, who is also well known in England and on the Continent, having represented South Africa in the Davis Cup several times, to-day won the South African Men's Singles Championship.—Through Reuter.

WORLD'S BIGGEST RACING PRIZE

Agua Caliente, Mexico, Mar. 22.

Mike Hall, one of the outstanding horses of the 1931 racing season, to-day won the Agua Caliente handicap. For his victory, Mike Hall wins the world's richest turf prize, a purse of G.$101,000. The horse is owned by Mr. Robert Eastman.

The Choctaw ran second, while third place went to Plucky Play.—United Press.

PRINCE OF WALES HOLES IN ONE

Santos, Brazil, Mar. 24.

The liner Alcantara arrived here this morning with the Prince of Wales and Prince George on board. As the Princes are due in Rio de Janeiro to-morrow the visit was private.

Both landed and played a round of golf before continuing the voyage. The Prince of Wales succeeded in holing out in one.—Through Reuter.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP FOR ENGLAND

London, Mar. 28.

England won the International Hockey Championship this afternoon by defeating Scotland at Perth by two goals to one.

In a Women's International hockey match, at Edinburgh, to-day, Scotland defeated Wales by three goals to one.—Through Reuter.

BIG RUGBY VICTORY FOR AIR FORCE

London, Mar. 29.

The following are the results of Rugby matches played on Saturday:

Royal Air Force 16, Army 5.
Blackheath 0, Bristol 16.
London Scottish 11, Harlequins 13.
Old Alleynians 21, Rosslyn Park 5.
Old Merchant Taylors 8, London Irish 0.
Plymouth A. 24, Bart's. 11.—Through Reuter.

GEN. Chang Hui-chih, former Tuchun of Shantung, was sued in the Peking District Court recently by Chang Ying-sze, his step-mother, for alleged ill-treatment, reports the Chinese press. Complainant also brought a claim in the civil division of the court for $120,000 as expenses for the rest of her life. The Court, however, gave decision for the payment of only $300 a month in favour of complainant who immediately filed an appeal.

TETSU Gomi, the 38-year-old taxi driver facing trial for the murder of six persons, startled the presiding judge and the spectators at the Tokyo District Court last week when, following a detailed confession of his murders, he declared in a loud voice that killing people was the mission for which he was born. "After killing so many persons, don't you feel any qualms, any twinge of conscience?" he was asked by Judge Kobayashi. "No, not at all," he answered. "Is that really true?" "Yes. Death is absolute. It must come sooner or later to every living soul. Whether one dies naturally or is killed by someone is just a matter of fate. I was born to murder six persons. It was my life work," he firmly declared.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. SUPREME COURT

A Land Deal

In H. M. Supreme Court on March 24, before Judge Sir Peter Grain, the hearing was concluded of an action in which the Chun Nich Realty Investment Co. claimed against Mr. Henry James Clark for a declaration of title to French Consular Lot No. 1095 (P. 45), an injunction to restrain him from objecting to their title thereto, and damages amounting to Tls. 230.14.

Mr. John McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Tycho Wing defended.

It was alleged that the plaintiffs, a Chinese firm carrying on the business of land and estate agents within the International Settlement, purchased the lot on May 29, 1930, from a Liang Kai-chang and a Liang Kwei Ming Tsing (widow and administrator of the estate of a Liang Kai-yan, deceased) said to be Portuguese subjects, and that it was at all material times registered in the books of the French Consulate-General in the name of Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., who held it in trust for them. On December 5, 1930, the plaintiffs entered into an agreement for the sale of the lot and instructed Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., to transfer it into the name of the nominee of the purchasers, the China Realty Co., receiving from them a deposit of Tls. 30,000 on account of the purchase price. Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., consequently executed an Acte de Vente in favour of the China Realty Co. on December 18, 1930.

On January 15, 1931, the defendant commenced proceedings in H. M. Supreme Court against Mr. W. Brandt (trading as Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers) claiming inter alia an injunction restraining transfer of the lot, and obtained an interim injunction. On January 23, 1931, such proceedings were discontinued by the defendant and fresh proceedings were instituted by him against Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. with a similar object and with the same result.

By reason of these proceedings the plaintiffs were unable to register the transfer required at the French Consulate-General, which meant that in accordance with the Agreement of Sale they had to refund the Tls. 30,000 deposit to the prospective purchasers and had suffered damages to the extent claimed. They claimed, (1) A declaration that they are the beneficial owners of the lot, (2) A declaration that the defendant has no beneficial or other interest in the lot, (3) An injunction to restrain the defendant from objecting to their title to the lot, and (4) An inquiry as to further damages.

The defence was in the form of a general denial of the plaintiffs' allegations as regarded the attempted transfer of the lot and, alternatively, a claim that the defendant had had a lien on the lot granted to him by the local Portuguese Consular Court and an interest therein valued at Tls. 79,431.62.

Opening the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. McNeill said that the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction enjoyed by foreigners in Shanghai was a jurisdiction in persona and there could be no doubt whatever that jurisdiction could only be extended to land in cases where the land was either registered in the name of or belonging to the subject of a country extending the respective jurisdiction. In the present case there were a peculiar set of circumstances. Proceedings had been clear how the Portuguese Court against three persons with Chinese names who were assumed to be Portuguese subjects. Six months before the judgment allegedly granting a lien to the defendant had been issued, the beneficial ownership of the lot in question, which was incidentally now registered in the name of a British company, passed to the present plaintiffs. That being so, and assuming that those plaintiffs had no knowledge of the proceedings in the Portuguese Court, it was not clear how the Portuguese Court had any jurisdiction to make an order dealing with the title to the lot.

The plaintiffs did not admit that the judgment of the Portuguese Court was given in the terms alleged, Mr. McNeill continued. The plaintiffs also emphatically submitted that judgment, however delivered, was a foreign judgment, that it was an interlocutory and not a final and conclusive judgment, and could not, therefore, be binding upon H. M. Supreme Court. The plaintiffs were not and never had been subject to the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Court and it was obvious that they had no part in and had no notice or knowledge of any proceedings therein.

Mr. Lee Kwang-tih, a partner of the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. Brandt, then gave evidence. The former witness corroborated the statements made in opening by Mr. McNeill and the latter added that he had advanced Tls. 190,000 against the property and believed at least one of the original owners to be of Portuguese nationality.

Before calling the defendant, who testified regarding the nature of his lien and the proceedings at the Portuguese Court as stated above, Mr. Wing stressed what seemed to him to be the important and difficult elements in the case, viz: The fact that the present Chinese plaintiffs had derived their title from a Portuguese, while the nominal ownership rested with a British company, and the peculiar set of circumstances which resulted in the land being registered with the French Consulate, with an order to them from the Portuguese Court. The defendant was a British subject.

The hearing was adjourned indefinitely.

Claim for Motor Car

"I have two shirts remaining to me now and they want to take them both," said a defendant in a suit for damages to his Lordship Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court on March 27.

The defendant, Mr. W. H. Spencer of the Cathay Motor Exchange, was alleged to have detained a car belonging to Mr. C. H. Green which had been entrusted to him for sale. The damages claimed were nominal and his Lordship, after a lengthy hearing, ordered the immediate return of the car to Mr. Green and assessed the damages at Tls. 5. An order for costs against Mr. Spencer was also made. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for Mr. Green.

Evidence was given by Mr. and Mrs. Green in support of the claim. The latter witness said that after the car had been entrusted to Mr. Spencer she saw it advertised for sale by auction without her own or her husband's permission and went to the Exchange to take it away. Due to the fact that it then had only three wheels and could not "stand on three legs" she was unable to have it removed. In answer to Mr. Wing, she said that the car was in perfect condition when handed over to Mr. Spencer.

Giving evidence, Mr. Spencer said that the car was originally handed over to him in November, 1930, a price of Tls. 750 being set on it. He secured an offer of $500, but this was turned down. In February, his garage had been sealed by the authorities. On March 7 Mr. Green asked him to return the car and on March 11 he endeavoured to do so, going to a repair shop where it then was with the idea of giving it back to him. On the way from the repair shop, however, the car stalled at the intersection of Route Cardinal Mercier and Avenue Joffre. It then disappeared and it was not until six days later that he learned it was at the Lokawei Police Station, where it still was. He approved of it being "stored" free of charge by the French Police and agreed that he had made no effort to have them hand it over to Mr. or Mrs. Green. He had at first been unwilling to return the car, but his wife had prevailed on him to do so, she being "like all women, not wanting trouble."

His Lordship: Oh, I do not know about that. You are not an expert in women. However, will you hand this car back?

Mr. Spencer: I will do anything the Court tells me, even go to prison if you like.

His Lordship: That is one thing I do not like at all, sending men to prison.

Mr. Spencer then made the remarks referred to in opening to amplify a statement that Mr. and Mrs. Green wanted the car back without paying for the repairs he had effected to it. His Lordship, however, could obtain no information about such repairs.

DISTRICT COURT

Action Against Tenants

The case in which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., seek to recover possession of certain tenement houses and shops, situated in the North Szechuen Road, and its vicinity, again came up before Judge Chow Ta-jen in the Special District, and, after a lengthy hearing, judgment was reserved, on the question of jurisdiction.

The case is one in which 106 Chinese tenants, the defendants, refuse to leave, and give peaceful possession of the property held by them from Messrs. Sassoons, the landlords, arguing, *inter alia*, that, even though they may be tenants-at-will, they were entitled to retain possession for at least 20 years, according to custom, unless the property was in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition, or the owners wished to live in it themselves. The small Court-room, No. 9 was uncomfortably crowded, during the hearing, by the many defendants, and their friends, who, in fact, overflowed into the outside corridors.

Mr. John McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs, while the various tenant-defendants were represented by Mr. Shieh Chia-chi.

Mr. McNeill called Mr. George Leopold Wilson, architect, who produced photos and sketches of the buildings as they now are on the property, and also sketches of the new premises, which it is proposed should be erected in substitution, including a commodious department store. Mr. Wilson also gave comparative figures, showing the amount of accommodation which would be available after the new buildings had been erected, and stated that the present buildings "occupied 157,222 sq. ft. floor area, including the lower and upper floors.

Mr. McNeill: How does the floor space reserved for Chinese Hongs in the new buildings, compare with the present space occupied by the Chinese hongs?———There is a difference of 1,200 sq. ft. only, after putting up the department store, development of the new site.

Q: (Showing witness a photo): What is that?

The Judge: You don't want to ask all these questions, because it doesn't affect the case at all.

Mr. McNeill: I was going to hand in photographs of the present situation of the buildings, to give the Court some idea: and, also a photo of the corner house, and a plan of the new Chinese hongs, as they will appear when completed. (Photographs handed to the Judge).

The Judge: As to this question of removal, has the matter gone to the Court of Conciliation?

Mr. McNeill: No. If the Court pleases, I understand that a defence has been filed on the 21st., inst., but I have not received any copy of same: I received a copy of a defence some time ago, but none of the new defence, and I prefer first to deal with the question which is raised in the preliminary defence field in this matter, *viz.*, the question whether these proceedings should not have been brought in the local court, instead of the District Court, and, involved in that, is the question whether these sections have been properly joined."

Counsel then indulged in argument at some length quoting from the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Shieh, for the defence, argued that the Judge had no jurisdiction to try any case in which the sum claimed was under $1,000, but that such claim must be decided by the local court. Further, he submitted that the Court, in any event, could not deal with the matter, until the claims had first of all gone before the Court of Conciliation, and only after attempts at conciliation, or compromise, had failed, could the matter be brought before any Court. He then proceeded to argue on the same lines as the tenants in the "Nanking Road Tenants' Case" advanced, *viz.*, (1) The tenant must be three months arrears with his rent: (2) The house must be in a very dilapidated condition, and unfit for occupation; or (3) The landlord must require the premises to occupy them himself, personally, and contended that there was no valid reason why the houses on the property should be demolished. Counsel referred to custom, and stated that he had plenty of evidence to prove that such a custom as he referred to was in existence in Shanghai.

In reply, Mr. McNeill referred to the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nanking, in the Nanking Road Tenants' Case, and quoted it to the effect that, as the dispute of the two parties was to decide whether, or not, the tenancy should be dissolved, it did not come within the scope of Art. II of the Code of Civil Procedure, as argued by the defence, which dealt with the question of removal.

"I submit," said Counsel, "that the judgment, on that point, is binding upon this Court. I would also remind the Court that, in that case, the Court sent the case back to the Court of Appeal, to enable the Court of Appeal to obtain further evidence on the question of custom, and I would ask the Court to adjourn now, to enable me to deal with the question of custom, which has been raised by the defence filed on the 21st., inst., and also enable the Court, if it so desires, to obtain evidence on the question of custom. My submission will be that the question of custom cannot be raised in this action, and that there is no evidence of such a custom."

Mr. McNeill was then proceeding to read out a special order made by the then Mixed Court, in 1921, when he was stopped by the Judge, who stated: "I know of that, so it is not necessary to read it".

Mr. McNeill: Then I will now ask the Court to adjourn.

The Judge: That is unnecessary: if you think it necessary to file a further brief before that date, you can do so.

Mr. McNeill: Then, if the Court pleases: I will now deal with the question of custom, if no adjournment is allowed. I am entitled to deal with that question, as the Court has already acknowledged to-day.

The Judge: You can put all that before the Court of Conciliation. This case is now adjourned for judgment.

The proceedings then terminated, and the Court rose.

FROM THE *S'hai Municipal Gazette*

Police Report for February.

The total reported crime again shows a decrease as compared with the figures for January and also with the corresponding month of last year, 1184 cases being reported as against 1444 and 1217 respectively. Comparison with the January figures is, however, not altogether accurate as there were only 28 days in the month under review. The most marked decrease occurred in A Division which records 121 cases less than last month, B Division records 60 cases less, C Division 38 cases less and D Division 41 cases less.

1195 persons were arrested as against 1107 in January. In addition 92 arrests were made for crimes committed in previous months and 49 on behalf of outside authorities.

Public Health Report for February.

The Foreign death rate during the month under review was 17.88 whereas the 1,331 Chinese deaths discovered represented a death rate of 13.62 per thousand. 64 per cent of the Foreign deaths were amongst non-Chinese Asiatics.

Whilst the death rate amongst Foreigners is a little on the high side it would appear to be merely a normal variation.

KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Consular Opium Scandal

The San Francisco "Consular Scandal" case, in which Kao Ying, former Chinese Consul in that port, Mrs. Kao and Sun Foon, former chancellor to the Consulate, were charged with attempting to smuggle opium to America, came up for retrial in the Kiangsu Provincial High Court in Soochow on March 26, when the Court, after hearing the evidence, reserved judgment. Mr. and Mrs. Kao, it may be recalled, appealed in the Kiangsu Provincial High Court against sentences passed on them by the Nanking District Court, by which they were originally tried and the Nanking District Procurator, Mr. Wang Tseng-nan (who is now Chief Procurator of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai), appealed against the acquittal of Sun. The Kaos were unsuccessful in their appeal and the acquittal of Sun was quashed, Kao being sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined $6,000; Mrs. Kao, four years' imprisonment and fined $4,000; and Sun, five years' imprisonment and fined $5,000.

Prisoners then appealed to the Supreme Court in Nanking and Mrs. Kao's appeal was dismissed, but the Soochow High Court was ordered to re-try the case so far as Kao and Sun were concerned.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, MARCH 30

BAR SILVER 13½

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/3½=₩15.48 at 72.25=$21.42
G$100 at 31⅞=₩318.78 at 72.25=$441.15
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₩72.65
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₩72.25
Native interest per day on ₩1,000, ₩05
Copper Cash per ₩100, 371,000
New York on London G.$4.85 3/32
Customs Gold Unit, 1.275

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/3½
Demand	1/3½
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	31⅞
Demand	31⅞
PARIS—Demand	Francs 802
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 86½
BATAVIA—Demand	Guilden 78½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 78½ nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 157½
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 179

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	1/4½
4 months' sight credits	1/4½
4 months' sight docts	1/4½
6 months' sight credits	1/4½
6 months' sight docts	1/4½
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$32⅞
4 months' sight credits	33½
4 months' sight docts	33½
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 850

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.3392
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.2161
Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $21.076
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $20.473

The American Express Co. Inc.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $	100	Mex.	$435.93
Can. $	100	,,	435.93
£ Stg.	1.0.0	,,	21.17
R.M.	100	,,	104.80
French Fcs.	100	,,	17.35
Swiss Fcs.	100	,,	85.54
It. Lire	100	,,	23.14
Austr. Schill.	100	,,	62.08
Yugosl. Dinar	100	,,	7.90
Czech. Kron.	100	,,	13.11
Greek Drachm.	100	,,	5.68
Hung. Pengo.	100	,,	77.40

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$	100.00	Mex.	$432.53
Stg.	£1.0.0	,,	21.01
Fcs.	100.00	,,	16.98
Yen	100.00	,,	213.84

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$	100.00	Mex.	$421.90
Stg.	£1.0.0	,,	20.49
Fcs.	100.00	,,	16.48
Yen	100.00	,,	208.53

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	6.08	₩1
It. Lire	4.39	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	1.65	₩1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg	₩100=Rm.	131.50
,,	Mex. $100=Rm.	95.01

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₩1,000=Shanghai		T1,045
,,	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,004
Tientsin	₩1,000=	,,	₩1,053
,,	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,003
Hankow	₩1,000=	,,	₩1,029
,,	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,006
Tsinanfu	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,004
Tsingtao	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,003
Chefoo	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,004
Nanking	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,001
Wuhu	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,004
Kiukiang	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,007
Hangchow	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,001
Foochow	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,016
Amoy	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,010
Canton S.	$ 1,000=	,,	₩ 610
Swatow	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,009
Mukden	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,001
Dairen	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 1,001
Harbin	$ 1,000=	,,	$ 820

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=₩72.45
Afternoon 100=₩72.45

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₩63.5
Afternoon 500=₩63.6

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₩63
Afternoon 500=₩63.0875

COPPERS:—
Morning 368,500 coppers=₩100
Afternoon 368,500 coppers=₩100

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 34 coppers=$1
266 coppers=$1
23 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 3 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₩0.72.45
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.38

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/3⅛	1/3⅛
U.S. G.$	32½	32½
Yen	153	152½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	del.	Mar. 1/3⅞
G.$ T.T.	del.	,, 31⅞
Fcs. T.T.	del.	,, 815
Rs. T.T.	del.	,, 88

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	del.	Mar./Apr. 1/4½
G.$ 4 m/s. l.c.	del.	,, 32⅛
Fcs. 4 m/s.	del.	,, 840
Rs. 7 d/s.	del.	,, 90½

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest	Closed
Gold Bars	697.50	686.00	695.60

BAR SILVER

	Ready	Forward
London pence per std. oz.	13½	13½
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	29⅝	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	44.04	—

Bombay offtake 100 bars
Market closed easy

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Mar. 28.

At the close of business on the 26th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 88,043,000 and $139,340,000.

These figures include Tls. 47,540,000 and $19,270,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 448 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—
Nil.
Exports:—
204 bars to Hangchow.

SYCEE

Imports:—
Nil.
Exports:—
Tls. 1,090,000 to Hangchow.
500,000 ,, Osaka.

Tls. 1,590,000

DOLLARS

Imports:—
$1,450,000 from Hangchow.
Exports:—
$700,000 to Tsinan.
300,000 ,, Chinkiang.
300,000 ,, Nanking.
200,000 ,, Kiukiang.

$1,500,000

Silver

Last quotations came as 13⅛d. read and forward, being ⅛d. down from the quotations of a week ago.

China and India bought and sold. America tended to support the market. Reuter's telegram advises the definite intention of the Siamese Government to sell its surplus stock of ticals, the equivalent of some 16½ million standard ounces of silver.

Exchange

The official quotation is 1/3⅛d. as against 1/3⅛d. a week ago.

The speculators' position is estimated to be oversold in sterling and gold dollars the equivalent of £3½ millions.

Selling T.T. 1/3⅞d. March/April. G.$31⅞ March/April.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/4⅞d. G.$32⅞.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Only a Small Business Possible in Piece Goods, Though Tone of Auction Better

Mar. 28.

APART from sales concluded at the auction, purchases of piece goods seem to have been limited to qualities of Poplins. There have been inquiries for other grades both of cottons and woollens, but in few cases has business been brought to book.

While more inquiry has been shown for articles of China produce abroad, silk and other exports have been much quieter.

Further purchases of foreign flour are reported by markets intimately connected with Shanghai, and there is a likelihood of further purchases of foreign wheat.

Local yarn is firmer, and a certain amount of fresh business has been reported.

PIECE GOODS

While Home prices are down about 10 per cent. from the last bookings, the piece goods business reported during the week does not appear to have been to have gone any further than the booking of a few Poplins. Some of these are for Autumn delivery and a certain amount for Spring a year hence.

In staples nothing is doing at all. Prices for such staples as White Shirtings are down from 5 to 8 mace locally on account of the absence of demand.

Clearances from stock appear to be quite good in all lines except staples.

No new woollen cargo can be booked on account of the low prices. A fair amount of inquiry is being experienced for overcoatings, but practically no business has been concluded.

The Yuenfong Auction

Conditions were a trifle better at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday, although there is still much room for improvement. The sale totalled 135 packages, and in the dyed goods section, quantities of which are now reduced to more or less off-season proportions, prices were inclined to be steadier, the demand for Venetians and Velvets being sufficient to push prices up fairly satisfactorily. Italians were also on the firmer side, but Poplins were inclined to be a little bit down. The tone for Greys and Whites was distinctly improved, there being definitely more orders to be dealt with. Grey Shirtings improved a mace on the average, and for some Whites there were a number of orders from Daired which helped matters not a little. For White Shirtings the Tientsin demand was better, and prices for these particular chops improved 1⅜ mace. There was also more inquiry from Hankow and Changsha, and this produced a recovery in their specialities.

It seems possible that the market has recovered from its fright regarding exchange and is more inclined to come forward with orders at present rates or rather in advance of what they have fallen to during the last week or two.

As far as local products are concerned a similar tone existed at the auction, White Shirtings being slightly stronger, likewise Blacks, while Fast Blues attracted definitely more attention than has been the case during the past two weeks. Velvets have been better and important shipments of White Shirtings have been recorded.

The Korean market has been affected by the abolition of drawbacks, and priced have slumped rather heavily for certain White Shirtings, but this condition of affairs is likely to be adjusted in due course.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

All qualities of cotton have continued firm in price during the week, while fair purchases of the Chinese staple by local mills have been reported.

The yarn market has been firmer all round, with a certain amount of fresh business coming out in local yarn and cloth. Prices of yarn on the Exchange have risen about Tls. 1½ on the week.

Deliveries from the mills have been good.

In their weekly market report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China Cotton.—Outside of the usual operations at the local Cotton Exchange, our market during the past week remained more or less in a dormant state, being practically devoid of any demand on the part of mills generally, yet prices on the local staple during the latter part of the week showed firmness, which was due to the extensive local bull speculative operations, being stimulated by the continued low rates of silver exchange which has materially reduced importations here of the foreign fibre, as also to the meagre arrivals of cotton from the interior caused partly by an apparently smaller crop of last year and partly by the difficult transportation facilities in up-river ports. Prices on the whole for spot delivery advanced about Tls. 0.50 per picul, and forward contracts have showed an advance of from Tls. 1.25 to Tls. 1.50 when compared with those of the previous week. While the American market displayed an easier undertone, the Indian staple was rather steady owing to the better demand for stapled cotton there, and as a matter of fact some 30,000 bales of American and Egyptian cotton has been contracted for importation to Bombay, thus indicating a smaller stock of her own products, and it is for this reason that bookings of raw cotton supplies for this and from India will be more or less restricted. Consumers, however, are still keeping aloof on account of slow movements of their outputs, especially the Chinese manufactures.

The general sentiment prevalent in the trade is that while reaction may be looked forward to at any moment, such will be more of a temporary nature and that therefore buying at every break of current offerings whether for immediate or forward delivery will eventually prove profitable.

Yarn.—Demand increased this week. Any offerings of local made Japanese yarn met with quick absorption, and it is reported on reliable authority that a quite heavy sale has been made by Japanese concerns of the local products to their country and deliveries have been booked up to June. Several thousands of bales of Chinese 20's yarn have also been done for export to Japan at prices, ranging from Y.114 to Y.121. Some 14,000 bales of local products of different counts have been booked for export to Tsingtao, Tientsin, Canton, Yunnan, Szechuan and other interior ports with prices advanced some two to three taels. Although the prices of yarn are not advancing commensurately with the raw material, the undertone may be considered quite firm with the expectation of further improvements in the not too distant future, considering that Chinese yarn is the cheapest in the world at present.

SHANGHAI MARKET

	Tls.
Tungchow, Spot ex-wharf	41.00
Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	40.25
M-Ginned, Spot ex-mill	40.50
Shensi No. 1 Spot ex-mill	43.00
Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill	42.00
Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf	37.50

Tone of the Market:—Firm.

RICE

The rice market is decidedly weaker, the cereal being about $0.50 per zar (1⅓ piculs) cheaper.

Foreign sources of supply have made persistent efforts to sell during the week, but their prices are still above parity, and no business is possible yet.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn shows little or no improvement, and no stabilization of prices can be effected with current sales made by second-hand holders at prices showing wide differences. It is stated that some of the native banks are forcing sales of previous speculative purchases.

The only bright spot is the inquiry from Tientsin, but this is confined to 100/110 deniers in the lowest grades. Dealers are inclined to think that there will be a general buying movement within the next fortnight, but there are no definite signs to warrant this opinion.

SUGAR

There is nothing to report as regards sugar, the market having undergone no change since last week.

Stocks of sugar here remain heavy, and there are but small signs of an improvement in offtake.

Prices for spot delivery, therefore, show no tendency to come into line with outside levels.

WHEAT

The commodity is, of course, closely allied to the flour market, and the above report on flour already illustrates the position.

Practically all mills are well booked until June/July, and even have a carry-over for a few months for mixing with the new crop native wheat, whatever this may turn out to be.

Unless the Chinese farmers improve their methods, it is safe to anticipate that the new crop will be of very low grade wheat, containing a lot of foreign matter.

Should the foreign markets decline, and if at the same time the rate of exchange for imports improves, there will probably be further bookings for shipment in July/August/September.

FLOUR

It is reported that the South Sea markets—the Straits and Dutch East Indies—have made large purchases recently in Australia, thus shutting out a market for China flour which has developed in recent times.

This news, coming on top of last week's report that North China had bought cheap Canadian flour, has caused a further drop in the local Flour Exchange. This decline has been aggravated by the higher exchange during the earlier part of the week when a few additional cargoes of wheat were booked.

The main depressing factor is the favourable weather for the new crop of China wheat due early in June.

SILK

All silks have remained entirely neglected during the past week, and the principal business reported has been a transaction of 80 bales in Szechuan filatures, which were able to force a slight increase in price compared with last week.

Apart from this the only business done has been in Tussah filatures, this amounting to 30 bales. These changed hands at Tls. 430, which is Tls. 20 less than the price previously paid.

Steam Filatures are distinctly on the easy side, and even very low offerings sent to Lyons and New York have remained without any reply. In the circumstances lower prices are expected.

Reports from Home markets are not at all encouraging, while Japan is on the easy side, having declined about Yen 30 since the beginning of the week.

PRODUCE

Although the various markets for China produce are by no means active, there has been a slight improvement in trading over that of the previous two or three weeks, and a fair number of transactions have been reported.

The Peking-Hankow Railway having resumed its service, there are prospects that the acute shortage of sesamum seed may be remedied in the near future.

Prices abroad are steady.

TIMBER

Prices of Oregon pine on the Pacific Coast remain firm, and dealers here are waiting to see how the market will go in the near future.

A fair quantity of lumber is expected to arrive shortly, while local stocks remain steady, about the same as last week's.

The offtake remains about the same, and local prices are steady. From Up-country there is no indication of any better demand.

A small demand for teak has been experienced, but sales remain very small.

Prices for hardwood still remain fairly high, and the amount of business brought to book has been comparatively small.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Cathay Land Co.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., was held on March 25, in the board room of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, the attendance representing 307,353 shares.

Mr. C. H. Arnhold, the chairman, presided, the other directors present being Messrs. F. R. Davey, B. M. Webb, G. L. Wilson, and E. Hayim. Mr. E. S. Barraclough, Manager, and Mr. A. R. Brayne, Acting Secretary, also attended.

The chairman said:—

The accounts for the year terminating December 31, 1930, have been in your hands for some time and I will, therefore, with your kind permission take them as read. The same show a profit for the year of Tls. 353,870.76. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared in September and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making a total of 8 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 61,305.16. The directors consider that in the early stages of development a conservative financial policy should be adopted and you will note have set aside Tls. 50,000 to general reserve.

The company has continued its policy of developing its undeveloped properties. Twenty-eight new houses have, during the course of the year, been erected on the Verdun Terrace Estate, all of which were let before completion, and a further eight houses are in course of erection on that estate which will be fully developed after completion, and a further eight houses of these houses.

On the North Szechuen Road property 13 flats and 11 shops have been erected and an apartment house comprising 40 flats and eight shops, all of which have in the meantime been fully occupied, and the revenue from these developments will come into the new year's working.

Detailed plans are at the moment being got out for the erection of a 14-storey apartment house, opposite the French Club, at the corner of Route Cardinal Mercier and Rue Bourgeat. These apartments will range from two to seven rooms and will be equipped with every modern convenience. It is felt that they will fill a growing demand for such accommodation.

The company has acquired 64 mow of the Ezra Estate, stretching from Avenue Joffre to Rue Lafayette, and it is felt that this property will lend itself to an ideal form of development and will prove to be a very remunerative investment.

In order to facilitate the policy of progressive development, your directors seized the opportunity of cheap money last September to make an issue of Tls. 3,000,000 6 per cent. debentures, secured on specific properties, with a margin of 66 per cent. according to independent valuation. The title deeds for these properties are held by the Yangtsze Insurance Association as trustees for the bond-holders and this issue was fully taken up and has proved to be a popular form of investment on the local market.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, as presented, be passed. Proposed by Mr. C. H. Arnhold; seconded by Mr. F. R. Davey.

That the amount standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account be distributed as proposed. Proposed by Mr. F. R. Davey; seconded by Mr. E. Hayim.

That the appointments of Messrs. G. L. Wilson and E. Hayim as

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directors of the company be confirmed and that Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and C. H. Arnhold be re-appointed directors for the current year. Proposed by Mr. B. M. Webb; seconded by Mr. F. R. Davey.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at a remuneration of Tls. 600 per annum. Proposed by Mr. E. Hayim; seconded by Mr. A. R. Brayne.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Macgregors, Ltd., 4 Foochow Road, on March 27. Mr. J. F. Macgregor, chairman of the company, presided, and was supported by Cmdr. F. R. Davey, Mr. N. L. Sparke, Mr. W. G. Crokam, and Mr. E. F. Bateman (directors). Shareholders present represented 110,862 ordinary shares.

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:—

"As the directors' report and statement of accounts for the past year have been in your hands for the prescribed period of time, I propose, with your permission, to take these as read.

"The net profits for the 12 months under review are, I feel sure you will all agree, quite satisfactory, being, after deducting management and all other expenses, etc., Tls. 370,510.26, as compared with Tls. 271,377.64, or about a lakh higher than for the year 1929."

"The results shown reflect great credit on the work done by the company's branch managers and senior assistants and your directors propose to record a special mark of appreciation to these particular employees in a tangible manner to which I will refer later.

"There are certain items in the balance sheet concerning which I should like to give to you a few more detailed explanations.

"Properties:—The value of these, you will notice, has been increased by Tls. 98,288.02.

"This sum represents the cost of a new and very necessary godown erected during the year at the Aquarius Company's premises in Shanghai as well as certain additions and alterations to our property at the Singapore branch. A portion of the building on this latter property has been converted into office premises for our branch at that port. Both these additions should effect a certain amount of economy in rent at our Shanghai and Singapore branches, as well as tending to enhance the value of these particular properties generally.

"All these additions have, so far, been paid for out of revenue without the necessity of borrowing.

"The building operations to which I have just referred being new, no depreciation has been written off these additions in the accounts under review but this will be done as from January 1 this year.

"Plant and Machinery:—The sum of Tls. 17,722.66 under this heading represents, principally, additional machinery required for the plant at our Aquarius Company's factory and new motor cars provided at Penang & Ipoh branches. Depreciation has been written off all machinery as usual.

"Furniture: The additions here consist of small items at all branches.

"*Investment:* These have been reduced by the sale, at a satisfactory profit, of our former investment in Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company's stock when this company was taken over by a new concern in 1930.

"Stocks: The total figures under this heading are slightly less than in last year's accounts and all stocks have been valued on a very conservative basis.

"Sundry Debtors: These are somewhat higher in these accounts which is explained by the larger sales December, 1930, in anticipation of the increase in the Chinese Customs Tariff which came into effect on January 1, 1931.

"Preliminary Expenses: These will be written off entirely if you agree to the proposal made by the directors in their report.

"Goodwill: By the allocation of Tls. 75,000 a reserve will be initiated against goodwill if you pass the directors' report without any amendment in this particular direction.

"Under the heading of Liabilities you will observe that the 1929 Balance Sheet figures of Loan at Call—Tls. 150,000, and Vendors' Account—Tls. 363,178.42, do not now appear.

"These two items are now merged under one heading, namely:—Macgregors, Ltd., Loan Account—Tls. 500,000, showing a reduction, as compared with the figures in the previous years accounts, of Tls. 13,178.42.

"This alteration has been made in order that the Vendors Account should be closed in our books, Messrs. Macgregors, Ltd., agreeing to take over this loan at the same rate of interest as formerly paid to the vendors, namely 6 per cent. per annum.

"Sterling Mortgage—£15,900, and Bills Payable—Tls. 992,470.14:—These are both higher in silver owing to the drop in exchange during the year.

"Bank Overdrafts and Sundry Creditors:—Both show satisfactory decreases as compared with the corresponding figures under these two headings in last year's balance sheet.

"Reserves: These have been increased in nearly all directions, principally under the heading of "Exchange" which, as you can readily realize, is due to the fall in silver. As mentioned in my remarks last year, "Exchange Reserve A/c." is for the purpose of enabling us to adjust fluctuations in exchange between other currencies and Shanghai Taels. The reserve under the heading of "Duty" has disappeared entirely, you will notice, having been utilized during the year in the ordinary course of business.

"That is all I have to say, Gentlemen, in regard to the report and accounts, but there is another matter to which I wish to refer and which was mentioned by me in my speech at our last annual meeting. It is the question of a bonus and Provident or Super-Annuation fund for certain of our employees. Both these matters have been receiving the very careful consideration of the board as well as the general managers and, bearing in mind that no bonus was paid on the 1929 results, we have agreed that a sum of Tls. 35,000 should be allocated for distribution amongst our managers and senior assistants at each of our branches upon whom principally rests the responsibility for satisfactory trading results.

"The sum of Tls. 35,000 will be deducted from the amount carried forward in Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c" at December 31, 1930.

"Bonuses in the future will receive the consideration of the board and general managers from year to year but will depend, of course, entirely on the total profits made.

"As regards the Provident or Super-Annuation fund, your directors propose to inaugurate a scheme for the benefit of all managers and senior employees commencing from January 1, 1931. This fund should not unduly increase our expenses and, in any case, the board consider it is an obligation which the company owes more especially to its senior employees,

"In accordance with our Articles of Association both these matters are placed in the hands of the company's general managers to be dealt with by them in consultation with your board and do not, therefore, require special resolutions at general meetings. Your directors are of the opinion, however, that shareholders would like to be informed of what is being done in the directions mentioned and trust that you will approve of our action.

"At the annual general meeting last year I made a few remarks regarding the future. I do not, however, propose to do so on this occasion as I feel sure you will agree that, with the existing world-wide conditions in trade now prevailing, it would require the vision of a wonderful seer or prophet to prognosticate the prospects of any commercial undertaking. In this particular connection, therefore, I can only remark *Dum spiro, spero.*

"That concludes my remarks, Gentlemen, and we will now proceed with the requisite formal resolutions.

"The first resolution is the adoption of the report and accounts. This is proposed by myself, seconded by Cmdr. Davey, and is now open for discussion, and, if there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

This resolution was passed unanimously, no questions being asked, and the following additional resolutions were then put to the meeting and similarly adopted:

That the directors be authorized to pay to shareholders on the company's register at this date dividends as follows for the year ended December 31,1930, namely: 8 per cent. on the 80,000 Preference Shares and 10 per cent. on the 140,000 Ordinary Shares, absorbing, respectively, Tls. 64,000 and Tls. 140,000. Proposed by Mr. J. F. Macgregor; seconded by Mr. N. L. Sparke.

That the appointment of Mr. W. G. Crokam as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. P. C. Inglis; seconded by Mr. L. Lienard.

That Messrs. N. L. Sparke and E. F. Bateman, retiring directors, be re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. L. Lienard; seconded by Mr. P. C. Inglis.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 2,000. Proposed by Mr. L. Lienard; seconded by Mr. P. C. Inglis.

"That is all the formal business before us," concluded the Chairman, "but before you leave this meeting I should like to refer to certain information which you will, no doubt, have read in the local Press in the last few days regarding this company having acquired an interest in the local Brewery now known as the "Union Brewery, Ltd." and recently registered under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.

"There is not very much to pass on to you in this connection except to state that your board were offered and deemed it advisable to accept, on this company's behalf, shares in this brewery to the extent of Tls. 200,000.

"This investment, in the opinion of your board, should not only prove a valuable one but should also assure us of a source of supply of beer of a reliable quality at a favourable price.

"Unless there are any further questions, Gentlemen, that concludes the business of this meeting.

"I thank you all for your attendance and dividend warrants will be posted to-day."

Mr. W. G. Crokam, on behalf of the branch managers and senior employees of the company, expressed his thanks for the bonus which had been granted.

Shanghai Waterworks

The annual general meeting of The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., was held at their offices, 484 Kiangse Road, on March 27. Mr. H. Martin Little (Chairman) presided, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, A. J. Welch, L. E. Canning, S. Fessenden, A. D. Bell (Directors), C. D. Pearson (Engineer-in-Chief and Manager), Mr. W. R. Walter (Secretary and Deputy Manager) and shareholders, the total number of votes represented being 259,971.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, have been in your hands for some days and I shall, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read.

Revenue on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account is Tls. 2,832,281.46 as compared with Tls. 2,434,725.93 for 1929 but against this expenditure has increased from Tls. 1,077,365.24 to Tls. 1,320,984.19 making the balance of Working Account Tls. 1,511,297.27 as against Tls. 1,357,360.69. The increase in expenditure must be attributed first and foremost to the abnormally low exchange ruling during the year under review and especially the latter part of it, but in addition, we have pumped 14,320 million gallons as against 13,148 million gallons in 1929 and as you will have noticed in the summary of the engineer-in-chief and manager's report, there has been a record increase in the peak demand. The increase in revenue is due in large measure to the surcharge on water rates sanctioned by the Municipal Council to which I shall refer later.

The net profit for the year on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account is Tls. 1,065,002.16 as compared with Tls. 925,461.36 for the previous year. We paid an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. last July at exchange 1/6 per tael and this cost Tls. 484,677.09. As explained in the report, Tls. 295,735.17 is charged against profits and Tls. 188,941.92 debited to equalization of dividends account, this latter being the difference between the dividend at the tariff exchange, that is to say the rate taken for the purpose of drawing up the estimates upon which the tariff of water rates is based, and the rate of exchange at which the dividend was paid.

For the same reason, we add the balance of equalisation of dividends account to the balance of profits for the year and have available for distribution Tls. 960,209.90 out of which we recommend payment of final dividends of 5.85 per cent on "A" shares, 3¾ per cent on "B" shares and 4¾ per cent on "C" shares, leaving a small amount of Tls. 690.85 to be carried forward. There is thus a shortage in the fixed dividend on "A" shares which, in accordance with our agreement with the Municipal Council is payable out of the net profits of a succeeding year. This shortage I may point out would have been considerably greater but for a rise in exchange just prior to the fixing of the dividend. To this extent, therefore, we may consider ourselves fortunate.

On Extra-Agreement and Shipping Consumers' Account, the nett profit is Tls. 88,876.44 as compared with Tls. 121,605.64 for 1929. Revenue has fallen from Tls. 346,538.79 to Tls. 331,713.06; Shipping revenue in 1929 was unusually high on account of the shortage of water in Hongkong and Extra-Agreement Consumers' Revenue has suffered from the suspension of the bulk supply to the Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ltd., on expiry of agreement. On the expenditure side, there is an increase in working expenses and cost of water which must be attributed in common with the increase in our general working expenses to the low exchange.

The amount available for distribution is Tls. 92,590.42 which includes Tls. 3,713.98 brought forward from the previous year, and we recommend payment of dividends of 2/8 per "A" share and 1.6 pence per "B" share, leaving Tls. 548.84 to be carried forward. The very large decrease in the sterling amount per share as compared with the previous year is due, in addition to the diminution of nett profit, to the very much lower exchange 1/3¾ per tael as against 1/11¾ the previous year.

While on the subject of dividends, I have to announce that we have, with the view to equalising the periods between dividends decided that in future the interim dividend on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account, which it has been the custom to pay in July, shall be postponed until September and this course will be followed this year.

The balance sheet is in the same form as the last one. Our registered land has been written up, in compliance with the agreement with the Municipal Council, to its new assessed value in accordance with the 1930 land assessment and a corresponding increase appears in Special Land Reserve which now stands at Tls. 3,624,473.79. As I have explained on previous occasions, this represents the difference between the cost of our real estate and its present assessed value.

I have already referred to the very much higher consumption of water and to the record increase in the peak demand. These are reflected in the large figure of expenditure on works, mains, plant, engines and boilers, etc. during the year viz: Tls. 994,803.38, this in spite of the obvious desirability, while exchange is so low, of restricting capital expenditure so far as is possible while keeping pace with our obligation to maintain the supply of water. The installation of the two main pumping sets to which I referred last year No. 12 and 13 engines, one Diesel driven and the other electrically driven, each with a capacity of 600,000 gallons per hour, and also of the two Diesel driven pumping sets, river Pumps Nos. 20 and 21 and the new battery of rapid filters, has been completed. No. 12 main engine was started by Sir Peter Grain, Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China, No. 13 main engine by Mr. J. F. Brenan, C.M.G., His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai and No. 2 battery rapid filters was opened by Mrs. Brenan in June. We are now embarking upon the construction of a second 40" steel pumping main from the Yangtszepoo Pumping Station to Kiangse Road. The pipes are being supplied by Messrs. Guest, Keen & Piggots Ltd., of Cardiff, and the total cost will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of £50,000. The laying of this main was mooted in 1929 but was deferred until 1931 in agreement with the Municipal Council. It has now become essential. The financing of this and other expenditure is occupying the attention of your directors.

The continued fall in the sterling value of the tael with the consequent upsetting of the estimates upon which our tariff of charges was based impelled us in July last to lay the position in which we were likely to be placed before the Municipal Council. As you know the tariff of charges for water, under the 1928 Agreement with the Municipal Council, is based upon periodical estimates of the cost of supply plus fixed dividends on our shares and any shortage in these fixed dividends in any year is payable out of the nett profits of a succeeding year. Our present tariff of water rates came into force in 1929 and the estimates were based upon an exchange of 2/5½ per tael. It seemed likely, therefore, with the unprecedented and continued fall in exchange that at the end of the tariff period on June 30, this year, there would be a very large deficiency of nett profits that would require to be made up and that for the estimates for the ensuing period, a very much lower rate of exchange would have to be taken, both of which factors would entail a much increased tariff of charges. The Municipal Council after examining revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the remainder of the current tariff period, and careful consideration of the whole problem, sanctioned a surcharge of 25 per cent on existing water rates, subject to our undertaking to extend the present tariff period to December 31, 1931, and subject also to the proviso that, in the event of the sterling value of the tael appreciating to 2/-, the question would be reconsidered by the Council. This extension of the tariff period was agreed to, and the surcharge has been added to accounts for September last year and subsequent months.

To put the matter perhaps more clearly, in order that the provisions of the 1928 Agreement might be carried out, there was the probability this year of a very large increase in water rates; the surcharge has merely anticipated this increase and spread it over a longer period.

Nevertheless objection to the surcharge was made by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and other organizations which eventuated in the matter again being brought up for discussion by the Chinese members of the Municipal Council. The Council adhered to its previous decision and we agreed to permit delegates of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and of the Shanghai Realty Owners' Association to see the figures upon which the surcharge was based. Opposition, not by any means general, continued however but was eventually withdrawn in consideration of the adoption by the Municipal Council of a proposal that a Commission of enquiry consisting of the members of the Public Utilities Committee of the Council and an outside expert be instituted to investigate and report to the Council on the administration of the Company in all its aspects with a view in particular to ascertaining whether the cost of water to consumers can be reduced. To this commission, it has since been decided to add a representative of Chinese organizations.

The assistance of the American Waterworks Association has been sought by the Council in the choice of the technical expert. Gentlemen, we welcome this commission of inquiry; we have informed the Council that we have no objection whatever thereto and are prepared to extend our full co-operation in the conduct of the investigation. We do so without trepidation for, as I informed you only last year, our plant was inspected by Mr. G. W. Fuller, the eminent American waterworks engineer—than whom, we have it, none is better known or better qualified—and his report was extremely gratifying. In his written report in 1927, Mr. Fuller described our undertaking as "an efficient economical arrangement for supplying the consumers."

Our water rates, even with the surcharge, are not high; they are in fact lower than in many cities in Great Britain with a far simpler problem. Actually at the moment, people in Shanghai probably pay less for water than anywhere else in the World. Comparison of our charges with those of other undertakings in Shanghai is difficult by reason of the fact that whereas we follow the English custom and charge for water for domestic purposes at a percentage of the rental, the other undertakings charge for all water supplied as measured by meter. This has been advocated by ourselves for many years and I am glad to say that now the Municipal Council has expressed its opinion in favour of general metering. The tariff of charges we shall submit to the Council this year will be therefore on this basis. There are a number of problems in connection therewith yet to be solved, and the actual installation of meters will take some little time, but we are convinced that the change over is desirable in the interests of consumers as a whole.

There has been some increase in the number of private well borings. It is as yet too early to say how much this is due to the reduced charges for standby supplies from us which came into effect early last year or how much to the increased charges for water. It is certainly inequitable that a householder who relies entirely on a private well boring should contribute nothing to the public water supply, from which he derives the benefit of availability in case of fire and of the usual municipal amenities. It is of interest to note, from a recent issue of a technical paper, that the question of well borings has been occupying the attention of the London Metropolitan Water Board. We have, however, also agreed, with the endorsement of the Municipal Council, to supply water to consumers for purely manufactur-

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ing purposes in cases where they obtain also a supply from a private well boring in return for a monthly fee in addition to the charge for water consumed provided the consumers prove to our satisfaction that a supply from both sources is essential for the purposes of their business.

As I informed you last year, we availed ourselves of the invitation which had then been recently issued to put our position before the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham who has been in Shanghai for the purpose of advising the Municipal Council as to the future of the International Settlement. We await his report with interest. Our relations with the officials of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai have been very friendly and we had the pleasure of a visit from the Mayor, His Excellency General Chang Chun, Mrs. Chang Chun and the Commissioner of Public Utilities, to the Yangtszepoo Pumping Station in April last year. We are in negotiation with these officials regarding the water supply in the area West of the International Settlement and with the Directors of the Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ltd., regarding our interests in their franchise area.

In accordance with the recent recommendation of the special subcommittee of the London Stock Exchange, we are having the share registers both in London and in Shanghai audited by our auditors and their certificate, which has just been read to you, contains a statement that they have checked the share registers and have found that the issued share capital shewn in the balance sheet is in agreement therewith. This and the growth of the company entail a good deal of additional work on the part of our auditors and a revolution will be proposed to increase their remuneration to Tls. 2,500 per annum. To this resolution we ask your support.

In conclusion I would express our thanks to His Majesty's Consul General and the Consular officials and to the members and officials of the Municipal Council for their ready assistance at all times and lastly to our own staff. While fortunately this year we have not had to call upon the extra services of our staff due to any strike, there has been much extra work in connection with the surcharge and now the Commission of inquiry, decided upon by the Municipal Council, and the visit of the expert from America, entail considerable preparation.

I am sure you will all approve of a hearty vote of thanks to our engineer-in-chief, Mr. Pearson, and our secretary, Mr. Walter and their staffs, not forgetting our London Secretary, for the very efficient manner in which the duties connected with this important undertaking are carried out.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and adopted:

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill:—That the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1930 be and they are hereby received and adopted.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill:—That a final dividend on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account for the year ended 31st December 1930 of 5.85 per cent. on "A" shares, 3¾ per cent. on "B" shares and 4½ per cent. on "C" shares be declared and paid and that, in the case of share covered by certificates issued in Shanghai, such dividend be payable at exchange 1/3¾ per Tael.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill:—That a dividend on Extra-Agreement and Shipping Consumers' Account for the year ended 31st December 1930 of 2s 8d per "A" share and 1.6 pence per "B" share be declared and paid, and that, in the case of shares covered by certificates issued in Shanghai, such dividend be payable at exchange 1/3¾ per Tael.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill:—That Messrs. A. J. Welch and L. E. Canning O.B.E., be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. E. A. P. Wood:—That Messrs. H. Martin Little and A. W. Burkill O.B.E., be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. T. Cock and seconded by Mr. C. F. King:—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be and they are hereby re-elected auditors of the Company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 2,500.

Shanghai Malay Rubber

The 21st annual general meeting of the Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates Ltd. was held on March 26 at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch, the chairman, presided, and the attendance represented 33,057 shares.

The chairman's speech was as follows:

The working for the year resulted in a profit of Tls. 16,946.46 as compared with a profit of Tls. 110,002.41 for the previous year. This is a very material decrease but on the other hand it is satisfactory to have been able to show any profit at all when one takes into consideration the facts that the output of rubber was 43,182 lbs. smaller, mainly due to the cessation of tapping during the whole month of May, and that the average net price realized for our rubber was only 4.72 pence per pound as compared with 9.50 pence last year.

During the last six months of the year the most rigid economy was enforced under every heading but it is not likely that the present low rate of expenditure can be continued indefinitely without risk of eventual damage to the plantations.

Turning now to the balance sheet the capital expenditure during the year amounted to Tls. 45,591.17 of which Tls. 38,713.60 were spent on clearing, planting and upkeeping the immature area of 238 acres; Tls. 2,533.54 were spent on buildings and the balance on machinery and the water supply. The estimated capital expenditure during 1931 is less than one quarter of the aforementioned amount.

In order to clarify the balance sheet your directors propose to transfer the sum of Tls. 10,000 now standing to the credit of reserve account and to write same off development account.

As regards the financial position of the Company the surplus of liquid assets at the end of the year was Tls. 21,306.07, which whilst not so strong a position as I should like to see, is, I venture to hope, sufficient to see us safely through the present crisis.

It is unfortunate that the profit was not sufficient nor did finances permit the payment of the dividend on the preference shares, but as this dividend is cumulative any arrears will form a first charge against any profits that may be earned when more prosperous times return to the industry.

Turning to planting matters the old rubber on a small area of 21 acres on Chengai Estate was cut out and the plot was planted with budgrafts from well-known clones. This area will in time form a source of supply of planting material for any future extensions or alternatively the budwood can be sold at remunerative prices.

The whole of the mature area on this estate is under fine grass and fern, whilst in the immature area green legumes have been established and contour drains dug.

Except for a few fields where the bark renewal is rather thin and hard, the conditions in this respect are satisfactory and the standard of tapping and bark renewal are up to the average.

Neither pests nor diseases gave any serious trouble during the year but there are a fair number of diseased or useless trees now awaiting removal from the gardens, and this work is being taken in hand as labour can be spared from more important work.

Latex tanks were installed and water laid on the factory which improved arrangements have resulted in so improving the quality of our product that it now almost invariably attains the award for standard sheet in the Singapore market.

The supply of labour was ample for all requirements despite a somewhat drastic reduction in the standard rate of wage during the year and health conditions were satisfactory.

With reference to Goodheart an area, estimated to be approximately 80 acres, of the new land was felled, cleared and planted. This area has been terraced where necessary and is under a cover of green legumes which effectually prevent the loss of the top soil from wash and also add humus and nitrogen to the soil.

The mature area is under fine grass and the whole of it was in tapping during the year. The rate of bark renewal is moderately satisfactory and the consumption of bark normal.

Any labour that was required was readily forthcoming during the year and health conditions were satisfactory.

Speaking generally both estates are in good condition and every effort is being made to cope with the crisis through which the industry is passing at present.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to give expression to our appreciation and thanks to the managers, visiting agents and Straits agents for the wholehearted manner in which they have cooperated in administering the affairs of the Estates during a very difficult period.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and adopted:

That the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

That Mr. R. N. Swann be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

That the appointment of Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., as a Director of the Company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart and seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors of the Company. Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. R. N. Swann.

Batu Anam Estates

The 18th annual general meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates Ltd. was held on March 26 at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. Ltd., 10 Canton Road. Mr. C. F. Shackleton, the chairman, presided, and the attendance represented 116,500 shares.

The chairman's speech was as follows:

The results for the year's working, although being a loss of Tls. 9,428.93, cannot, in view of the unprecedented fall in prices, be unexpected, and I think may almost be considered satisfactory. The yields have shown an improvement and but for the total cessation of tapping during the month of May, the crop would have doubtless been in excess of that for the previous year. The average price realized was, however, only 4.68d. per pound whereas in 1929 the average obtained was 9.32d. As you will notice from the Working Account, expenditure on the estates has been very considerably reduced, and this year only 10 per cent of the General Expenditure has been charged to Development account. The total expenditure on the immature area was Tls. 13,005.14, and other capital expenditure consisted of Tls. 7,564.71 on buildings and Tls. 224.34 on wells. During the current year it is hoped that capital expenditure will be reduced, whilst other expenditure has been considerably pruned down. The financial position of the company, although not strong, is such, that I have every hope the present difficult times will be surmounted and leave the company on an even keel. The balance of Profit and Loss account brought forward from last year was Tls. 38,436.51, and deducting the loss for the year, there remains a credit balance of Tls. 29,007.58. Your Board recommend that this be utilized in writing off the amount expended on capital account during the year, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 8,213.29.

As regards estate matters, you will notice that as a result of a survey the actual areas are some what different from those shown previously. This survey was carried out by a reliable firm of surveyors, and will be of great advantage to the manager in controlling the various estate works. The general condition of the producing area is satisfactory and has been maintained in good order. No serious outbreak of disease was experienced, but as usual in old gardens root disease is responsible for the loss of a certain number of trees. The growth of the young immature rubber continues to be distinctly promising, branch development being excellent and the trees are well up to the average for their age. The past year has been a very difficult one, but I should like to express the thanks of the company to the manager, visiting agent and agents in the Straits for their loyal co-operation in meeting the emergency. In November the assistant was transferred to another estate, and Mr. Ridgewell has undertaken to supervise the entire estate, and thus effect a saving in salaries. This, considering the area involved, is a large undertaking, but I hope that before very long world conditions will improve to such an extent that it will enable us to relieve him by appointing an assistant.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and adopted.

That the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

That the appointment of Mr. C. F. Shackleton as a Director of the Company, be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That the appointment of Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., as a Director of the Company, be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton, and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors of the Company. Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

The 17th annual general meeting of shareholders of The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road, on March 30, the attendance representing 42,316 shares. Mr. A. R. Burkill presided, supported by Mr. H. Martin Little and Mr. F. W. Sutterle.

The chairman said:—

Before commencing with the usual business of the meeting, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the directors' sincere regret at the death in May last of Mr. E. T. Byrne who acted as chairman of this company since its formation.

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

The planted area of the estates remains the same as last year, and with reference to our application for a further 500 acres of state land near Hendra Estate, nothing further has transpired. In view of the present crisis in the rubber industry, the Government is unwilling to encourage further planting, but as soon as there are signs of recovery, we have no doubt that our application will be favourably considered, and the increase in the planted area of Hendra Estate will enable it to be run on more economical lines.

Owing to the company supporting the rubber Growers' Association's scheme to stop tapping in May last, the output from the two estates of 657,118 lb. although 8,428 lb. more than last year, was 52,882 lb. short of the estimate, and but for this the cost of production would have shown a bigger decrease than .52d. a pound. For the current year, however, with the economies now instituted and bigger crops expected, the cost of production will show an appreciable reduction. The company, however, is under the disability of having two estates a considerable distance apart, which necessitated the employment of two managers, and charges under the head of superintendence will always be higher than companies with compact estates.

The general working of the estates was satisfactory throughout the year, and the immature area of 200 acres on Hendra Estate is reported to be in good condition. The position as regards bark renewal on the mature areas on both estates is quite satisfactory, and work has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. Mr. H. C. Pinching, our technical adviser, visited the estates periodically and his reports indicate that the estates are being efficiently and economically managed, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the board's appreciation to the estate managers, visiting agent and Straits agents for their good care of our properties throughout the year.

Turning to the accounts, I regret that the result of the year's working showed a loss of Tls. 32,400, this is entirely due to the very serious drop in the price of rubber during the year. The average selling price realized from the sale of our crops was 4.72d. a pound as against 9.16d. a pound the previous year. Every effort is being made by the management to economise wherever possible, without jeopardizing the efficient working of the estates, to meet the present depression in the industry, and it is to be hoped that it will not be too long before prices reach a remunerative level.

That is all I have to say before putting the resolutions to the meeting, and I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions share holders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1930, as presented, be accepted. Proposed by Mr. A. R. Burkill; seconded by Mr. H. Martin Little.

That the appointment of Mr. H. Martin Little as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. F. W. Sutterle; seconded by Mr. Chung Yin Yaee Tong.

That Mr. F. W. Sutterle be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie; seconded by Mr. H. Martin Little.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company. Proposed by Mr. Chung Yin Yaee Tong; seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

Mr. John Grey, the chairman of the committee of the Cotton Trade Organization, will early in April consider proposals for the regulating of the spinning, weaving and finishing sections of the industry. Mr. Grey will exclude suggestions for government control, but will include plans for increasing production and eventually cheapening costs.

THE amalgamation of the two well-known legal firms, Messrs. Platt & Co. and Messrs. White-Cooper & Co., will be brought into effect as from April 1 under the name of Platt, White-Cooper & Co., and will carry on business at 23 Peking Road. Partners in the firm are Messrs. H. Lipson Ward, R. F. C. Master, M. Reader Harris, A. E. Seddon and M. B. Brown.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotation March 27, 1931

Report No. 31-12 for Week Ending March 27

Rubber: Reports of dissention amidst the members of the Dutch Rubber Committee have caused a further fall in the prices of raw rubber, which now stand at new low records. Stock in the U.K. is up another 1359 tons and now stands at 131,465 tons. The following are the usual comparative quotations:—

	London Spot	London A/J	New York Spot	New York A/J	Singapore Spot	Singapore A/J
Last week	3-13/16	3¾	7¼	7¾	12¼	13
To-day	3-7/16	3½	7	7½	11	11¼

Rubber Shares: Except for some half a dozen transactions this section of the market has been extremely lifeless. Some 4,500 Tebongs came out yesterday at prices from T1.40 down to T1.30. Butes were done at 60 cts. while 1,300 Tanah Merahs changed hands at T1 earlier on. Buyers have dropped their prices a little as the following bids will show. Anglo Javas are wanted at T4.75, Chemors at 80 cts., Java Consolidated at T1.05, Tanah Merahs at 80 cts. and Ziangbes at T4.50.

Banks & Loans: American Oriental Finance "A" & "B" are nominal at $135 and $26.75. China Finance are a steady market with buyers at T5.30 for cash and T5.35 for April. Hongkong Banks are wanted at $2,100. Trusts have shown a rise of about 25 cents on the week, coming to business at T16 April, with buyers not satisfied. Loans are dull and easier at about T4.85. Yangtsze Finance have been weak the last two days, shares changing hands as low as T11.15 for next month's settlement. They close with buyers offering T11.20 for this position.

Insurance: This section of the market remains lifeless but there are buyers of Asia Life at G$400, Assurance at Fcs. 100 and Unions at H$600.

Lands: Anglo French Lands and Asia Realty "A" stand nominal at T295 and $195 respectively. "B" shares of the latter Company have sellers at $38 without attracting a buyer. Cathay Lands are steady around T15.10, as are China Realties at T16.50 cash and T16.65 April. Buyers offer T155 for Fonciere, while $110½ is bid for Realty Investment "A". A few "B" shares have been done at $11.05 with more shares wanted at this figure. Shanghai Lands have gained about T10, having been done at T401 cash and T403 April. Tientsin Lands and West End Estates remain nominal at T140 and $2.75 respectively.

Docks, Wharves and Transport: China Transport stand nominal at T4.97½. Mardens show a nice rise on the week's trading. After being done at T14.25 yesterday for April, they have re-acted to T14 to-day at which price a fair number of shares came out. Buyers were offering T14.12½ at the close against T14.20 wanted by sellers. New Engineering (Ord) are also strong closing with buyers at T6.07½ after changing hands at T6 and T6.05. The Prefs are very steady at T5.47½. Docks are quiet and steady around T108 as are Wharves at T283. Tugs have improved and are wanted at T80½. The Prefs are nominal at T48.

Utilities: Buses have buyers at T18.20 with sellers asking T18.50. Shanghai Gas are T2 lower at T81 bid. Powers have been done at T99.50 and T99.75 and more are wanted at the latter price. Telephones have improved further and have been done as high as T66, with buyers offering T65 at the close. Trams (Regd) are nominal. The Bearer shares are a firm market and have buyers at T29.20 April. Waterworks shares remain practically unchanged with no business recorded in any issue.

Cottons: Ewos have ruled very steady all week, business having been done between T14.40 and T14.60 for cash and T14.50 and T14.70 for April. There are buyers at the close at T14.50 cash and T14.60 April. Shanghai Cottons have been firm and prices have gained about T5 on the week. T105 was bid to-day for cash and T106½ for April shares. Zoong Sings on the other hand have been neglected.

Miscellaneous: Auto Palace are easier at T9.50. Caldbeck's (Pref) came to business at T11.50, but the Ordinary have dropped back to T14.50. Aerocrete are nominal at T18.50 as are Kaipings and Culty Dairy at T29 and T39, although some 300 shares of the latter changed hands at T42.50 last Saturday. Explorations are firmer and have been done around T2 with buyers offering T1.97½ April at the close. French Race Course (Ord) came to business around $26 for both the ready and forward positions while the Founders are steady at $19 after $20 was paid for shares. General Forge are a steady market around T5.90. G.R.A. (Ord) and Founders have fallen to $8 and $12 respectively without any business being recorded. There are buyers of Hall & Holtz at $28, H. & S. Hotels at H$13.50 and Kelly & Walsh at $20. Lane Crawfords are nominal at $70. Moody's are wanted at $10. Millingtons have been dull and close nominal at T5. Office Appliance have buyers at T10.20 and Horse Bazaars at T235. There are sellers of S.V.C.'s and S.I.G.'s at T10 and $6 respectively. Waterworks Fittings remain very steady around T1.55.

Debentures: The debenture market remains unchanged. Not much business has been recorded but the undertone is steady. All S.M.C. and F.M.C. issues are wanted and although there are a number of sellers of the other issues current prices have to be paid for certificates.

Chinese Govt. Bonds & Railways: Chinese Govt. 5 per cent. Reorganization Loan 1913 have been a quiet market during the week, prices steady, with no local business recorded. Holders anticipate improved prices. 5 per cent. Gold Dollar Loan 1925 have been in demand but are difficult to obtain and close firm at the last price recorded G$73¾. Railways bonds are neglected and prices are considerably easier. The following are the latest prices cabled from London:—

5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£66 15 0	Buyers	
5% " "	F.I.	£66 5 0	Sellers	
5% " "	G.I.	£63 0 0	Buyers Ex.	Cun.B.I.R.S.
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway "B"		£49 10 0	Sellers	"
5% Shanghai-Hangchow Railway "B"		£79 10 0	Nominal	"
5% Lung Tsing U Hai Railway "B"		£17 10 0		
5% Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"		£1 13 6	Middle Price	"
Singapore Traction Co. (Pre).		£0 16 7½	Buyers	

Company's Notices

THE DOMINION RUBBER CO., LTD.—The 17th annual general meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, on Monday, March 30, 1931, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24 to 30 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.:—20th issue 10/10/1922; 22nd issue 1/4/1925; 24th issue 1/10/1926; 25th issue 1/7/1929. The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from 24 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO., OF CHINA, LTD.—The Debentures Transfer Books will be closed from 23 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

CHINA FINANCE CORPORATION, FED. INC., U.S.A.—The Regular Quarterly Dividend of Tls. 0.15 on the common stock & Tls. 0.10 on the preferred stock will be paid on March 31, 1931, to stock-holders of record on March 20, 1931.

CHINA REALTY CO., FED. INC. U.S.A.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from 25 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—The 25th annual general meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, on Tuesday, March 31, 1931, at 4 p.m. To pay a final dividend of Tls. 6, and a bonus of Tls. 2 per share. The Transfer Books will be closed from 26 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting will be held at No. 35 Peking Road, on Thursday, April 16, 1931, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from 7 to 16 April, 1931, both days inclusive. To declare a final dividend of Tls. 2 per share for 1930.

F.M.C. 7 PER CENT. DEBENTURES, 1924.—The Transfer Books for the above loan will be closed from March 16 to 31, 1931, both days inclusive.

SHANGHAI POWER CO.—TLS. 6 SILVER PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.—The regular quarterly dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share has been declared for payment April 1, 1931, on record March 21, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS FITTINGS CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting will be held at No. 484 Kiangse Road, on March 31, 1931, at 12 noon. To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting will be held at No. 28 Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, April 7, 1931, at 11.30 a.m. That each of the existing Fifty Taels shares shall be divided into ten fully paid-up Five Taels shares. The Share Transfer Register is closed from 13 March to 2 April, 1931 inclusive.

THE CHEMOR UNITED RUBBER CO., LTD.—The 19th annual general meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, on Wednesday, April 8, 1931, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from 2 to 8 April, 1931, both days inclusive.

REPAH RUBBER & TAPIOCA ESTS., LTD.—The 18th annual general meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, on Wednesday, April 8, 1931, at 11.15 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from 2 to 8 April, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE SEMAMBU RUBBER ESTS., LTD.—The 19th annual general meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, on Friday, April 10, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from 7 to 10 April, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.—The ordinary yearly meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong), on Thursday, April 16, 1931, at 11.30 a.m. To pay a dividend of H. $0.50. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1 to 16 April, 1931, both days inclusive.

ASIA REALTY CO. FED. INC., U. S. A.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from 28 to 31 March, 1931, both days inclusive.

Closing Quotations

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 112 / M$ 2100	2100	..	400,000	160,000	H$12[illegible]	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £1 (mkg. £7, 1930) less I/T	2-3-31
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 16¾	..	..	600,000	600,000	£[illegible]	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. free I/T (mkg. 20/3d. 1930)	Pending
A.O.FinanceCorp.Fed.Inc.U.S.A. "A"	M$ 135	135	..	80,000	20,457	M$100	Dec.	Final 3% (mkg. 12%, 1930)	20-1-31
A.O.FinanceCorp.Fed.,Inc.U.S.A. "B"	M$ 26.75	..	..	..	..			..	....
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G$ 10	..	..	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 7%, 1929	22-2-30
Raven Trust Co., Inc. pref.	G$ 10	..	..	..	32,035	G$10		Pref. 7% P.A. (64 quarterly divid.)	1-1-31
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	T 15.83	15.85	..	2,000,000	341,000	T10	Mar.	Incorporated 1930	....
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U. S. A.	T 5.32½	5.30	..	400,000	400,000	T[illegible]	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	31-12-30
Ch. Fin. Corp. Inc. U.S.A. 8% (Pref)	T 4.75	..	..	600,000	48,435	T[illegible]	Dec.	Special Divd. T0.05, 1930	10-3-31
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 5	..	..	250,000	250,000	T[illegible]	Dec.	Final T0.35, (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	T 11.40	11.15	..	2,000,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	..	....
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	H$ 600	600	..	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for '28, Int. 24s. a/c, '29	30-5-30
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld.	M$ 50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.50, 1929	5-6-30
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1929	5-6-30
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H$ 1360	1360	..	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$27 (mkg. H$45) for 1928, Interim H$18 % 1929	16-5-30
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 1340	1340	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$50&Bonus H$10(mkg. H$60,1929)	Pending
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 535	..	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	Final H$9 & Bonus H$6 (mkg. $18, 1928), Interim H$3 a/c, 1929	30-5-30
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	T 100	100	..	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G$ 400	400	..	100,000		G$5	Dec.	Fin. 18% (mkg. 28%, 1930)	3-3-31
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T 26½	..	..	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 7% (mkg. 17%, 1930)	14-3-31
do. (Pref) 8%	T 103½	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for half year	31-12-30
do. (Pref) 7%	T 97½	..	..	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	..	....
DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 106½	..	..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div.T5.&BonusT2.(mkg.T7.1929-30)	30-7-30
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld.	H$ 30	..	..	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild ing Works, Ld. ordinary	T 6.05	6	..	500,000	300,000	T[illegible]	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1930	3-3-31
New Eng. & Shipbuild ing Works, Ld. 8% cum. pref.	T 5.47½	5.47½	..	500,000	300,000	T[illegible]	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1930	3-3-31
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 280	284	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim Divd. T3 for 1930	12-9-30
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H$ 161xd	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$9. 1930	Pending
G. E. Marden & Co., Ld.	T 14	..	..	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1930	5-3-31
Ch. Transport & Storage Co. Inc., S'hai	T 4.97½	..	..	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	..	....
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H$ 40	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref.12/-@Ex.2/0¼=35.94=1924-25	19-6-29
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. def. ord.	H$ 30	..	..	120,000	49,581	£5		Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6¼=$11.90=1921	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. ord. (Bearer)	£ 67/4½	..	..	30,000,000	24,121,361	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- Free of I/T 1930 Coupon 57	6-1-31
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£ ..	..	..	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co. Ld. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ..	..	..	10,000,000	10,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T 80	80½	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T4, 1930	2-3-31
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. 7% pref.	T 48	..	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1930	2-3-31
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	H$ 25	..	..	20,000	20,000	H$50	Dec.	H$4 for 1924	28-3-23
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	H$ 26	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$15	Dec.	H$1½ for 1929	4-3-30
Star Ferry Co., Ld.	H$ 88½	88	..	100,000	80,000	H$10	Dec.	H$2 & Bonus H$2, 1930	13-2-31
MINING.									
Chinese Eng.&MiningCo.,Ld. "Bearer"	T 29	..	..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Final Divd. 9.6d. free of I/T.	....
London	£ 33/9	32/-	34/6	..	..	..		Mkg. 1s.9.6d.1929-30)Coupon No.38.	19-12-30
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer"	£ 5/-	..	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil.	10-1-28
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ld.	£ 8/7½	..	..	500,000	429,390	G$10	Dec.	G$0.50	8-5-30
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	H$ 38	38	..	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	3rd. Int. Divd. 1/-(mkg. 3/-1930-31)	16-3-31
S'hai Exploration & Developt, Co., Ld.	T 2	1.90	2	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	..	....
LANDS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 401	400	..	140,000	140,400	T50	Dec.	Fin. T3, Bonus T3, Extra Bonus T12 (mgk. T21, 1930)	19-3-31
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 295	..	..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. T6 & Bonus T2(mkg.T12,1930/31)	Pending
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 155	155	..	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. 5% (Mkg. 12%, 1930)	10-2-31
West End Estates, Ld.	T 2.75	..	..	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Asia RealtyCo.,Fed.Inc.,U.S.A.'A'(ord)	M$ 195	..	..	20,000	15,000	H$100	Dec.	Final 3% (mkg. 12%, 1930)	22-1-31
do. "B"	M$ 37	..	38	150,000	49,921	M$20	Dec.	Final 3% (mkg. 12%, 1930)	22-1-31
do. (Pref)8%	M$ 104½	..	..	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	..	....
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T 16.65	16.50	..	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divd. T1. (mkg. T2 for 9 Mons. To 31/12/1930)	27-2-31
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	T 15.25	15.10	..	500,000	365,707	T10	Dec.	Final 4%, (mgk. 8%, 1930)	25-3-31
Realty Invest. Co.,Fed.Inc.U.S.A. "A"	M$ 110½	110½	..	2,500	1,757	M$100	Dec.	8%, 1930	31-1-31
" " " " "B"	M$ 11.05	11.05	11.15	25.000	15,644	M$10	Dec.	8%, 1930	31-1-31
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 140	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final3%&Bonus1%(mkg.13%,1929)	21-2-30
HongkongLand I. & A. Co., Ld. Old	H$ 85	84½	85¼	400,000	300,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2. (mkg. H$4, 1930) & H$1 on 43,757 New Issue	10-2-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H$ 16.80	..	16.80	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80, 1930	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T ..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 5	5	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.10	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	[illegible]-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 2.25	2.50	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	[illegible]-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates Ld.	T 4.80	4.70	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co. Ld.	T 1.70	..	..	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 0.30	0.25	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 0.80	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	[illegible]-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T 0.60	0.60	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	[illegible]-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Movements Recorded during the Week

MARCH	21st Cash	21st Apr.	23rd Cash	23rd Apr.	24th Cash	24th Apr.	25th Cash	25th Apr.	26th Cash	26th Apr.	27th Cash	27th Apr.
PLANTATIONS												
Tebong .. Tls.	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.35	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewo (Ord.) .. Tls.	14.40	14.52½	14.45	14.65	..	..	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.70	..	14.65
" .. "	14.45	..	14.50	..	..	..	14.47½	14.55	14.60	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	14.40	..	..	..	..	14.60	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	14.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Cotton ..	101	101	101	..	..	104	103	104½	106	106	106	107
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106½	106½	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
Ch. Finance .. Tls.	5.32½	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	5.35	5.40	5.32½	5.37½	5.25	—
" .. "	..	—	—	..	..	..	—	5.37½	..	..	—	—
I. I. Trust .. "	15.75	16	16	16.10	16	..	16	16.12½	..	..	..	16
" .. "	[illegible]77½	16.05	..	..	..	—	—	16.05	..	..	..	..
" .. "	[illegible]80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	[illegible]85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rubber Prices

	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
London Spot	3.3/4d	3.3/4d	3.3/4d
Apr/June	3.13/16d	3.13/16d	3.13/16d
July/Sep	3.15/16d	3.15/16d	3.15/16d
Market	Closed dull	Steady	Dull
New York Spot	7½	7½	7½
Apr/June	7¾	7¾	7¾
July/Sep.	8	8	8
Market	Quiet, easier	Dull, neglected	Quiet, steady
Singapore Spot	12½	11¾	12
Apr/June	12¾	12½	12¼
Market	Quiet	Stagnant	Steady

	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26
London Spot	3.5/8d	3.7/16d	3.7/16d
Apr/June	3.11/16d	3.1/2d	3.1/2d
July/Sep.	3.13/16d	3.11/16d	3.5/8d
Market	Easy	Easier	Closed Quiet
New York Spot	7½	7½	0
Apr/June	7⅝	7¼	7¼
July/Sep.	7⅞	7½	8½
Market	Quiet, steady	Easier	Quiet, steady
Singapore Spot	12	11¼	11
Apr/June	12¼	11½	11¾
Market	Quiet, steady	Closed steady	Barely steady

London and Liverpool Stock:—Were reported 131,465 tons, an increase of 1,359 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 836 tons; sold 517 ton.

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[illegible] Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106¼	106½	[illegible]
,, ... ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106½	..	..
,, ... ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
Ch. Finance .. Tls.	5.32½	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	5.35	5.40	5.32½	5.37½	5.25	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.37½	..	..	..	..
I. L. Trust .. ,,	15.75	16	16	16.10	16	..	16	16.12½	..	..	..	16
,, .. ,,	15.77½	16.05	..	..	..	..	..	16.05	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	15.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	15.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	15.92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	15.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangtsze Fin. .. ,,	11.50	11.75	11.60	11.55	..	11.62½	11.65	11.65	..	11.45	11.25	11.35
,, .. ,,	11.65	11.70	11.50	11.60	..	11.65	..	11.60	..	..	..	11.25
,, .. ,,	..	11.60	..	11.65	..	..	11.50	11.50	..	..	..	11.20
,, .. ,,	..	11.52½	..	11.62½	..	..	..	11.47½	..	..	..	11.15
,, .. ,,	..	11.45	..	..	..	..	11.66	11.45	..	..	..	11.30
,, .. ,,	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Loan .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
China Realty .. ,,	16.65	16.85	16.60	..	..	..	..	..	16.65	16.70	..	..
S'hai Land .. ,,	..	396	..	396	..	..	..	402	400	403	401	..
S'hai Dock .. ,,	..	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Ord.) .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6.05	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.05	..	..
Marden .. ,,	..	13.30	13.50	..	..	13.85	..	13.85	..	14.25	..	14
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14.05
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.15	..	..	..	14.10
S'hai Tug (Ord.) .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	80	..	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..
Tram "B" .. ,,	28.90	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	29	..	29	29.20
C. G. Omnibus .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.25	..	..	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
S'hai Power Co. .. ,,	..	..	99½	..	..	..	99½	..	100	..	99¾	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99¾	..	..	..
S'hai Tel. .. ,,	64	..	64½	..	65	..	65	..	..	..	65	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	65	..	..	..	66	..	66	..	..	..
Auto Place .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80	..	..
Culty Dairy .. ,,	42½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.Macgregor (Ord.) ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2
General Forge .. ,,	5.92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.90	5.95	5.87½	..
Office Appliance .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.20	..
Millington .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.80	..	..	..
Realty Inv. "B" M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.05	..	11.05	..
Hall & Holtz .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
G.R.A. (Found) .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
CdeCourse (Ord.) .. ,,	..	..	..	26.50	..	..	26.25	..	26	26.25	..	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.50	..	..
,, (found) .. ,,	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C.6% 1925 Tls.	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103½	..
S.M.C.6% 1926 ..	101½	..	..	..	..	..	103½	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.7% 1928 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..
CathayLand 6% ..	..	..	99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99½	..
Ch. Realty 8% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
C.CountryClub 8%	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..
G$Bond 5% 1925 G$	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..

New York Spot	7⅛		7¼		[illegible]	
Apr/June	7¼		7½		7¼	
July/Sep.	7⅜		7⅜		8⅜	
Market	Quiet, steady		Easier		Quiet, steady	
Singapore Spot	12		11¼		11	
Apr/June	12½		11⅝		11⅜	
Market	Quiet, steady		Closed steady		Barely steady	

London and Liverpool Stock:—Were reported 131,465 tons, an increase of 1,359 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 836 tons; sold 517 ton.

Debentures

QUOTATIONS 25-3-31	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		
S.M.C. 8% '21 (10/30) M$	101	..	..	1,000,000	June.-Dec.
,, 8% '21 (,,) Tls.	101	101	..	5,096,400	do.
,, 7% '22 (,,) ,,	102	102	..	8,000,000	do.
,, 6% '25 (,,) ,,	102	101¼	..	4,920,000	do.
,, 6% '24 (,,) ,,	102	102	..	5,000,000	do.
,, 6% '23 (,,) ,,	103¼	103	..	2,000,000	do.
,, 6% '26 (,,) ,,	103¼	103½	..	1,360,000	do.
,, 7% '27 (10) ,,	107	106	..	1,750,000	do.
,, 7% '28 (5/10) ,,	104	104	..	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6% '11 (10/30) ,,	101	..	..	324,400	May-Nov.
,, 6% '14 (,,) ,,	99	..	..	437,500	Jun.-Dec.
,, 5½% '16 (,,) ,,	99	..	..	329,300	do.
,, 8% '21 (,,) ,,	103	..	..	2,000,000	do.
,, 8% '23 (,,) ,,	102	..	..	800,000	May-Nov.
,, 7% '24 (,,) ,,	104	..	..	800,000	Mar-Sept.
,, 6½% '25 (,,) ,,	102½	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,, 6½% '26 (,,) ,,	102¾	..	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July
,, 7% '28 (10) ,,	104	..	..	500,000	15/4-15/10
,, 7% '29 (,,) ,,	104	..	..	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
,, 6% '30 (10/25) ,,	103	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
Am. Club 8% '30 (10/20) ,,	102	102	..	750,000	August
Asia Realty 6% '30 (Coupon) ,,	100	..	..	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
,, 6% '30 (Regd) ,,	99½	99	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land 6% '30 (20) ,,	99½	99½	99½	3,000,000	Jun.-Dec.
China Realty 8% '30 (10) ,,	101	99½	101	3,000,000	Mar.-Sep.
Ch.Transport 8% '31 ,,	100	..	..	600,000	Jun.-Dec.
C. C'try Club 8% ,,	102	102	..	—	do.
CountryClub 6% '31 (Perpl) ,,	100	100	..	129,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob. 6% '30 (15) ,,	100	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club 7% ,,	94	..	94	..	do.
Hall & Holtz 7% '11 (5/20) ,,	99½	99½	..	M$274,942	Jan.-July
Int.Inv.Trust 6% '30 (10/25) ,,	99	..	99½	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Lane C'ford A 6% '14 (5/20) ,,	99	99	..	130,000	Jun.-Dec.
,, B 6% '15 (,,) ,,	99	99	..	110,000	Mar.-Sep.
Marden 6% '30 (10/15) ,,	97½	..	..	500,000	Jun.-Dec.
Race-Club 6½% '23 (25) ,,	103½	..	..	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land 6% '13 (5/20) ,,	101	100	..	750,000	Various (3)
,, 6% '14 (,,) ,,	101	100	..	250,000	Jun.-Dec.
,, 5½% '16 (5/25) ,,	99	96	..	237,600	do.
,, 6% '22 (,,) ,,	102	..	..	1,250,000	Various(2)
,, 6% '25 (,,) ,,	102	..	..	500,000	do.
,, 6% '26 (21/30) ,,	102	102¼	..	500,000	Mar.-Sep.
,, 5% '30 (15) ,,	96	..	..	4,650,000	31/5-30/11
TientsinLand 7% '29 (12/22)T ,,	100	..	..	1,422,100	Jun.-Dec.
W'works 8% '21 (10/30) ,,	101¼	102¼	..	2,000,000	do.
,, 8% '22 (,,) ,,	101¼	102½	..	500,000	do.
,, 7% '22 (,,) ,,	102	101¼	..	1,000,000	do.
,, 6% '23 (,,) ,,	101	101	..	500,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays Interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

A To be redeemed at 1/7/31. B To be redeemed at 1/10/31

Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. ..	T	..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. ..	T	5	5	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.10	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	[illegible]-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	2.25	2.50	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	[illegible]-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates Ld. ..	T	4.80	4.70	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co. Ld.	T	1.70	..	..	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T	0.30	0.25	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.80	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	[illegible]-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. ..	T	0.60	0.60	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	[illegible]-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.80	0.80	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	[illegible]-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ld.	T	5	5	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	15-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.30	..	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	1.35	..	..	50,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	1.25	..	..	350,000	166,742	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
Gula-Kalumpong R. E., Ld. ..	T	8	..	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	1.05	1.05	..	350,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. ..	T	1	1	..	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	3	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½ 1929	16-4-30
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est (1921) Ld.	T	0.40	..	..	290,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T	1.25	..	..	700,000	55,000	2/-T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	13-3-30
Langkat ..	T	6.25	..	..	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	3-5-30
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.42½	..	0.42½	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T	0.50	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-28
Permafa Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	1	..	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ld.	T	0.75	..	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	7-4-30
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.40	..	..	800,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
Semambu Rubber Ests, Ld. ..	T	0.35	..	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. {ordinary	T	1	1	..	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
{12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	1.20	1.25	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.20	0.15	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.30	..	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. {ord.	T	7	7	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
{8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	10	..	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.50	0.50	..	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T	0.50	0.50	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	5	5	..	120,000	76,950	T5	Oct.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.35	0.35	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.40	..	..	105,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	6	..	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. 0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld ..	T	0.40	0.40	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	25-4-30
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.80	..	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	1.35	1.30	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Div. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	4.50	..	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. {ordinary	T	14.60	14.50	..	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. T0.75 for 1930	12-3-31
do. {8% cum. perf.	T	105	..	..	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1930	12-3-31
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	T	106¼	105	..	120,000	120,000	T50	Apr.	T2.50&Bonus T0.75for ½ yr.to31-10-30	28-11-30
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. ..	T	11.75	..	..	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1929-30	9-10-30
INDUSTRIAL.										
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H$	0.80	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	In Liquidation	....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. {com.		16.70	16.35XD	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
{old	H$	11.75	11.75	..	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.30 on old shares, 1930	18-3-31
{new		5.15	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.04 on new shares, 1930	18-3-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. ..	T	81	81	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1930)	Pending
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. .. "A"	T	300	300	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 34	28-3-31
do. .. "B"	T	14	14	..	259,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Finaletc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d. 1930) Coupon No. 7	28-3-31
do. .. "C"	T	14½	..	..		250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.6d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/7.2d. 1930) Coupon No. 3	28-3-31
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld.	T	1.55	1.55	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10%, 1930	Pending
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. ..	T	39	..	..	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1929/30	16-12-30
S'haiElectricConstruction Co., Ld."B"	T	29	28.90	..	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1930, Free of 1/1 Coupon No. 40	1-11-30
do. "Reg."	T	28	..	..						
London "B"	£	35/-	..	..						
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	T	18.25	18.20	18.50	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Telephone Company ..	T	65	65	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	....
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	235	235	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1929	17-5-30
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H$	30	..	..	140,000	140,000	Pesos 30	Dec.	Pesos 3, 1928	11-4-29
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. ..	H$	12.60	..	..	150,000	120,000	H$10	Oct.	H$0.75, 1930	16-3-31
General Forge Products (1929), Ld.	T	5.90	5.85	..	200,000	99,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd. ..	T	18½	..	..	200,000	15,800	T10	Dec.	Incorporated, 1930	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls.6 cum. Pref. stock	T	99¾	99	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50	2-1-31
Millington, Ltd. ..	T	5	..	..	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	..	....
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	T	10	..	10	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	..	....
Auto Palace Co., Ltd. ..	T	9.50	9.40	..	150,000	150,000	T10	..	..	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T	10	10	..	100,000	40,000	T10	..	..	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd. ..	T	10.20	10.20	..	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	..	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ld. (ord.)	T	14¼	14½	..	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	27-3-31
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	11¼	11.30	..	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H$	13	13¼	..	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Div. H$0.50, 1930	Pending
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. ..	M$	28	28	..	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. ..	M$	108	..	..	10,000	9,970	M$50	Mar.	Interim 6% A/c 1930-31	16-12-30
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. ..	M$	70	..	..	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Bonus Tls. 70	22-1-31
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. ..	M$	20	20	..	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Interim $0.50, 1930-31	18-12-30
GREYHOUNDS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) {ord.	M$	9	9	..	44,000	4,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
{found.	M$	13	12	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
S'hai Inter. Greyhound (Stadium)	M$	4	..	6	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divid. $1.25, 1929	2-4-30
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) {ord.	M$	26	..	..	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	..	....
{found.	M$	20	..	..	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	..	....

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs last fin. year	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-6-30	1930 Aug.	1930 Sept.	1930 Oct.	1930 Nov.	1930 Dec.	1931 Jan.	1931 Feb.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma ..	Tls. 630,000	30-9-30	459,170	..	..	..	..	45,400	44,600	50,500	50,400	41,500 (a)
Amherst (New) ..	,, 101,962	31-10-30	315,717	..	..	..	..	..	46,252	43,814	39,317	24,651
Anglo-Dutch ..	,, 1,575,000	31-12-30	1,219,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,000	115,000
Anglo-Java ..	,, 2,093,011	31-12-30	2,716,168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,000	209,700
Ayer Tawah ..	,, 335,499	30-9-30	697,964	..	..	..	..	70,816	76,395	71,41[illegible]	74,900	59,733
Batu Anam ..	,, 400,000	31-12-30	411,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,000	36,000
Bukit ..	,, 500,000	31-3-30	728,206	..	203,300	71,300	72,100	68,700	78,600	80,500	80,400	65,500 (b)
Bute ..	,, 300,000	31-12-30	367,151 (c)	−4.79d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,000	32,000
Chemor United ..	,, 350,000	31-12-29	600,526	..	263,000	54,700	56,000	49,500	55,600	57,900	57,400	45,600
Chempedak ..	,, 232,177	31-10-30	241,900	..	..	..	..	..	29,000	30,000	30,000	22,000 (c)
Cheng ..	,, 274,875	30-6-30	255,000	..	21,500	26,000	21,000	25,000	22,000	26,000	22,500	21,200
Consolidated (1924)	,, 281,250	31-12-29	1,197,102 (c)	−5.24d.	577,900	113,800	108,800	107,200	112,300	111,700	100,900	106,500
Dominion ..	,, 166,742	31-12-30	657,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,991	57,842
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£ 665,000	31-12-29	1,182,000	..	1,010,000	200,000	180,000	180,000	188,000	188,000	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-30	890,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,800	75,600
Kapayang ..	,, 148,000	31-12-30	229,000 (d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,500	13,500 (d)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 292,500	30-6-30	563,247 (e)	6.20d.	58,033	63,845	62,106	45,725	32,000	32,800	48,200	52,350
Kroewoek ..	,, 473,000	31-12-30	890,697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,900	72,500
Langkat ..	,, 1,825,000	31-10-29	1,003,512	..	560,150	74,250	73,889	75,114	75,139	81,014	72,960	57,624 (e)
Padang ..	,, 500,000	30-4-30	302,541 (c)	−7.11d.	57,950	32,230	28,900	31,520	36,925	34,620	34,472	24,000
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	31-3-30	214,600 (b)	25.46c.	55,800	24,000	21,000	22,100	22,100	22,400	25,500	22,500
Permata ..	,, 226,585	31-10-30	133,472	..	..	..	..	..	10,300	13,025	11,567	8,996 (f)
Repah ..	,, 450,000	31-12-29	876,353	..	401,400	92,000	76,500	86,500	88,500	90,000	78,200	65,500
Samagaga ..	,, 411,000	30-9-30	353,775	..	..	..	..	33,300	33,800	35,700	33,900	28,300
Semambu ..	,, 300,000	31-12-29	288,000	..	165,700	31,400	41,000	36,500	33,600	31,000	29,000	35,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord.	,, (285,000	31-1-30	667,226	..	271,400	59,000	53,000	58,000	57,590	65,500	59,200	50,500 (g)
{Pref.	,, (33,943											
Shanghai Kedah ..	,, 300,000	30-9-30	607,135 (e)	−4.66d.	..	..	..	59,176	58,940	60,935	62,480	49,420
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,, 350,000	31-12-29	232,200	..	150,700	24,100	23,500	25,000	18,000	23,500	18,600	..
S'hai-Klebang ..	,, 313,613	31-12-30	288,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000	20,400 (h)
S'hai Malay {Ord.	,, (300,000	31-12-30	697,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,900	57,300
{Pref.	,, (273,800											
S'hai Pahang ..	,, 200,000	30-6-30	370,000 (e)	6.51d.	44,100	42,200	40,800	40,700	42,600	43,300	37,300	35,900 (i)
S'hai Seremban ..	,, 325,000	31-12-30	367,940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,800	31,600
S'hai Sumatra ..	,, 384,780	31-10-29	660,314 (cg)	−8½d.	363,372	56,030	48,379	53,562	55,552	60,824	49,151	46,644
Sua-Manggis ..	,, 270,000	31-12-29	202,300	(no given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala ..	,, 150,000	31-3-30	204,636 (b)	4.9d.	44,771	18,084	11,030	15,888	14,850	19,960	17,618	13,630
Sungei Duri ..	,, 310,000	30-6-30	473,541 (b)	4.93d.	44,029	50,000	47,500	44,500	49,500	49,000	49,000	40,000
Taiping ..	,, 200,000	31-12-29	130,067	..	67,927	13,015	13,622	12,542	14,190	14,185	14,338	..
Tanah Merah (1916)	,, 1,500,000	31-3-30	1,316,259 (e)	5.23d.	333,520	129,717	112,098	125,094	119,772	123,233	112,483	106,860
Tebong ..	,, 710,000	31-1-30	1,687,000	..	561,000	125,000	118,000	124,000	125,000	133,000	124,000	107,000
Ziangbe ..	,, 1,030,012	31-12-30	1,316,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128,500	100,800

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year
(b) All in Cost.
(c) F.O.B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses.
(d) F.O.B. only.
(e) Estate Cost.
(f) Excluding Debenture Interest.
(g) Estimated.
(h) No tapping.
(i) Reduced output due to wintering.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

S. M. C. SECRETARY'S CLAIM

Decision of Court of Consuls: Suit Dismissed: Three-Year Contract and Land Regulations

The Court of Consuls has dismissed with costs the suit brought by Mr. S. M. Edwards, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, against the Council for breach of agreement. The suit was brought because of the Council having informed Mr. Edwards that his contract would not be renewed after the present term had expired. In the judgment the Court of Consuls quote Article 24 of the Land Regulations, which is that the Council cannot give an appointment of more than three years without the permission of the ratepayers. At the same time the Court states that its decision in dismissing the suit must not be considered prejudicial to the relations between petitioner and respondent under the present three-year period of contract entered into between them.

The judgment reads: The petitioner, Sidney Martin Edwards, entered into an engagement in June 1923 with John Pook and Company, described in the petition as the respondent's agents in London, to serve in the respondent's secretarial department. As a result of this engagement he came to Shanghai and entered into a written agreement with the respondent for a period of three years. Between 1923 and 1926, he received several promotions in the respondent's service, and on each occasion he entered into a fresh written agreement for a three-year period. Finally on December 31, 1929, he entered into a new written agreement whereby his employment as "Secretary to the Council" was renewed for a further period of three years as from October 1, 1929.

In October, 1930, he was informed by the respondent that his present agreement would not be renewed, but that should he desire to retire before its expiry, the respondent would be prepared to consider any proposal of this nature which he might see fit to submit.

As to the above facts the litigants are agreed.

Thereupon the petitioner brought this action against the respondent for breach of agreement on the following grounds. He alleges that at the time he was engaged in London in 1923 by the respondents agents, the latter verbally informed him that although under the terms of the Land Regulations a service agreement could not be entered into for a longer period than three years, nevertheless his agreement would be renewed from time to time unless he proved inefficient or was guilty of misconduct and that service with the respondent was always regarded as a permanent service.

In this respect, the Court has taken notice of the evidence given at the hearing by the petitioner which evidence was to the effect that, according to representations made by the agents, service with the respondent was to all intents and purposes Government service, except as to the period, for which a service agreement could be entered into.

The petitioner states that he was induced by the representation of the agents to enter the respondent's service and he contends, in effect, that it constitutes a binding agreement on the part of the respondent to continue renewing his three-year contracts until he reaches a pensionable age, unless in the meantime he is proved inefficient or guilty of misconduct.

The respondent has not pleaded either inefficiency or misconduct on the part of the petitioner. In support of the petitioner's contention regarding the permanency of the respondent's service he quotes from a section of the Salaries Commission Report, which contains the words "although the Council's service is in every respect a permanent one," and he states that this section of the report was adopted by the Council.

The respondent has entered a formal denial that its agents in London made the alleged verbal representation to the petitioner, and there is nothing to confirm it in the written correspondence which passed between the agents and the petitioner at the time. Nevertheless, the Court is prepared to believe that some such conversation did actually take place between the petitioner and the agents, for it would be natural to suppose that the former would make inquiries regarding the prospects of service with the respondent and that the latter should have expressed their confidence that his engagement would lead to permanent employment. But the Court holds that such representation by the respondent's agents meant, and could only mean, that in the ordinary course of events, and provided the employee continued to give satisfaction to his employers, his agreement would in all probability be renewed from time to time until he reached a pensionable age. The same interpretation must apply to the statement quoted from the Salaries Commission Report, and in this connection it is pointed out that the petitioner omitted to quote the whole sentence, which reads: "Although the Council's service is in every respect a permanent one, no staff agreement, in accordance with the Land Regulations, may be made for a period exceeding 3 years without a special resolution of the ratepayers in meeting assembled." Moreover, the letters of appointment which were recommended under the section of the report containing the above sentence provide that an employee's service can be terminated by the Council on giving six months' notice, which completely negatives the contention of the petitioner that the respondent was binding itself legally to give permanent employment.

The alleged comparison by the respondent's agents of its service to Government service was supported by the evidence given at the hearing by a witness for the petitioner to the effect that the respondent's agents compared its service to that of a public body elsewhere, and the Court is prepared to believe that some such comparison was actually made by the respondent's agents in the presence of the petitioner. But the Court holds that although a comparison of that nature, when afterwards remembered, might have the *moral* effect of leading to disappointment on the part of the petitioner, since most Governments or other public bodies of which the Court has knowledge, do not, as a rule, dismiss their servants unless for facts of a very salient nature, nevertheless such comparison cannot have the legal effect of investing the petitioner with a valid claim for damages against the respondent. Indeed he would have had no such claim even if he had really been in the service of a Government or other public body which had subsequently dismissed him.

Reviewing on broad lines the circumstances under which the petitioner's appointment was prepared and made, the Court holds that the petitioner laid too much stress on what happened in London, therefore, on the alleged representations, and too little on what happened in Shanghai, that is on his appointment. That he took this attitude, is party his fault, but not entirely, for the respondent itself laid great stress on the occurrences in London. A *pro forma* contract submitted to the Court as having been shown to the petitioner by the agents refers to 'passage to England', such passage to be furnished the employee after a term of service, thus making it appear that the service, in question resulted from an appointment in England. And respondent's counsel himself stated in Court: 'The only thing that was done in Shanghai was the actual signing of the agreement.'

With regard to the petitioner's case, the Court cannot admit that any verbal representation made in London can operate to vary the written contracts subsequently entered into by the petitioner in Shanghai. The Court finds, moreover, that neither the respondent nor its agents had at any time the intention to bind, or that they in fact did bind, the respondent to give the petitioner permanent employment, but even if they had had such an intention, the Court would not uphold such an agreement, which would be in contravention of Article 24 of the Land Regulations. The Court reaffirms the clear intention of this Article which is that the Council cannot give an appointment of more than three years, without the special permission of the ratepayers. They cannot bind themselves or their successors to renew agreements and they have the legal right to refuse to renew an appointment without giving any reasons therefore. Whether it is expedient for the respondent Council to exercise this legal right in any particular case, is a matter of policy, for which the Council may be answerable to their electors, but not to this Court.

The petitioner submits that he is entitled to damages, because, as he alleges, the respondent permitted its decision not to renew petitioner's contract on expiry to become known. The Court however cannot accept this plea. As the respondent has acted within its legal rights in informing the petitioner that his appointment will not be renewed, the petitioner's claim for damages for injury to reputation and prospects resulting from this decision cannot be entertained. His petition is therefore dismissed with costs. However, this decision must not be construed as in any way prejudicing the relations between the petitioner and the respondent under the present three-year contract of service entered into between them. Neither is it the intention of the Court that the Council, (whose conciliatory attitude, before this suit was brought against them by the petitioner, was manifested in their evident willingness to effect an amicable settlement with him), should be discouraged from persisting in this attitude now that judgment has been given.

Shanghai, March 26, 1931.

J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium and Judge and President of the Court of Consuls: F. E. H. Groenman, Consul-General for the Netherlands and Judge of the Court of Consuls: J. F. Brenan, Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls: Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General for U.S.A. and Judge of the Court of Consuls: K. Murai, Consul-General for Japan and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS DISCUSSED

Home Economics Dept. at A.W.C. Recommends Model Library

Of particular interest to mothers was the discussion on March 24 by the Home Economics Department of the A. W. C. on Children's Magazines and Books. Mrs. E. E. Barnett conducted the talk, first reading a paper written by Mrs. A. W. March who was to have talked but who is now in Hangchow. Mrs. March's paper stressed the importance of guiding and aiding a child's imagination through the medium of selected literature. An hour a day, she advised, should be set aside for mothers to read to their children. She also spoke of the importance of coloured illustrations as means of impressing the juvenile mind.

Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. March had prepared an extensive list of recommended books for the children's library, about which Mrs. Barnett spoke briefly. The first group concerned the religious instinct in children as expressed by simplicity and unquestioning faith. Certain portions of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" were recommended, and various groups of Bible stories by such authors as Loveland, Chisholm, Kelman, Olcott, and Rufus Jones. Stories of the Orient for children, written in English, are of interesting importance for youngsters in Shanghai. Chinese Folk Lore, "Myths and Legends of China" by Werner. "The Rabbit Lantern" by Dorothy Rowe, and "Japanese Fairy Tales" by Williston form picturesque additions to any children's library. The time worn tales which grandparents read, it seems, are still being read by present-day children. "Puss in Boots and the Forty Thieves," "Mother Goose" by Arthur Rackham or Kate Greenaway, "Nursery Tales from Many Lands" by Skinner and Skinner, the "Once Upon a Time" series by Katherine Lee Bates, the "Pied Piper," and a hnudred other standard stories together with coloured illustrations, should not be left out of a child's literary education. In regard to encyclopedias for school children, "The Book of Knowledge," "Compton's Children's Encyclopedia," and "The World Book Encyclopedia," the latter just off the press, were particularly recommended. A graded "Cambridge Book of Poetry" should be included in the list.

Magazines for children are also of utmost importance and care should be taken in their selection. "Parent's Magazine" solves the most modern problems for parents. St. Nicholas has stood the test of generations. The "Popular Science" and the "Popular Mechanic" are two magazines without which no boy can be. And, of particular interest, a children's newspaper, in the form of current events, is most instructive and enjoyable.

PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Review of Important Matters: Registration and Cadastral System

Mr. N. L. Sparke presided on March 24 over the annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Property Owners Association, held in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, and there was a good attendance. The Chairman said:—

With your permission I will follow the usual procedure and take the Report and Accounts as read. You will see from our Cash Statement that we have at the closing of the year a credit balance with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. of Tls. 4,393.30 as compared with a credit balance of Tls. 3,262.-57 for the year ending December 31, 1929, this I think we may consider satisfactory.

This year our subscriptions are slightly in excess of those of 1929. This is due to the collection of subscriptions in arrears. I am pleased to say that our expenses for last year are less than for the year 1929, and that the income from all sources amounts to Tls. 1,130.73 over expenditure.

During the past year many matters of importance to property owners in Shanghai came before your Committee and I propose to give you a brief summary of the principal work your Committee has done. Last year I mentioned that one of the most important events for property owners was the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Justice Feetham, and that a special Committee had been appointed to prepare a memorandum on matters connected with property for his information. This memorandum was completed in June last year. The compiling of this report necessitated a great deal of work for the sub-committee appointed and our thanks are due to them for the able manner in which it was drawn up. I also wish to record the Committee's appreciation of the support they received from members of the Association in the assistance given them on various questions which were of vital importance to the compiling of the report. After Mr. Justice Feetham's report has been published I hope we shall be able to circulate a copy of this memorandum to all members.

About the middle of last year a member of the Association requested the Committee to advise on a difficulty experienced through the mass action of tenants. This matter being of grave importance to all property owners, your Committee decided to investigate the question of mass action on the part of tenants in order to render their findings to members. A Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. T. C. Britton and A. M. Preston was appointed to collect information. Their findings were circulated to all members, and I take this opportunity to impress again upon you that in all disputes of this nature the best results were obtained through negotiation and, further, that amicable settlement of disputes of this nature is seldom effected by recourse to legal action.

During the year the Shanghai Waterworks Co. introduced a surcharge of 25 per cent. on the cost of water which not unnaturally met with a considerable amount of opposition from property owners. Your Committee have considered the whole matter as far as they possible can from information available. At one of the Committee meetings on the subject a representative of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. kindly attended in order to answer to the best of his ability any questions the Committee wished to ask. Although this surcharge has been put into effect it is common knowledge that the whole question of water charges will be thoroughly discussed by the authorities concerned towards the end of the present year, and I hope that this Association will be represented at the discussions to take place.

I will now refer briefly to the question of land registration as no doubt you have seen in the press recently articles on land regi tration, more especially the fact that certain Consular authorities are now refusing to register land for Chinese beneficial owners outside the Settlement limits in their respective Consulates. Your Committee gave this matter a good deal of consideration long before there was any mention of the matter in the press and had verified the fact that Consular registration for land outside Settlement limits would no longer be allowed.

The newly established Chinese Land Bureau proposes to introduce certain charges and this matter is now being seriously considered by your committee and we shall take every possible step to prevent any serious change as the present system has on the whole proved satisfactory and has resulted in property sales being completed with a minimum of fraction and trouble, therefore any interference with the present state of affairs should receive the most careful consideration of the authorities concerned before acceptance.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to point out to you how very important it is for property owners to belong to this Association. The continual rise in land values in Shanghai brings numerous matters to the notice of your Committee, which are of vital importance, such as the proposal to reorganize the registration of land and cadastral system and it is essential that the views of this Association be from an International and representative body. I would request you to continually bear in mind how necessary it is to interest property owners who are not members to join the Association.

I can say without the slightest fear of contradiction that the whole credit system in Shanghai depends in the main on land values. It is, therefore, imperative that every possible step should be taken to present the introduction of any drastic changes in the registration or transfer of land which might affect these values.

The report and accounts were passed and the following were elected as the Committee for the ensuing years:—Messrs. C. Ancel, T. C. Britton, N. S. Brown, A. W. Burkill, F. S. Collett, H. M. Cumine, K. Inouye, C. F. King, Y. F. Kwei, A. Loonis, Ranald G. McDonald, A. du Pac de Marsoulies, V. Meyer, Gordon Morriss, C. D. Pearson, A. M. Preston, H. G. Robinson, K. Sasaki, E. Sigaut, N. L. Sparke, E. A. Sykes, G. L. Wilson, R. D. K. Silby, and C. Gilbert Davies.

Asked if he could give any information with regard to an advertisement appearing under the name of the Shanghai Builders Association, the chairman said that it had engaged the committee's attention, but so far they were without any definite knowledge. He did not think there had been any trouble so far, and recent contracts ought not to be affected, but, if any members did experience trouble, the committee would do everything possible to help them.

Mr. H. Berents referred to the revision of the building rules and suggested that the Association might care to appoint a small sub-committee to work in association with one from the Engineering Society and with the Commissioner of Works, so that points that might arise could be discussed beforehand, thus possibly preventing difficulties which otherwise might develop.

The chairman thanked Mr. Berents for the suggestion and said the Association would certainly do as he suggested.

UNCLAIMED BODIES IN SHANGHAI

Appalling Evidence of Infant Mortality in Society Report

Appalling evidence of infant mortality in Shanghai is contained in the report of the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery for last year. This charitable organization has a record of 17 years service rendered to the Shanghai community. Its primary work is the removal and burial of unclaimed bodies cast away away annually, usually in secluded street and alleyways. It works in conjunction with Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the French Municipal Council.

Each day collectors are sent out in search of bodies which are placed in coffins and buried before they become a menace to the health of the community. The necessity for this work is evidenced by the fact that 36,130 bodies were collected and buried during the year 1930; of this total 34,818 were infants. In addition 246 sets of bones were collected and buried in jars. These figures show an increase over the work done last year, states the report.

The Pao Shan Hospital in Hsin Ming Road, Chapei, is maintained by this organization, where charitable work is carried on daily. During 1930 the cases attended numbered 52,325, which is a considerable increase over last year's total. Poverty stricken people crowd the hospital rooms daily and receive attention from foreign trained doctors. An obstetric department is also maintained under the care of foreign-trained women doctors.

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LUNA PARK'S INTENTOINS

Denial of Council's Right to Order Cessation of Dog Racing

That the question of the continuance of greyhound racing in the International Settlement was not closed by the Council's intimation that it adhered to its original decision that the sport should cease after March 31, is intimated in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Council by Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greyhound Racing Club and Chairman of the Board of the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd.

While reiterating the previous statement that it still is and always has been the wish of the directors of the G.R.A. and the Committee of the G.R.C. to comply with reasonable requirements of the Council, the letter goes on to say that "in continuing to carry on Luna Park they have done so solely in the interests of the shareholders and of owners of greyhounds, who have invested their money and incurred heavy expense in reliance upon the Council's original approval and subsequent encouragement." Neither the company nor the club is doing anything illegal, the letter says, and since admission to Luna Park has been limited to bona fide members, with occasional distinguished guests invited by the committee, Luna Park does not require a licence as a place of public entertainment. The letter follows.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 25, 1931.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant informing me that the Council adheres to its decision that dog racing in the Settlement will not be permitted after March 31, next, and that this decision is actuated by the Council's desire to suppress commercialized gambling in the Settlement. I have also seen in the press the letter addressed by the Chairman of the Council to H.B.M. Consul-General of the 19th instant, and H.B.M. Consul-General's reply of the same date.

Since it would appear from the latter letter that H.B.M. Consul General and/or His Majesty's Minister are of the opinion that the Council's right to close dog racing establishments arises from the fact that they are places of public entertainment conducted without a licence under bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations, I have again to draw your attention to the fact that admission to Luna Park is limited to bona fide members of the Club only, with occasional distinguished visitors invited by the Committee, and that Luna Park, therefore, does not require a licence as a place of public entertainment.

Notwithstanding the attitude that has been adopted by the Council towards the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd. and the Greyhound Racing Club, I am requested by the Directors of the former and the Committee of the latter to inform you that it still is and always has been their wish to comply with the reasonable requirements of the Council. Neither the Company nor the Club have any desire to force greyhound racing on Shanghai nor to encourage what has been termed commercialized gambling and in continuing to carry on Luna Park they have done so solely in the interests of the shareholders and of owners of greyhounds who have invested their money and incurred heavy expense in reliance on the Council's original approval and subsequent encouragement. Both the Company and the Club are advised that they are doing nothing illegal according to British Law, and that this advice is correct is borne out by the fact that no proceedings have been taken against the Company in the British Court to restrain them from permitting their premises to be used for the purposes of a dog racing establishment and operating a pari-mutuel in connection therewith. If such proceedings had been taken and an injunction obtained, the Company's position vis-a-vis its shareholders and its creditors, and the Club's position vis-a-vis the dog owners would be perfectly clear.

In view, however, of the advice that the Company and Club have received, the Company and the Club while recognizing the might of the Council cannot recognize the right of the Council to order that dog racing at Luna Park shall cease from and after the 31st instant.

I am directed to impress upon you that while the Directors do not agree with the course being taken by the Council, they will not, of course, actually oppose by force any steps which the Council may decide to take to enforce its decision.

In conclusion I have to express the Directors' great regret that the Council should have allowed this matter, which at one time they seemed willing to settle and which could so easily have been settled, to have reached its present crisis. In this connection I would remind you that during the negotiations which were broken off by the Council the representatives of the Directors proposed that the amount of compensation might be settled by arbitration with a maximum limit of the amount which could be awarded by the arbitrators, showing they were prepared to go to the utmost lengths in order to arrive at a fair and equitable settlement.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. McBAIN,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Greyhound Racing Club.
W. R. McBAIN,
Chairman of the Board, Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd.

Greyhound Racing Club

The annual general meeting of the Greyhound Racing Club was held on March 26, in the Club offices 2 Canton Road, when Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman of the executive committee, supported by Mr. K. M. Cumming, secretary and general manager, presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:—

Ladies and gentlemen:—I am sure it will interest you to know the activities of our Club during the year under review. We ran 516 flat races and, with one exception, all China records over the flat are held by Luna Park. We had 75 hurdle races and we hold the records for the 500 yards and also the 730 yards over hurdles. We had 10 steeplechases and we still remain the only track in China presenting this form of racing. In all, we had 601 races. It says a tremendous lot for our racing manager that there were only two void races throughout the season, which, of course, is a most remarkable figure as the void races on other tracks are more or less a common occurrence.

From November 1, 1929, to October 30, 1930, we had 41 meetings, for which period the prize money distributed by the Club amounted to $135,765.00 plus $4,025, for 51 silver cups, trophies, etc. For the year ending October, 1928, our average prize money per meeting was $1,630; for 1929, it was $3,075 and for 1930 it was $3,535.

As you know, it has always been the policy of the Club to keep the cost of racing for owners within a reasonable figure which necessitated the expenditure by the Club of $57,700 over and above the amount received from owners towards the keep of their dogs. This sum was $7,720 in excess of that spent the previous year in this respect.

We observed a "close season" from December 27, 1929, to March 22, 1930, and gave our dogs a well-earned rest which proved itself, as usual, a sound policy.

On December 28, 1929, we held a charity meeting which resulted in donations amounting to $15,831 among the many national institutions.

With regard to puppies, all the locally bred puppies have exhibited remarkable form, several reaching the first division and they have proved themselves successful in all types of races, not only at Luna Park but also in inter-track events. The outstanding puppies with their best racing times to date are as follows:—

	500 yds. flat. Seconds
Easter Hero	30.44
Charming Sinner	30.04
Krasnoe Selo	30.60
Master Wilful	30.36
Rio Rita	30.80
Charcoal	31.60

The above puppies were bred by members of the Club before the establishment of our breeding kennels, and we have every reason to believe that the only to be expected more scientific and up-to-date methods adopted at our breeding establishment should result in puppies of even higher capabilities.

I wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks to the stewards and judges for the way in which they have conducted the racing during the season. Thanks are also due to the following members of our staff:—Mr. Cumming, Mr. Bott, Mr. Alferieff, Mr. Palamountain, Mr. W. H. S. Davis, and the trainers.

Before concluding, a special vote of thanks is due to Mr. A. Diercking for the service he has rendered the Club during the year. Besides carrying out the duties of a steward, he has acted at times as judge and in many other ways assisted in conducting the affairs of the Club.

This, ladies and gentlemen, concludes my remarks, but, before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may care to ask.

That the accounts, as presented, be passed.—Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain, seconded by Mr. A. Diercking.

That the following six voting members having been nominated by the Greyhound Racing Association (China), Ltd., as members of the executive committee:—Messrs. W. R. McBain, C. H. Arnhold, Ki Chun, A. Diercking, A. du Pac de Marsoulies and G. L. Wilson and that the following three voting members, having intimated their willingness to serve on the executive committee, it is proposed to elect them en bloc—Messrs. P. Kwok, J. Liou and M. C. Tsai.—Preposed by Mr. W. H. Chen, seconded by Mr. T. Kusakari.

NEW SEWAGE STATION

What Bund Skyscrapers Have Necessitated

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.D.N.

The extraordinary development of the Central District of the International Settlement in the last few years has brought about an unforeseen development in the sewage system which Shanghai adopted not long ago. This is the reason for the presence of the bamboo mat-shed which covers constructional work in the Bund Gardens near the Garden Bridge at present.

The central district is exceptional in that a number of semi-skyscraper buildings have been erected and are now in process of erection, in a comparitively concentrated area. The sewage scheme which was commenced at the beginning of the past decade did not anticipate such a rapid development, nor that buildings of such a height could ever be constructed in Shanghai. While it was realized that there would be development, it was not considered advisable to build a very large sewage pumping station for Shanghai ten years ago, for the reasons that future requirements could not be foreseen accurately and also that loans were expensive.

Accordingly, when the central district sewage pumping station was built ten years ago at the end of Peking Road it was arranged to provide for certain peak loads but was not built with a view to large development.

At present the Peking Road station machinery, which has done very good work for ten years is now approaching the end of its useful life. The machinery to be installed in the new station, while having a larger capacity, is also of much more modern type, of a pattern that did not exist ten years ago. Consequently, in replacing the old station by the new a double advantage is gained.

In addition, the new station is to be equipped with two pumps, but provision has been made for the installation of a third when it becomes necessary. All in all, the new station is designed so as to meet all the requirements of the central district, east of Honan Road, for a considerable number of years.

The Peking Road station, which is equipped with two pumps, has the task of pumping sewage through sewers laid on the Garden Bridge. This section of the sewer, which leads ultimately to the eastern district sewage works, is 1,000 feet long. The new station is situated very close to the Garden Bridge, and will only have to pump sewage through a 300-foot section of pipe.

The Peking Road station, after the old pumps have been removed, will be retained as a screening chamber. Extraordinary objects come through the sewers occasionally, such as short bars of steel, reinforced concrete and chunks of wood, and these at times stop the pumps abruptly. The Peking Road pumps have a cutting action, which breaks up the sewage and enables it to travel through the pipes more easily, but when this cutting action comes up a steel bar it does not do the pump any good.

Consequently, screens will be installed at the Peking Road plant, where any solid objects will be trapped and thus have no chance of interfering with the pumping machinery. In addition, the section of sewer between Peking Road and the new station will be enlarged, so as to act as a sump in which sewage can accumulate during periods of peak loads.

In the present plant the automatic pen for recording sewage levels in the pumping chamber sometimes moves off the chart, so great is the volume of sewage to be disposed of. During the night in the Central district very little sewage flows, and the pumps cut out and in automatically a number of times. The peak load occurs during office hours, the curve on the charts commencing to move upwards at 8 a.m. and descending to the cutting-out level at 6 p.m.

Sewage disposal is carried out mainly in two stations. West of Honan Road all sewage goes to the Western works, at the Rubicon, while east of Honan Road it goes to the Eastern works. The disposal plant at the back of the Rifle Range only handles sewage from a comparitively small area.

The new pumping station will take the form of a room 20 feet deep, whence the pumps will have to raise the sewage 25 feet to get it across the bridge. At present that section of the Public Gardens where work is being carried out does not exactly present an ornamental appearance, but when the work is completed there will be nothing to indicate the presence of the station, which will be entirely underground.

The station will not interfere with the Gardens at all when completed. The entrance to the pumping station will be through a kiosk which will be built to appear ornamental and not merely utilitarian.

MILITIA AND LAW COURTS

Attempt to Interfere in Case Before the Provisional Court: Claim of Immunity

In the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, on March 28, Judges Soong Yuan (president of the criminal division), Tu Fuh-yao and Yeh Tsai-shou, with whom sat Mr. Cheng Yueh, the Procurator, heard the appeal of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the case of one Hsu Kuo-ying, a man who was originally brought before the Shanghai Provisional Court on a kidnapping charge.

During the trial, Hsu contended that he was a military man and that the Court consequently had no jurisdiction over him. This plea was overruled and accused appealed but this again was overruled and the case was sent back to the Court of First Instance which passed a sentence of life imprisonment on him. Accused filed an amended appeal contending that the Provisional Court had no jurisdiction because he was a military man in active service and because the evidence was insufficient to support the judgment.

At the original appeal, Dr. F. Ramondino, the Senior Consul's Deputy, filed a strong protest with reference to the action of the Court in the case, saying, among other things, that letters and telegrams had been received from different military and administrative officials, the dominating motif was that Hsu Kuo-ying was a detective, etc., and that he should be immediately released. The sending of these letters and telegrams, said Dr. Ramondino, was not only improper but it was an attempt to intimidate the judge who, as a matter of fact, was, upon receipt of them, disposed to release accused, which he probably would have been done had it not been for the opposition of the police and the Deputy's insistence that the man be tried in the Provisional Court.

It was difficult to understand all at the back of the case, said Dr. Ramondino. The fact that accused was a ruffian employed by the Extra-Settlement authorities who operated in the very heart of the International Settlement, could scarcely be disputed, he said. That these same authorities tried their best to enable accused to escape punishment for crimes he committed in the Settlement was equally evident. The aim of the Chinese authorities in demanding his surrender was to enable him to escape the punishment which he deserved. Dr. Ramondino, therefore, protested against the interference of the military authorities in the case, whereby Courts of Justice were being obstructed.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, who was assisted by Mr. Paul P. Y. Ru, appeared for the Council and said that accused's contentions raised three questions for argument, these being (1) Was accused a military man?: (2) Did the Shanghai Provisional Court, not the present Court, have jurisdiction to try the case?: and (3) Were the military entitled to interfere with the administration of justice in this Court?

As to the first point, Mr. Bryan said that it had been incontrovertibly established that accused was a special secret service man of the Chekiang Provincial Militia and chief detective of the Provincial Secret Service Corps. The issue resolved itself into whether or not the Chêkiang Provincial Militia could be considered an army in the proper sense. It was undeniable that, throughout China, politics and the military were usually intermingled. Any person who maintained a force of a few hundred, a few thousand or a little over 10,000 persons and possessed a quantity of firearms and ammunition, regardless of whether these persons were subordinate to the Ministry of War or whether permission had been obtained from the National Government, was always called an army. Such strange phenomena of disregarding the law but emphasizing the facts should not be approved by the judicial authorities.

The former Provisional Court and its appellate court properly held that the Provincial Militia could not be considered an army, said counsel. Special secret service men and detectives were similar to private detectives and they certainly could not be compared with military officers and their subordinates. Therefore, there was no ground for insistence on the statement that men in such positions were considered military men.

If this should be the case, the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Volunteer Corps could be called formal armies, submitted counsel. The Chêkiang Provincial Militia was not a formal army and accused, being a special secret service man, was not a formal military man.

Dealing with the second point, Mr. Bryan said that the Provisional Court unquestionably had jurisdiction to try the case. Accused was sentenced by the Provisional Court and not by the Special District Court. The crime with which accused was charged took place in the Settlement and the only court having jurisdiction at the time it was committed was the Provisional Court, which had jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases in the Settlement, excepting those involving foreigners with extraterritorial rights.

The Rendition Agreement made all judgments of the Provisional Court valid and binding and the Provisional Court and its appellate court decided that they had jurisdiction, so this Court (the Kiangsu High Court) could not inquire into this question. There was, submitted counsel, no merit in the contention of accused that the Court had no jurisdiction.

"The military authorities are not entitled according to law to interfere with judicial independence of this Court," contended Mr. Bryan, referring to the third point and citing the National Government Judicial Code (section entitled "Regulation Restricting Military Organs from Exercising Jurisdiction over Lawsuits, thereby Interfering with the Independent of the Judiciary"). "There is conclusive evidence that the military have written any number of despatches to the Court in an endeavour to have accused in this case handed over to them. If the military have anything to say with regard to the case, they should file a proper petition of intervention in the usual way. It is not proper for them to write despatches to the Court pertaining to cases therein pending. Such despatches should not be considered by the Court as evidence or even argument and they should not be placed among the papers of the case. No credence or weight should be given to despatches sent to the Court by the military and the Court should decide the action according to law and evidence."

The Council, therefore, asked that accused should be tried by the present Court, found guilty and sentenced according to law.

Judgment was reserved.

WARSHIPS ON THE WHANGPOO

Information has been obtained to the effect that a letter has been addressed by the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai to the Consuls-General on the subject of foreign warships in the Whangpoo. The letter is understood to indicate that, in the opinion of the Customs authorities, the presence of the warships in their existing anchorages unduly hampers the shipping of the port. The forthcoming arrival of the new United States Cruiser Houston is believed, to some extent, to have given rise to this representation, although the question is not in itself a new issue.

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OUTSIDE ROADS INCIDENT

Foreigners Detained by Chinese Police: Rifles in Use: Asked to Sign Statement of Liability

An unpleasant incident which marred the comparative serenity which has existed on the outlying roads since last week when the P.W.D. began repairs, subsequent to an agreement between the Municipal and the Chinese authorities, occurred about 7 p.m. on March 26, near the intersection of Columbia and Great Western Roads.

Four foreigners, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Solomon and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Harvie (Americans) were involved in an accident and were escorted to Siccawei police station by the Chinese police and detained for more than two hours. Some of the police pointed their rifles at the foreigners, and one of the rifles was noticed to be cocked.

The party left the Columbia Country Club at 7.05 p.m. intending to attend dinner parties. Having crossed the intersection of Great Western and Columbia Roads, the party proceeded towards the business centre and had gone about 75 yards when another car approached. Both turned off their bright lights.

Suddenly a Chinese ran out from a house on the left on to the unpaved portion of the road into Mr. Solomon's car and was knocked down. Mr. Solomon stopped at once but the other members of the party, because of the "pot hole" condition of the road, had not noticed anything.

Both Mr. Solomon and Mr. Harvie jumped out when it was realized what had happened and they urged the crowd of Chinese who had gathered around to desist from throwing the obviously injured man into the air and letting him fall on the road, but the Chinese continued with their customary attempts at resuscitation for some time.

In the meantime, word of the accident had reached a Chinese branch station 200 yards away on Great Western Road and a detail of police arrived, followed a minute later by a Municipal police patrol van. The foreign sergeant had the injured man placed in the van, intending to have him conveyed to hospital and he informed the Chinese sub-inspector and the foreigners of his intention.

Mr. Solomon, thinking to settle the matter without further delay showed the Chinese sub-inspector his Chinese driving licence—on which was his name and address—and car licence, apparently without any effect.

After some conversation, the foreigners re-entered their car having agreed to pay the hospital bill. As they were about to close the doors of the car, a number of Chinese police armed with rifles jumped on the running board and attempted to enter the car whereupon one of the occupants slammed the door so hard that one of the Chinese nearly fell off. The police, however, assumed positions on the running boards.

One of the Chinese police, plainly visible in the glare of the headlights, was seen to slip a full clip of cartridges from his bandolier into the magazine of his rifle and presented it at Mr. Solomon, forbidding him to drive away. Acting on the advice of the foreign sergeant, the party drove off to Siccawei police station, the sergeant accompanying them. In the meantime, all concerned were content to allow the Municipal van to take the injured Chinese to the Red Cross Hospital.

The car proceeded along Great Western Road and as it approached the Edinburgh Road intersection another weapon presented at the driver instructed him to turn right. At Siccawei, Mr. Solomon drew up his car on French soil at the intersection of Avenue Haig and Avenue Petain and accompanied by the Chinese police and the foreign sergeant he walked up the narrow alleyway leading to the station.

Mr. Harvie had, meanwhile, communicated with his friends and also with Bubbling Well police station. Inspector O'Dwyer with an interpreter, appeared and took charge of the negotiations. The Chinese officer in charge of Siccawei station had, meanwhile, prepared a statement in Chinese and requested Mr. Solomon to sign it. The only subject matter in English was printed at the top and read, roughly, "Foreigner's admission of infringement of Chinese law."

Mr. Solomon refused to sign it and was also advised officially not to do so. He likewise denied liability and refused to consider compensation until a report had been obtained. After some time, the injured Chinese appeared with a bandage round his ankle and for a long time conversations took place but seemed to accomplish little. At last it was agreed that the foreigners should be released without signing any formal document and that the municipal authorities, inasmuch as they patrol this particular road, would tend to the injured man.

Outside the motor car where the ladies remained, a large crowd of Chinese gathered, pushing the car here and there and rapping the windows, being mildly demonstrative. Eventually the brakes were applied and the car remained immobile while an Annamite policeman appeared and maintained a slow patrol until the crowd dispersed. Further representations are expected regarding the incident.

GREATER SHANGHAI CENSUS

Population Now Nearly 1¾ Million

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.D.N.

Very interesting figures are contained in a report of a census which was taken in December by the Bureau of Public Safety for the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The report, which has just been issued, shows that the population of Greater Shanghai, excluding the International Settlement and the French Concession, was, at the end of December 1,730,970.

As the previous reports are not available, it is impossible to compare these figures with those of past years but the "North-China Daily News" has been assured that the population in Chinese territory has risen by leaps and bounds, partially on account of the difficulty which has been experienced in finding suitable dwelling houses in the Settlement and the French Concession at reasonable rents, partially because of the inducements which have been offered by the Chinese authorities to residents who move across the borders in the hope of assisting in the development of Greater Shanghai.

According to the report issued, the total number of families in the residential and business districts, respectively, during December, were 296,987 and 37,241, and the number of residents in these two districts were 1,302,244 and 221,441.

It is thought that possibly a slight error has crept into the figures relating to the number of residents and families living in the straw, bamboo and mud huts, which are given as 129,643 and 31,124. Of course, the difficulty of obtaining information from residents of these places, most of whom belong to the coolie or beggar class, may well be realized as these people, being ignorant and uneducated, not only fail to give the necessary information but hamper the investigations of the authorities as much as possible because, apparently, they feel that, if they give true figures, something may happen which will not be to their advantage.

The number of families and residents at public places are given, respectively, as 3,210 and 77,602. As no explanation is given as to what the "public places" referred to are, the presumption is that these must be employees of public organizations, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the different guilds, and their families.

As to government organs, there are 487: in addition are 595 schools, 242 hospitals, 40 benevolent institutions, 91 churches and chapels, 565 residents' guilds, Chambers of Commerce, labour unions and charitable bodies, 444 temples and 796 factories.

Turning to religion, the report says that there are 1,182 Buddhists: 525 Taoists, 5,627 Mohammedans, 15,473 Roman Catholics, 12,070 Protestants. It states also that the number of nuns is 376. Likewise, it is thought that here the figures are slightly erroneous because there must be more than 1,182 Buddhists and 525 Taoists in Shanghai.

Dealing then with occupations and professions, the list describes the occupation using up the most men as "industrial" in which 338,921 persons are engaged. Merchants come next with 177,985, with farmers in close attendance with 165,000. Greater Shanghai has 75,766 teachers, 232 Kuomintang officials, 4,809 government officials, 733 military officers, 22,436 employees of the communications departments, 81 journalists, 229 engineers, 178 lawyers, 51 accountants, 1,594 medical practitioners, 1,411 soldiers, 4,881 police officers and constables, 100,167 labourers and 68,351 apprentices. There are 62,250 persons engaged in other occupations and the number of unemployed is only 290,224, which, considering depressed trade conditions, is not so bad.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

Sailors Not Without Friends in Shanghai

The 39th annual meeting of subscribers to the Missions to Seamen in Shanghai was held on March 27 in the Cathedral office, 21 Kiukiang Road with Captain C. G. Brodie, R.N., of H.M.S. Berwick, presiding, supported by Dean Trivett, chairman of the general committee; the Rev. T. W. Hall, chaplain: and Mr. C. W. Skeet, honorary secretary and treasurer.

Prayer having been offered by the Dean and the notice convening the meeting, together with the minutes of the last annual meeting having been read, the chairman said that he was presiding because Mr. Hall had asked him to do the job and he was trying not to let him down. He was sure that was the idea of all the work done by the mission: the workers did not wish to let their Chaplain down. Is there a real need for the Missions to Seamen in general and Shanghai in particular? he asked. The reply was obvious to anybody who gave the matter a thought. Sailors needed good friends and a glance through the list of entertainments as shown by the annual reports proved that sailors were not without friends in Shanghai and that here they received a real greeting. The speaker had heard much of the work done here for seamen before his arrival and had seen much since his coming here.

It was a fine work done by fine Christians and it needed a good deal of zeal. He suggested that the Mission to Seamen in Shanghai was the success it was because the Chaplain was anything but a crank. He knew what the seamen were saying about the Chaplain and how they loved him and always wanted to see him again. It would be most difficult to fill his place when he left, but the chairman hoped the good work would not be dropped in any way.

From the statement of accounts, he gathered that the Mission was on a sound footing so far as finances were concerned, this being due to the fine support given by shipping firms in spite of the rotten time shipping has had recently. He did not wish to lay down the law to shipping companies or give them advice because British shipping firms knew what they were doing and they had contributed most generously in spite of the fact that they were barely able to keep their hands above the water. He hoped, however, that they would look upon their subscriptions as investments, and suggested that each shipping company might add a nought or two to their subscriptions. It would not be doing any harm, at least.

After referring to the fine work by the British merchant fleet, the chairman moved the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts. Mr. Skeet seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. S. J. Williams, seconded by Mr. A. E. Moss, Messrs. A. J. Enright, S. G. Fenton, P. C. Gilmore, C. Harpur, H. E. Hillman, H. MacKinnon, F. W. Poate, R. Pote-Hunt, H. E. Standage, E. S. Wilkinson and A. R. Williamson were elected to serve on the general committee.

Moving a vote of thanks to the subscribers, the Chaplain said that, had it not been for the help of the subscribers there would be no work done by the Missions to Seamen in Shanghai: it would be impossible. Even in spite of the hard times, people gave more generously than last year. The Chaplain thanked all of his helpers and Mr. Arthur Simms for a generous donation of £150 to the general funds of the Missions to Seamen in Shanghai in memory of his mother. His helpers were a loyal band who had carried on and would, he knew, continue to carry on until and even after the arrival of the new Chaplain.

Dean Trivett said that they were to lose Mr. Hall in the near future as he was taking up a post in London as assistant superintendent of the World Wide Missions to Seamen. It was necessary for him to leave before the summer and accordingly he would be going on April 18. It was a big promotion and the Dean was sure that all would wish the Chaplain the best of luck and success and they hoped that they would see him made superintendent in the near future. Shanghai would suffer the loss and the world wide movement would gain and its efficiency would be increased. Mr. Hall had asked London to defer the appointment of a successor until his return as it was neeessary to get a man who could carry on the wonderful work which he had developed in Shanghai. It was planned to hold a congregational reception on April 17, and the Dean hoped that all would get together to wish Mr. and Mrs. Hall farewell and good luck. They hoped that he would come back some time in the near future.

animously.

OBITUARY

Capt. H. J. Gwyther, M.C.

A belated message which has just come to Shanghai will be received by many here with great regret, for it records the death in South Africa of Capt. Henry James Gwyther, M.C., who for some years was a very popular figure in local engineering and sporting circles. He was born in Manchester in 1890, of Welsh parents, and was educated at Ripon and Manchester University, where he obtained his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees. He was a member of both the Civil and Electrical Institutions, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

Besides his war service, he had a varied engineering experience in many places, including the Gold Coast (where he was in the British Colonial Service), before coming to Shanghai about 1924, on the staff of Messrs. Inniss & Riddle. He subsequently served periods with Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. and the Telephone Co. Early last year, he went to South Africa and took up farming, hoping, by living an outdoor life, to regain his health, but the project failed and he went back to engineering.

He had a very distinguished war record. Joining the 2nd Manchester Regt. on the outbreak of the war, he had rapid promotion up to a majority. In December, 1916, he was posted to the Staff as Brigade-Major and remained so until October, 1919, and during this period, for two months, he was acting Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Durham Light Infantry. He also passed the Active Service Staff course. For his services in the field, he was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross and bar. He left the Army with the permanent rank of Captain.

In Shanghai, Capt. Gwyther joined the Machine Gun Section of the Light Horse, and became a Lance-Corporal. Amongst the members of the "Chain Gang" he was popularly known as "the Young Soldier." He was a very keen Volunteer and scarcely ever missed a parade. He played a good game of hockey and was a member of the Shanghai Hockey Club, and, though not competent to handle a boat, he was very fond of yachting and seldom missed any of the Yacht Club's races, cheerfully accepting any job so long as he could get on a boat. He was also a member of the Race Club and the Cricket Club. He was the hon. secretary of the Shanghai St. David's Society for a year and was responsible for the organization of one of the best celebrations of the Welsh Saint's day that Shanghai has known. Of a very friendly and generous disposition, he made a host of friends in Shanghai, who will be very sorry to learn of his death.

Mr. Ezekiel Salmon

The death took place on March 24, at his residence at No. 117 Seymour Road, after a brief illness, of Mr. Ezekiel Salmon, one of the most respected members of the local Jewish community.

Mr. Salmon came to Shanghai about 14 years ago, since which time he has been connected with the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., where he held a senior departmental position.

A man of sterling qualities and of a quiet and unostentatious disposition, he had a high sense of duty and endeared himself to all with whom he came into contact. He held the position of honorary secretary of the Shanghai Jewish School some years ago, and was also a trustee and honorary treasurer of the Ohel Rachel Synagogue, as well as a member of the B'Nai B'rith Shanghai Lodge 1102. The latter lodge yesterday held a special service in memory of deceased and the Jewish School closed for the day as a token of respect. Deceased also identified himself with various charitable organizations.

The funeral took place at the Baikal Road Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering of friends who mourn his loss and among the wreaths sent in were those from Commander F. R. Davey, Mr. F. S. Collett, the managers and staff of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. Mr. Erik Crone and others.

Deceased leaves a brother, Mr. J. E. Salmon, the well-known barrister-at-law, to whom is extended the sympathy of the Jewish community.

Mr. Hermann Huebler

Largely attended funeral services for the late Mr. Hermann Huebler were held on March 24 in the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, the Rev. E. Krueger officiating. There was a profusion of beautiful flowers, Mr. Huebler is survived by his wife to whom deep sympathy is extended. Besides his widow among those sending flowers were:—

Dipl. Ing. Slotnarin, Woosung; Dipl. Ing. Alfred Hopp und Frau; Familie Joh. Hansen; Herr und Frau Adolf Eggers; Willi Hoelzer; Fritz Bargmann; Herr und Frau Ludwig Haas; Mr. and Mrs. I. L. de Nie; Mia Schade; C. Feldmann und Frau; Walter R. Clouth; Mr. and Mrs. Monchen; Dr. med. Che-Kwei Hu und Familie; Dr. Hans Roescheisen; H. Stalmann; Walter Busch; R. Walger und Frau; Frau M. Heggblom; Frau Rosa J. Walther; Wiliam R. Bartels und Frau Irene; Mr. Charles H. Rehn; H. Loeffler; C. H. Munx; Edith Lehmann; Dr. Paul Witting; Joachim H. Voskamp; Erich Scheeffer; Ernst Mirow; Fritz Bretschneider; Gerhard Christ; August Frese; Edith Hoppe; M. Neumann und Frau; C. Ohrnberger nebst Familie; G. Martiny und Frau E. Martiny; Vera Raebel; Herr und Frau Ismer; Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Othmer und Frau; Hildegard Riegger; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kutzscheach; Ernst und Grete Romisch; Alfred und Hertha Hummel; Herr und Frau Dr. Boening; Ella Ohlsen; Elisabeth Krueger.

Mr. Jose Eulalio Perpetuo

The funeral took place on March 26 of Mr. Jose Eulalio Perpetuo, an old and respected member of the Portuguese Community, who passed away at the Shanghai General Hospital on March 25, in his fifty-ninth year after a long illness.

Deceased came to Shanghai thirty-five years ago and was employed by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., with whom he was connected for upwards of thirty years, until taken by death. He is survived by five children, three boys and two girls to mourn his loss.

The funeral was held at the Hungjao Road Cemetery and there were a large number of friends present, the Rev. Father Jacquinot officiating. The coffin was borne to the grave by Messrs: G. M. P. Remedios, C. M. Correa, T. G. d'Almeida, D. A. Rozario, T. Aldeguer and L. F. Lopes. Among those sending flowers were:—

Tom and Mina; Luiz, Edo, Jito and Evelyn; Eddie Boy; Tia; Gussie and Trichie; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Club Lusitano de Shanghai; 16 Lusitano Pals; Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Vandenberg; Mr. and Mrs. C. Chegwidden; Joyce Lio; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McLennan; Chiquita Pereira Carneira and family; Mrs. L. Johnsford; Mr. and Mrs. Pintos and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Head; Kum Hon Sun and Son.; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Bramblely; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Denton; Mr. and Mrs. Lino F. Lopes; S. S. Loh; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gutierrez; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. F. Marques.

Dr. John Anderson

The death of Dr. John Anderson M.A., B.SC., M.D., CH. B. (GLAS.). M.R.C.P. (LOND.) D.T.M. & H. on March 28, at the Country Hospital removes one of its most brilliant men from the ranks of the medical profession and one whose loss will be felt by a very wide circle of friends all over the world.

Born in Galston in the county of Ayr in 1879 he was educated at Glasgow University and was engaged in private practice for some years before the outbreak of war. Joining the R.A.M.C. (Territorial Force) in April 1915 he served mainly in Gallipoli and Palestine being mentioned in despatches in 1916: later he served as Bacteriologist and also as Pathologist in various military Hospitals and laboratories and did not leave the Army until June 1920. Following this experience he took up research work and in 1921 wrote a treatise on Cytology of Bacillary Dysentery (Lancet 1921). Shortly after the war he was awarded a fellowship of the School of Tropical Medicine in London and thereafter took a prominent part in tropical research first as a member of an expedition to British Guiana for the study of filariasis under Professor Leiper, and later as Professor of Medicine at Hongkong University. In 1924 Dr. Anderson published an important treatise on "Filariasis in British Guiana."

In January 1929 he joined the staff of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research as head of the Division of Medicine and Tropical Medicine, commencing his work on behalf of the Institute in London where he took a leading part in preparation of the scheme for the building and equipment of the Institute which is now in course of construction; he arrived in Shanghai early last year and resumed his research work in the temporary premises of the Institute.

Dr. Anderson was an enthusiastic worker and his loss will be a serious one to the Lester Institute, but above all he had a genius for friendship seldom equalled and his untimely death will be very widely mourned. At the request of his relatives his body will be sent home for burial in Scotland.

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SHANGHAI MEDICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting at General Hospital: New Officers Elected

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Medical Society was held at the General Hospital on March 26, the retiring President (Dr. E. L. Marsh) being in the chair, supported by members of the committee.

In opening the proceedings, the Hon. Sec., Dr. H. Couper Patrick, said:—

The membership of the Society at the close of its tenth year with balance of additions and losses from death and removal is 103.

There have been during the past session 12 meetings of which six were in joint session with the Shanghai branches of the China Medical Association and the National Medical Association; three public lectures to which all doctors were invited and three clinical meetings of the Society.

Sir John Bland-Sutton of London, Professor K. Faber of Copenhagen, Dr. L. Rajchman of the League of Nations, and Dr. G. E. Mason of Toronto have addressed the Society.

The Council met three times during the year and conducted a considerable amount of business for Society by circular-correspondence.

The treasurer's report shows a substantial credit balance, of over $1,300 in bank and cash, as audited by Drs. Morris and Wall.

The retiring President of the Society (Dr. E. L. Marsh) said:—On vacating the office of president which I have had the honour to hold during the 10th year of the Society's activities, I would like to take, first of all, this opportunity to express my thanks for the support and help given to me by those associated with me in office during the last year.

My work in the Council of the Society and at the various meetings of the members has been made easy for me by the unfailing help of the other officers of the Society, and particularly by our Secretary, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, who has given of his time and experience in his characteristically thorough and knowledgable way.

Our Society continues to justify its existence. It has functioned as a social ethical, advisory and scientific medical association throughout the past year.

An illustration of how far reaching and keen is the intellectual interest of others in what we have occasioned, arose when a distinguished guest of the Society—Sir John Bland-Sutton, referred to the skull of the pre-historic Peking Man. The day following the publication of his remarks in the local press, a message was brought to me from a representative of the Associated Press of America informing me that a cable from the head office of the Association in New York had been received, requesting by return a complete, account of Bland-Sutton's references made before the Society.

We have had lectures and demonstrations during the year, which have familiarized us with newer methods of diagnosis and treatment. To those who do not take full advantage of our meetings I would recommend attendance as a good hobby, and one likely to arouse an infinite interest in the development of our art.

The late Sir William Osler, speaking on the educational value of medical societies said of doctors, "No class of men needs to call to mind more often the wise comment of Plato that education is a life-long business. The problems of disease are more complicated and difficult than any other with which the trained mind has to grapple; the conditions in any given case may be unlike those in any other; each case, indeed, may have its own problem. Who can tell of the uncertainties of medicine as an Art? The science on which it is based is accurate and definite enough but the law of nature is variable and as no two faces are the same, so no two bodies are alike, and no two individuals react alike, and behave alike under the abnormal conditions which we know as disease. This is the fundamental difficulty in the education of the physician. Here is where the medical society may step in and continue the doctor's post-graduate education. The Society helps to keep a man "up to the times" and enables him to refurnish his mental shop with the latest wares. Rightly used, it may be a touchstone to which he can bring his experience to the test and save him from falling into the rut of a few sequences. It keeps his mind open and receptive and counteracts that tendency to premature senility which is apt to overtake a man who lives in a routine."

In the records of our meetings during the past year are addresses by eminent representatives of the League of Nations, which have amply demonstrated that value of co-operation between the nations against the common danger of disease. There is no stronger link between all classes of mankind than that of bodily frailty, and no better means of cementing international unity, than the distinterested universal development in all branches of our art.

In this connection I would like to refer to the remarkable growth of medical conciousness in China, particularly during the past year. It stands to reason that among so vast a population the adoption of modern methods must necessarily be slow, but therefore all the more credit should be given to those of our Chinese conferees who have come boldly on to the side of 'western' medicine. This great nation in whose country we are guests, has already shown herself progressive and broad-minded enough to accept, and aim at reaching, in few strides the standard it has taken the scientific brains of Europe some centuries to achieve, and we feel confident that in the future both West and East will enormously benefit by this mutual co-operation in an invaluable branch of human knowledge.

Our profession ranks high, higher than most because it is an Art not a trade.

The difficulty is to reconcile the making of money with the holy office of the art of healing. Ruskin puts forward the emphatic declaration that "the only wealth is life" with the object of directing attention to real values rather than to market prices. Doctors have expenses, and as we are not yet relieved of them by the State, we have to make the fees we earn our economic concern. The recent revision of medical fees should prove a somewhat more equitable reward to the members of the profession locally.

The Society's activities in connection with the registration of medical practitioners, extending over several years, has at last reached fulfillment in an official municipal scheme. Reciprocity between the Chinese State licensing boards and the Foreign municipalities remains one of the urgent local needs.

The consolidation of the work of our hospitals in Shanghai is receiving the consideration it urgently needs by the Comimssion on hospitals and nursing services at present investigating these problems.

I shall now conclude by wishing the Shanghai Medical Society may continue in the health and strength with which we shall endeavour to imbue our patients, during the coming year.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. C. McCracken; Vice-President, Dr. G. F. Bume; Hon. Sec., Dr. H. Couper Patrick; Hon. Treas., Dr. F. T. Ranson; Council Drs. J. R. B. Branch, A. Richet, and Yen Fu-chun.

GOOD TEMPLARS WELCOME SAILOR MEMBERS

The Star of Asia Lodge No. 1 I.O.G.T., the only International Lodge of the Order in China, held a dinner on March 24, at the Navy Y.M.C.A.

The arrival of H.M.S. Berwick with its cargo of Good-Templars aboard, created more than ordinary activity in Good-Templar circles, an invitation to dine with the Star, to commemorate the occasion needed no seconder. The sailors rolled up in full force.

Brother C. J. Snow, of the Star of Morice Town Lodge, Plymouth, England, presided. His after-dinner speech was worthy of the best traditions of the Order.

The Royal Navy Temperance Association was represented by Bro. Frank Davey, secretary of that Association, his address was an education on temperance, as practised by the British Navy. Brother George E. Warren, spoke on behalf of the Junior Service.

COMPLETE enforcement in Shanghai of the new uniform weights and measures devised by the Ministry of Industry must be effected by July 1, according to a resolution adopted at a special conference of local commercial leaders called pursuant to instructions from the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs.

BROADWAY MANSIONS

Nineteen Storey Building to be Commenced Shortly

The highest building yet planned for Shanghai is to be commenced in the next few months, when the Shanghai Land Investment Co. commence work on the Broadway Mansions. This will be situated at the corner of Broadway and North Soochow Road, opposite the Astor House. The building will be 19 storeys in height, and will have an annex in which cars can be garaged.

The two lower floors will be used as shops and showrooms or café and restaurant, third floor as office and club premises and the remainder of building developed with apartments and flats of varying sizes.

The apartments will be designed with the latest ideas and equipment, such as a modern refrigerating centralized ice chest system, incinerators, 1st class bathrooms, etc. The Company is also considering a wireless equipment which will give either individual programmes (that is tenants will be able to tap any source they like) or a general service for the whole building.

The apartments will not only vary in size, but in style. It is proposed to have seven-room and five-room suites built in a stylish manner with rooms of generous proportions, the drawing rooms in some cases will be 30' x 20' while the best bedrooms of these flats will have two bathrooms each.

Another feature will be a large number of bachelor apartments which will consist of only one room to each, this room having a well appointed bathroom and dressing room attached, fitted with all proper built in wardrobe fittings, ice chest, etc. while the apartment room itself will have a disappearing bed which will fold away in the daytime and leave the room clear as a sitting room.

The Company is considering the furnishing and equipping of these smaller apartments complete and providing room cleaning service by a staff of well disciplined servants. The tenants of such flats would therefore be quite independent of having to engage a servant, while the dining service would be provided by the public restaurant or cafes on the lower floors.

The ground area of the proposed building will not be very large; it will extend from Mactavish's corner on Broadway to the Merchants Service Club on Woosung Road corner and thus face direct South along the Bund overlooking the British Consulate gardens and providing fine views of the river on both sides.

The three lower floors being developed as shops showrooms and offices will lift the residential portion well above street noises.

This scheme is the first part of the development of the whole block of property down Broadway which is at present occupied by very old shop buildings.

A considerable portion of land to a depth of 25 ft. on Broadway along the whole front will be given up to the widening of this road which will become a fine thoroughfare and provide another first class shopping centre. The old Mactavish corner will thus be changed by a wide sweeping circular corner of 50 ft. radius after the 25 ft. set back of frontage.

There will be 144 flats altogether 99 of which will be single room bachelor flats, 23 will be two roomed flats, probably furnished and rented on the same lines as the bachelor flats. Besides the servants provided by the landlords for cleaning the smaller flats there will also be accommodation for the tenants own servants, either in the building or in an annex which will be built at the rear of the property.

This will be a low four-storeyed building with the two lower floors developed as garages and the two upper floors as servants rooms with proper kitchens, shower baths and lavatory accommodation. The Company proposes to exercise a strict surveillance of the servant question in the building as it is realized that this is a very important question in apartment buildings and peculiar to this part of the world.

Most of Shanghai's new apartment buildings are built without verandahs but it is felt by the designers of this new building that verandahs are a great asset during the summer heat and although verandahs of a generous depth cannot be given as this tends to make rooms gloomy in winter yet it has been arranged for balconies of shallow proportion to be constructed to nearly every flat to enable the windows to be opened to the floor and thus help to cool the rooms considerably.

The building will be equipped with four express passenger lifts and two service lifts.

It is also proposed to develop the roof as a proper roof garden with a nicely paved surface and have plants and garden features in keeping.

The building will have the main portion of its bulk 10 storeys high covering the whole of the site, and then a tower portion in the centre rising for a further nine storeys.

It is hoped to commence building in July and will probably take two years to complete. The structural framework of the building will be in reinforced concrete and it will be the first building of its kind in Shanghai rising to such an height to be built in this medium.

The final designs for the elevations have not yet been settled but they will probably be carried out in granite and facing brick to the main faces of the structure and with marble surrounds to the shop windows.

BROADCASTING AGAIN

Scheme to Have New Station Here

For some time past it has been felt in interested wireless circles in Shanghai that the time has arrived for the installation of a first-class broadcasting station which would put on the air a really interesting programme from about noon to midnight. As a result, Messrs. Reuters, the world-famous news organization, and Messrs. Millington Ltd., the well-known advertising firm, have decided to collaborate with other interested parties to form a small company, with an international board of directors—Chinese and foreign.

Plans have been drawn up and up-to-date studios are being constructed on the top floor of 115 Avenue Edward VII, the offices of Messrs. Millington Ltd. An entirely new and up-to-date transmitter with a range up to 500 miles is being installed in the studios by the Asia Electric Co.

An Advisory Committee, consisting of the following Radio technicians, has signified its willingness to serve, in order that the public may be assured of uninterrupted radio broadcasting:

George F. Shecklen, Radio Corporation of America
A. Masseurs, Philips China Co.
Walter Mauelshagen, Telefunken (Siemens China Co.)
Roy E. DeLay, Electric Service Corporation
Capt. A. R. St. Louis, Asia Electric Company
J. E. Barnes, Callender's Cables.

The Programme Committee, headed by Mr. E. C. Inston and consisting of Mrs. A. Michael, and Mr. Murray Davies, who have voluntarily offered their service to the broadcasting station, will ensure the quality of the entertainment.

Mr. G. S. Foster-Kemp has been asked to form a committee to handle the educational side of the broadcasting, as it is proposed to give daily lectures in English for the benefit of Chinese students. The lectures, which will be prepared by professional teachers of Shanghai, will be most valuable and interesting.

The actual operation and management of the broadcasting station will be under the direction of Mr. A. Paul Osius, who has had considerable experience in this line of work in the United States.

The news broadcasted will be compiled by Reuters. As at present planned, news in English and Chinese will be broadcast twice a day, about 1 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Such news will consist of a carefully edited version of the more important items of foreign and Pacific news which is received daily. The news will also be broadcast in Chinese. In addition there will be, it is hoped, local news from and announcements by the Chinese and foreign newspapers. The very complete service of the financial news received by Reuters from all parts of the world, as well as Reuters' local Gold Bars and Exchange news services, will be broadcast twice daily. This service will also be broadcast in Chinese. As it is impossible to follow the methods adopted by the British Broadcasting Co. in London, where revenue is obtained by imposing a tax on each radio receiver, broadcasting in Shanghai will be supported by large firms sponsoring the programmes. This has been done in America for several years and has proved to be eminently successful.

The main aim of the Station will be to provide interesting, instructive, educational and entertaining programmes from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening. The Studios, which are being built and furnished by Messrs. Peach & Co., consist of two broadcasting rooms, reception room and offices. The reception room is equipped with plate-glass windows so as to enable those interested to see how Radio programmes are created and put on the air.

A very fine band of twelve instrumentalists has been engaged to provide suitable music when special programmes sponsored by large firms are not being put on the air.

Arrangements have been completed with the Dean to broadcast the morning and evening Sunday services in the Cathedral.

All the Radio dealers in Shanghai have already sponsored two hours each per week, and naturally they will see that their programmes are thoroughly acceptable to those who listen in.

Firms who buy "time" on the air have the option of using the Studio musicians or engaging their own talent for their programmes.

The generating set, which is at present being built, is expected to be completed by the end of April, when broadcasting will commence.

Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Communications of the Nanking Government to supply the Station with the necessary Chinese licence for broadcasting.

Further information regarding the matter may be obtained from either Reuters or the Broadcasting Department of Millington Ltd.

TRAGIC RIVER ACCIDENT

Chief Engineer of Tanker Falls Overboard

A tragic accident occurred on the Whangpoo at 8.30 p.m. on March 25, when Mr. David Strachan Whyte, the Chief Engineer of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. tanker Tien Kwang, fell overboard and disappeared.

Mr. Whyte was on the deck of the ship, talking to Capt. A. D. Thomson and Mr. P. Sergeant, the chief officer, when he walked across and sat on the wire which served as a rail at that part of the ship. The wire sagged, and he overbalanced, falling into the Whangpoo.

The captain and chief officer immediately looked over the side, but could not see any trace of him. They took a sampan and searched the neighbourhood of the ship but without result, and subsequently informed the Customs River Police.

"It was the simplest thing I ever saw happen in my life," Capt. Thomson stated when interviewed by a "North-China Daily News" representative. One moment Mr. Whyte was talking to his two friends, and the next moment he went to his death. He was a good swimmer, so it is considered quite probable that he hit his head on some part of the ship as he fell overboard and was stunned. Wire is used as a rail on parts of the ship because of its light weight; the ship is a tanker which goes to the Upper Yangtze, and is therefore built as light as possible. The ship was moored at the A.P.C. Lower Wharf, on the Pootung shore below Yangtszepoo Creek, when the accident occurred.

Mr. Whyte was born in Greenock in 1884, and had spent most of his seafaring life on the China coast and the Yangtsze. He had been in the service of the A.P.C. for ten years. He was unmarried, and leaves two sisters, one of whom is resident in Dunoon, and the other, who is married, lives in Vancouver.

AT THE CINEMA

"Dixiana"

The extravagant mannerisms of the old South, complete with duels, Mardi Gras, and slurred 'r's, forms the background of a musical comedy for "Dixiana" as portrayed by Miss Bebe Daniels at the Strand Theatre. Completing the memorable trio of "Rio Rita" Mr. Bert Wheeler and Mr. Robert Woolsey again appear with her as spicy foil for a super-sweetness which at times appears somewhat incongruous to Miss Daniel's native intelligence. Nevertheless she can sing and in spite of the fact that she is not given a chance to display any of her acting ability in the role of Dixiana she makes a picturesque figure in a lavish production which is not intended to be taken too seriously. Miss Dorothy Lee appears for a few brief but delicious moments as the source of very comical antagonism between the two clowns, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Woolsey. The villain of the piece, played by Mr. Ralf Harolde, gives an outstanding performance, due perhaps to the fact that villainy in this case presented the only scope for action. Mr. Joseph Cawthorn and Miss Jobyna Howland, as Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn, are both excellent in roles typically Pensylvania Dutch. The hero, as played by Mr. Everett Marshall, is neither convincing nor hero-like, but his physical perfections do much to make up for what would no doubt be too firm a foundation for the fluff of musical comedy.—M.G.

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THE MUNICIPAL REPORT

Decrease in Volunteer Strength: Unparalleled Building Activity

THE annual report of the Municipal Council to the ratepayers of Shanghai has now been issued in good time for consideration before the coming annual meeting which takes place on April 15. The work, which is to be followed by the second portion containing the Budget, follows the lines laid down in previous years.

It is impossible to review at any length the amount of information contained in this very large publication but there are some outstanding features in several of the departmental reports which may be touched upon.

Brigadier General Orpen-Palmer, as commandant of the Volunteers, reports a decrease in its strength of 93 as compared with last year, the decrease being mainly due to the fact that many members were struck off the strength at the request of the officer commanding the unit in question, owing to their having failed on more than one occasion to comply with the terms of their enrolment. The strength of the Corps is now 1,857 as compared with 1,950 the previous year. The outstanding company was the American, of which the commandant reports it had a very good year and at the Corps annual rifle meeting won every one of the team competitions open to the whole Corps, a record that has never before been approached. A special word of praise is also accorded to the Russian Detachment whose discipline and drill compare favourably, it is said, with the regular troops of any other nationality.

Reduction in Fires

The report of the chief officer of the Fire Brigade states that 671 calls were received during the twelve months, a decrease of 19 from last year's figures, the percentage of loss, however, rising from .94 per cent. to 1.48 per cent. The amount at risk was Tls. 71,204,021 being an increase of Tls. 16,743,184 the amount of water used to deal with the outbreaks amounting to 1,421,450 gallons a reduction of about 800,000 gallons as compared with 1929. Seventeen persons lost their lives as compared with 45 the year before, while the brigade rendered assistance outside the Settlement on 25 occasions out of the 42 on which they were summoned to help. Over 42 miles of hose were run out, a decrease of over 10 miles.

Police and District Court

The Commissioner of Police records that four Chinese members of the staff lost their lives in the execution of duty. The police took part in forty armed encounters with criminals, four Chinese officers being killed and thirteen wounded. Fifteen criminals were shot dead and fourteen wounded. Vacancies in the Chinese side numbering 151 are due to limited capacity of the Training Depot though large numbers of applicants for posts are coming forward and the Council is enabled to engage a good class of man. The Training Depot handled no fewer than 115 foreign, 48 Japanese and 63 Chinese during the year, while in August, 1930 31 Chinese probationary Sub-inspectors were sent to the depot for training. There is a scheme afoot for the engagement of Chinese suitable for filling the posts of Chinese superintendents; one of each will be attached to each Divisional Officer for duty, thereby gaining, it is hoped a closer control and contact over and with the lower ranks and the public.

The Municipal Advocate reports that 97,665 cases were taken to the District Court, 20,883 were prosecuted to completion of which 19,457 were convicted. The report continues:—

The Council's criminal cases have been satisfactorily handled during the past year by the Kiangsu High Court (Branch Division) and the Shanghai Special Area District Court. It is not intended to give the impression that there have been no difficulties. On the other hand, there have been sharp differences of opinion. Shortly after the present agreement was put into operation, the courts refused to permit the Judicial Police to record civil processes before service; denied the Council's right of appeal to the Supreme Court at Nanking; and insisted that judicial processes be signed by the Presidents instead of the Judges as is required by the agreement. These questions were laid before the higher authorities and the Council's views were sustained. Coeval with the establishment of the above mentioned courts, the Two Trial and Final Appeal on the Record System was installed. The inauguration of this system, together with the enforcement in toto of the Chinese Code of Criminal Procedure, necessitated a large number of changes in the Council's detail arrangements in handling prosecutions. Such questions were discussed and settled in a spirit of mutual co-operation and amity.

A Healthy Year

According to the Commissioner of Public Health, 1930 was a comparatively healthy one, though the increase of malaria indicated the necessity of a careful study of the subject and of special measures being taken during the year. Cholera and small pox showed a comparatively small incidence though an outbreak of the former disease in September was noted as occurring at an unusual period of the year, its failure to become apparent during the earlier months of the year being attributed to the prevention of the ordinary movements of trade, etc., by the civil war which prevailed during last summer.

In concluding his report the Commissioner says:—

In regard to matters of general administration, one may say that the year has been one of steady progress, with marked improvement in the organization and control of licensed food and other premises.

Structural improvements in Dairies as laid down by the 1924 Milk Commission have now been completed with the result that licensed Dairies in the Settlement are all up to the required standard. This is a satisfactory state of affairs, but the Public should be warned against any false confidence in regard to the milk supply, since unlicensed Dairies existing in areas outside the control of this Department occasionally manage to smuggle their milk into the Settlement.

During the year the Senior Chinese Medical Officer in the Public Health Department proceeded to Liverpool under the Holt Scheme with a view to post graduate study in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. This represents an inauguration as far as the Department is concerned which it is hoped will have the happiest results.

It is anticipated that a number of the Chinese Medical Officers in the Municipal Service will be able to avail themselves of the facilities offered which cannot fail to improve the general standard of the Department, by giving the opportunity of exchanging ideas with Officers from other countries.

Much Building Activity

The Commissioner of Public Works reports in part as follows:—

Building activity in the Settlement has continued unabated throughout the year and new high records have been established. The estimated value of buildings for which building permits were issued during the year is Tls. 46,633,800. In addition to this value, minor work, which is not as a rule separately recorded, is estimated to be Tls. 2,000,000. As the Municipal building programme was also a large one, a total value of Tls. 50,000,000 for all building work commenced during 1930, may be taken as a close approximation to the actual cost, the comparative value for 1929, the next highest year, being Tls. 27,000,000.

While the building activity of 1930 is without parallel in the history of the Settlement, it is the opinion of the writer that, owing to the decline in the value of silver and the consequent increase in the cost of construction, the actual volume of work embarked upon in 1930 exceeds that of 1929 by 30 or 35 per cent., so that Tls. 10,000,000 represents in round figures the increased cost of building construction.

Permits were issued for 6,818 Chinese houses and shops (compared with 5,282 for 1929), 327 foreign residences, 3 hotels, 5 apartment buildings, 35 office buildings, 298 foreign stores, 6 theatres, 6 schools (compared with 1 in 1929), 3 cotton mills, 24 factories, 64 godowns, 1 hospital, 3 telephone exchanges and 1,002 other structures, making a total of 8,595.

The number of sets of plans submitted for approval was 2,320, of which 1,773 were approved.

The demolition of buildings—in most cases in connection with redevelopment of the sites—comprised 3,796 Chinese houses, and 309 foreign buildings.

The net increase in the number of Chinese houses was thus 3,022, as compared with 2,265 for 1929. The distinction between "Chinese" and "foreign" buildings is to some extent an artificial one arising out of the framing of the Building Rules, and it must not be assumed that the majority of the "foreign" residences and stores are built for foreign occupation.

Need for Registration

The average number of separate works under construction (exclusive of Municipal works) at one time was 543, being least in January, 439, highest in June, 620; gradually falling to 507 in December. It is not surprising that there should have been a few accidents during construction. The most extensive of these, fortunately not attended by serious injury to life, occurred upon a large block of 3 storied residences in Bubbling Well Road, when on July 24 some of the buildings collapsed, the debris falling on the road at an hour when there was little traffic; it is probably entirely due to this fact that serious disaster was avoided. So far as a careful inspection and enquiry after the accident could reveal, the accident was caused by scaffolding being erected upon a first floor balcony without support from the ground. Some roof principals were put into position before the supporting walls had reached their full height and were carried by this scaffold; the last straw may be said to have been added to the camel's back when the bricklayers put planks resting on the tiebeams to support their bricks for constructing the last few feet of the wall, the balcony overturned, the roof principals fell and carried away portions of two outer walls and much of the interior work. In the opinion of the writer, the accident was definitely due to careless and faulty construction methods, and not to any inherent defect in the work already completed. The direct cause of the faulty work appeared to lie with a subcontractor. Two other minor collapses of walls in Sinza Road were also traced to faulty construction methods.

The collapse in the Bubbling Well Road called attention once more to the fact that registration of architects in the Settlement is not required; the history of the efforts made to require registration will be found in the Annual Report for 1909. It is not perhaps amiss to call attention at this time to the advisability also of the registration of building contractors, not merely for investigation into their ability (which is sometimes only financial), but mainly, so that in this land of many middlemen and sub-contractors, some one contractor may be made responsible for the general conduct of construction operations. Schools are dealt with individually by the respective headmasters at some considerable length indicating a very healthy tone throughout the educational service.

Orchestra's Red Letter Year

Maestro Paci in his report on the Municipal Orchestra and Band says in part:—

The year 1930 will remain a red-letter one in the annals of the Municipal Orchestra and Band, inasmuch as it marks the end of its performances in the Town Hall. On May 18, 1930, the Orchestra gave its last concert in the old Town Hall. The use of the largest and most suitable theatre, the "Grand," having been secured, the New Winter Symphony Concert Season was opened with enormous success to a record audience on October 19, 1930, in more agreeable surroundings, better atmosphere and more comfortable accommodation.

The success of the Municipal Orchestra on the occasion of this first concert opening the new era has not diminished since. The average attendance for the concerts given from October 19 to December 31 has been 750 persons, and, at one concert, there were 904, which means a capacity-filled theatre.

When this average attendance of 750 at the Grand Theatre is compared with that of about 300, in latter years, at the Town Hall, it may reasonably be assumed that the poor attendance at the Town Hall was due to the unsuitability of the place, and not to lack of interest on the part of the public for the work of the Orchestra.

This conclusion leads to the belief that if the Orchestra—instead of being obliged to play in the Grand Theatre, which is certainly a great improvement on the Town Hall, but still remains not quite the ideal place on account of its limited seating capacity, lack of stage and concert platform, and other shortcomings—could be provided with a concert hall answering to all these requirements, it is probable that the annual reports of the Conductor in future years would simply be records of ever-increasing artistic and financial successes for the Municipal Orchestra.

POOR MUNICIPAL POLLING

Proposals to Extend the Franchise

(Contributed.)

The number of Ratepayers on the Municipal Voting List when the election of Councillors took place last week was about 2,700, and out of this number less than fifty per cent. actually exercised their prerogative. Compared with the foreign population of the Settlement these figures are unquestionably all too small, but at the moment it will serve no purpose to discuss either the franchise which confines the vote to such a limited coterie, or why so many who have the right to vote do not trouble to use it. One thing is certain, however, namely, that so long as the vote is so restricted it will always be difficult to arouse a serious interest in Municipal matters amongst those not entitled to go to the poll or attend and vote at the Ratepayers' Meetings, and therefore anything which tends to enlarge the number of qualified persons should have a beneficial effect.

With this end in view certain enquiries have been made of the Municipal Council authorities regarding the voting qualification as laid down in Clause XIX of the Land Regulations. The pertinent part of the said Clause reads—

"Every foreigner, either individually or as a member of a firm, residing in the Settlement,. . . who shall be a householder paying on an assessed rental of not less than Five Hundred Taels per annum and upwards, shall be entitled to vote in the election of the said Members of the Council and at the public meetings. . ."

Those foreigners who, either as land owners or tenants, pay the required quota of taxes direct to the Council are automatically included in the Voting List; but there must be very many foreign firms and individuals who pay—not directly but indirectly through their landlords—considerably more than the required amount of taxes, but who are not aware of the fact that they are entitled to a vote, and can ensure having their names added to the Voting List if they care to take the necessary trouble. This applies especially to part-occupiers of Office and Apartment Buildings where the Municipal taxes are paid to the Council by the Landlords, being recovered by the latter in the gross rentals charged to their tenants: it does not apply to sub-tenants, guests in boarding-houses or hotels, or other transient occupiers.

In order to have some concrete figures to work on, those given hereunder were submitted to the Council as illustrating cases where the tenants could rightly claim to be placed on the Voting List:—

(1) Office Buildings		Per Annum Tls.
Gross Rental paid	.....(say)	600.00
Deduct (a) allowance of (say) 5 per cent. for central heating etc. supplied by Landlord	.... Tls. 30.00	
(b) present Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. on Tls. 500	.. 70.00	100.00
Nett Rental for purposes of Vote qualification	..... Tls.	500.00

(2) Apartment Buildings		Per Annum Tls.
Gross Rental paid	.....(say)	720.00
Deduct (a) maximum allowance of 20 per cent. for heating, light, water, etc. supplied by Landlord	... Tls. 144.00	
(b) present Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. on Tls. 505.20	70.73	214.73
Nett Rental for purposes of Vote qualification	..... Tls.	505.27

These figures were in principle, though unofficially, agreed, and it may be taken as a general rule that a minimum monthly rental of Taels 50-. for an Office or Taels 60-. for an Apartment is sufficient to provide the necessary qualification under Clause XIX above quoted.

It is hoped that the publication of this information will lead all those who consider they are entitled to be placed on the Voting List on this basis to make early application to the Revenue Department of the Council, so that the matter may be dealt with by the authorities in time to secure them (if eligible) the right to attend and vote at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting on April 15.

PRESENTATION BY H.M. CONSUL

Medal for Act of Heroism on the River

The Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal and Certificate were presented to Mr. D. F. Stratton, former third engineer of the str. Hsin Peking, at the residence of H. M. Consul-General on March 26.

The Consul-General (Mr. J. F. Brenan) in making the presentation, gave a brief resumé of the facts connected with an act of heroism on the part of Mr. Stratton which had prompted the Humane Society to accord him adequate recognition.

While the Hsin Peking was passing down the Whangpoo on her way to Ningpo on September 5, 1930, Mr. Brenan said, the second engineer, Mr. F. G. Hudson, was suddenly seized with faintness and fell from the upper deck into the river at a point near the Woosung forts, where there is a depth of eight fathoms.

Mr. Stratton, who was on the saloon deck, saw the occurrence and immediately dived to the rescue from a height of 35 ft., fully clothed and with laced boots on. He swam to Mr. Hudson, and, though the latter was in a dazed condition, succeeded in supporting him until a sampan took both of them on board ten minutes later.

Fellow officers had borne testimony to the great risk run by Mr. Stratton in effecting the rescue. Apart from the dangerous height of the dive, and the notoriously treacherous currents, darkness was setting in (it being 6.30 p.m.), a strong tide was running, and the water was rather rough, due to a fresh wind.

When the circumstances of the rescue were reported to the Royal Humane Society, they immediately decided to award him their Bronze Medal and Certificate.

Those attending to witness the presentation to Mr. Stratton included Capt. C. Brodie (H.M.S. Berwick), Cmdr. P. H. Rolfe (Marine Supt. Indo-China S. N. Co.), Capt. McEachran, Capt. Thomas, and Messrs. Murray, W. E. Kirby, W. Watson, F. R. Lamb (B. & S.), N. Halladay, L. Boyack, and J. M. Groves.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL CONCERT

Music at the Boys Cathedral School

The annual concert at the Boys Cathedral School on March 25 was an example of how a School Concert may be intrinsically good any yet quite a jolly affair. Musical taste is evidently directed on the right lines in the school which includes in its youthful personnel some promising musical talent, vocal and instrumental. A chorus of forty boasted many uncommonly good voices, a number of boys being choristers of the Cathedral. The singing was always fresh and crisp and in the main had the virtue of clear articulation.

The "Billmen of Bowland" by Mr. J. A. Tebbs was given in a nice flowing style in distinct contrast to the "Ride of the Witch", a canon by Charles Wood. This is a work of amazing vitality in which great use is made of the cymbals. Other items of interest were pianoforte and vocal items by G. A. Kemp and Rhys Jones. The former's playing of "Liszt Lieberstraum" showed decided promise, while the latter's singing of "Bingo" a Somerset folk song gained a well deserved encore.

There was a perfect tornado of cheers when Mr. Tebbs and Mr. Sixsmith, another master, as Offenbach operatic gendarmes sang with gusto about "running in" little boys and others.

The two reel film comedy shown during the Interval, which was lent by the courtesy of the "Tuma" film company, was very well received.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment was the fairy play "Paddly Pools" by Miles Malleson and produced by Mrs. Tebbs. The outstanding characters were "Tony" A. Lanning, and the "Little old Man" D. R. Aitchison. These two small boys gave an artistic rendering of their respective parts. The "Dance of the Spirits of the Sunset," the music for which was composed by Mr. Tebbs for the Liverpool production in 1925, deserves special mention.

The costumes of the dancers were very attractive and Mrs. Tebbs is to be congratulated upon the production which must have taken a good deal of thought and much hard work. The scenery was specially painted by E. Fedoriff.

The evening concluded with a spirited rendering of the School Song.

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B. W. A. ANNUAL MEETING

Steady Progress and Development Reported: Activities Increased

The British Women's Association held their annual general meeting at headquarters on March 24. The chairman, Mrs. J. T. Ford, read her report of the year's activities, and the reports sent in from each section of the B.W.A. were subsequently read.

Before commencing her report, Mrs. Ford expressed her pleasure in having the honorary president, Mrs. J. F. Brenan, present at the meeting, and pointed out that the meeting had a special significance as it was the tenth anniversary of the Association. She then stated that the Association had maintained a steady progress and development throughout the year, and made special reference to the good work done by the Social Service Board, also that the membership of those not actually belonging to any of the sections had considerably depreciated and an increase of non-active members would be welcome.

The year's activities consisted of a reception on November 16, for the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, the daring British aviatrix who passed through Shanghai on her flight from England to Tokyo; farewell receptions for Mrs. E. T. Byrne and Mrs. O. C. Borrett on their departure from Shanghai; and various dances had been organized for the men of His Majesty's ships in port. The annual Garden party was successfully held on the King's birthday in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White.

Mrs. Ford continued to say that their relations with other national women's clubs and organizations had been most cordial throughout the year and monthly meetings had been held regularly at which members of 14 different organizations had been present. The Victoria League always extended a hearty welcome to any B.W.A. members who visited their headquarters in South Kensington, where they were allowed the use of their rooms and they could obtain any information they required on any particular subject.

The Executive Committee had held twenty ordinary and two special meetings throughout the year. Mrs. Clifton and Miss Dawson had resigned during that time and Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. Pardoe had been co-opted in their place. Mrs. Gauntlett and Mrs. Trivett were also retiring on the completion of their three years service, and Mrs. Borst-Smith and Mrs. Walsham were leaving Shanghai for good. Special thanks were due to Mrs. Cumming who acted as chairman during Mrs. Ford's absence from Shanghai, also to Mrs. Toeg for the valuable work she had given the Association during her three years service. The total membership for 1930 numbered 1,241 Shanghai members, 56 outport members, 103 absent members and 194 new members had been made during the year. Out of the 1,241 Shanghai members a large number had not yet paid their subscriptions. The chairman emphasised this as a serious lapse and pointed out the necessity for as much financial assistance as possible in order to meet current expenses and keep the subscription law.

The chairman's report concluded, brief reports sent in by the various sections were then read. The House Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. V. Wilkinson, had been responsible amongst other things for the important addition to Headquarters of a hundred new chairs. The Entertainment Committee, of which Mrs. G. F. James had been appointed chairman, had been called upon for such social events as the M.C.L. Bazaar and the annual garden party, and had also been responsible for several bridge and mahjong parties.

The Library Section, from which Mrs. Godby had resigned and to which Mrs. Whitney had been elected in her place, reported the addition of 250 new books during 1930, and referred to the addition of a large book-case which was proof of the increased size of the library.

The Gardening Section under the chairmanship of Mrs. Wilkinson, reported many out-of-door meetings and a marked success with their stall at the M.C.L. Bazaar.

The Musical Section with Mrs. Lyle as chairman, regarded the past year as an active one; 12 concerts at Headquarters, two cinema shows and music for three "At Homes" had been given. They had also been responsible for the music of "Princess Chrysanthemum" and a subscription concert had been held at the Union Church.

The Dramatic Section had had a busy and comparatively successful year. Their first production "Cinderella" at the Embassy Theatre was a marked success, and was followed by the operetta "Paquerette" at headquarters and "The Naughty Wife," with the valuable assistance of Mr. Begg, was produced at the Embassy Theatre early in 1931.

The Needlecraft Section reported 17 meetings and their activities consisted of a Valentine Tea Dance at the Majestic Hotel and a small sale of work at Headquarters.

The Sports Section reported an enjoyable season with regard to Badminton. Matches had been played against other clubs and tournaments had been going on throughout the year. The Tennis Section included matches with the B.A.T. Club and the Portugese Ladies Club on their courts in the Recreation Ground, and a successful season had been concluded with an American tournament. The Hockey Section reported enthusiastic support from their members and two teams, the "Amazons" and the "Atlantas," had played the nine scheduled matches, the former standing second in the League and the latter fifth.

The Social Service Board, whose aims are to help British women and children in need of sympathy and temporary assistance, gave a summary of the cases helped during the year, which numbered altogether twenty-six. Christmas gifts had also been sent to the hospitals and the usual Dollar Stall had been held at the Bazaar. The Hospital Aid Section also does a great deal of good and during 1930 forty-one meetings were held at which 6,658 articles were made by the members in aid of the hospitals.

Following the reading of the various reports, the members for the new Executive Committee were elected. Those standing for re-election were:—Mrs. J. T. Ford, Mrs. W. E. Allen, Mrs. J. E. Badeley, Mrs. W. C. Bond, Mrs. Pote-Hunt Mrs. W. Lyle, Mrs. A. Michael, Mrs. J. D. Shotter, Mrs. J. S. Whitney, Mrs. H. V. Wilkinson.

The new canditates were:—Mrs. G. F. James, Mrs. W. S. King, Mrs. D. F. Landale, Mrs. W. C. Smith Mrs. V. G. Sutcliffe, Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Mrs. N. Viloudaki, Mrs. E. A. P. Wood.

These eighteen members were unanimously elected to form the executive committee for the ensuing year.

SHANGHAI'S LABOUR TROUBLES

Interesting Review by Local Banker

Any interesting review of Shanghai's labour troubles during 1928 and 1929, as shown by the statistics compiled by Mr. K. P. King, manager of the Bank of Communications, has been issued by the Bureau of Social Affairs for the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

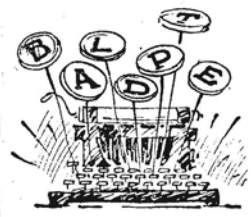
According to this, there were, in 1928, 120 strikes involving 5,438 factories and shops. In the following year, this number, including lockouts and walkouts, dropped to 111, the factories and shops involved being 1,512 in number. Workers involved in 1928's strikes numbered 213,966 compared with 68,867 in the following year.

The most common causes for strikes were disputes over wages or the engagement and dismissal of workers, the percentage being 20 and 30 per cent. for 1928 and 1929 respectively.

Apart from lockouts and walkouts, numerous labour troubles occurred in 1928 and 1929 which fortunately did not result in lockouts or walkouts, these being averted by agreement between the labourers and their employers. For the second half of 1928 alone, there were 222 instances of such troubles involving 5,584 factories and shops and in 1929 this number rose to 372 involving 4,500 factories and shops.

In 1928, according to the statistics, the average monthly wage received by each of Shanghai's male workers was $20.65; $13.92 by each female worker; and $9.30 by each child labourer. The average hourly wage received by each male worker in 1928 was 7.3 cents; by female workers, 4.5 cents; and by child labourers, 3.4 cents.

Dye shop employees worked on the average about seven hours and 40 minutes a day in 1928; match, printing, tobacco workers, etc., worked for about eight or nine hours daily; labourers in sawmills, machinery shops, shipbuilding yards, etc., worked between nine and 10 hours daily; those engaged by silk weaving and textile factories worked from 10 to 11 hours; and silk filature and cotton mills labourers worked from 11 to 12 hours daily.



SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE

By GEORGE M. COHAN

THE CAST

Elijah Quimby Caretaker ..A. T. Paton
Mrs. Quimby .....Enid Saunders
William H. Magee .....Basil Joseph
John Bland .....Frank Moysey
Mary Norton .....Olive Lavington
Mrs. Rhodes .....Pocetta Phillips
Peters .....Eric Shekury
Myra Thornhill .....Louise Moysey
Jim Cargan .....Norman Palmer
Lou Max .....Bruce Munro-Smith
Thomas Hayden .....Alan Hammond
Jiggs Kennedy .....Arvon Thomas
Baldpate's Owner .....John Thorburn
Policeman .....Chris Shoppee

* * *

Producer .....Mrs. Beryl Drysdale

For a writer of popular thrillers William Hallowell Magee, Novelist, has a surprisingly well-developed sense of humour. He refuses to take himself seriously; so, confronted—on the strength of a wager—by the task of writing a story within 24 hours in a hill-top bungalow out of the season, he elaborately pulls his own leg. Each of the characters dancing out of the seven keys of the typewriter, which he operates "off," provides a key to the mysterious plot set in the deserted house. William H. Magee wins the bet, as the caretaker, umpire announces to the challenger on the telephone. In the process Mr. Magee makes his puppets perform a lively tune and, joining their ranks himself, is reasonable enough to err at a critical moment and, yet, faithful enough to his creed finally to emerge as the victorious hero, amid a shadowy set of crooks.

The Drysdale Dramatic Club's company scored some good points in this production: they were audible and independent of the prompter—a courtesy which an audience never fails to appreciate. Mr. Arvon Thomas gave a really convincing exposition of the florid character of the Chief of the Asquewan Falls police—under the typewriter's direction. Mr. Norman Palmer had his excellent passages as the wicked Mayor. Mr. Munro-Smith was good and just needed more confidence to be better. Miss Olive Lavington introduced a pleasant personality with signs of latent talent. Miss Pocetta Phillips played the charming widow with discretion but her restraint was, a thought too persistent. Mr. Eric Shekury, to the bizarre figure of the Hermit, gave study and a sense of character. Mr. Basil Joseph worked manfully with a heavy part. His voice has a quality which, under proper control, may be a real asset when he has gained more experience. Mr. Moysey had the authentic crook touch. Mr. John Thorburn appeared for only a minute or so; he suggested the possibility that he might take kindly to the stage. When she had got over her nervousness, Miss Louise Moysey displayed flashes of emotional power which, to some extent, compensated for a tendency to fade away. Miss Enid Saunders contributed a moderately firm character sketch. Mr. Paton was sound in his acting and make-up but indeterminate in characterization. Mr. Alan Hammond's tonsorial disabilities gave him no chance.

So the performance had its points of interest. Generally however there seemed to be a lack of knowledge of technique. There was, too, a conviction that the repetition of the author's words, regardless of expression or even punctuation, was all that mattered. Mr. Joseph was a specially notable sinner there. He seemed to be giving to his lines those arbitrary pauses which his namesake, Sir Joseph Pitman, used to mark off "wordage" in his shorthand exercises.

The producer had the pictures well arranged but failed to keep the action smooth and free from jerkiness. Making all allowances for the spoofiness of the Magee story, the make-up of some of the characters was unnecessarily crude. These blemishes tended to distract the audience and should command attention if the Drysdale Players are to win regular support. Their chief merit lay in the admirable teamwork displayed. The possession of so necessary a quality should encourage them on a future occasion, to make better use of the promising material at their disposal. From the time that Mr. Thomas came on to the stage, the play took upon itself a vivacity which made the concluding phases quite acceptable and so brought the curtain down with the audience heartily applauding.—E.H.

"PETER PAN"

THE CAST

Peter Pan .....DESIRÉE WOLFE
Wendy Darling ..ANDREA VAN CORBACK
John Darling .....JOHN WOOD
Michael Darling ....BARBARA HOLLAND
Mrs. Darling .....BERYL DRYSDALE
Mr. Darling .....NORMAN PALMER
Liza .....ANNE WHELDON
Nana .....FRANK MOYSEY
Lost Boys:—
Slightly .....MAVIS DRYSDALE
Curly .....MARGARET MOORE
Tootles .....MAVIS JORGENSEN
Twin I .....MARION HOLLAND
Twin II .....NANCY BUYERS
Nibs .....JOAN KAREL
Capt. Hook .....ERIC SHEKURY
Smee .....FRANK MOYSEY
Starkey .....NORMAN PALMER
Cookson .....KENNETH MARTIN
Cecco .....JOHN THORBURN
Jukes .....CPL. CLANCY
Mullins .....L/CPL. PRATT
Noodler .....FUSILIER CRAWFORD

Fairies:—Betty Adams, Mabel Browie, Barbara Bowman, Rita Cumming, Heather Gillespie, Nan Hatherley, Nora Hardover, Maple Hardoon, Patsy James, Elizabeth Lowder, Mirrelle Middleton, Monica Pirard, Barbara Sutherland and Carol Thomas.

Red Indians:—George Clarence Cumming, John Clarence Cumming, Donald Campbell, Meredith Hardman, Maurice Hardman, David Hardoon, P. Hardoon, Kenneth Knight, Robert Manders and Donald Manders.

Other Pirates: — L/Cpl. Lovett, Fusiliers Barnes, Donald, Graham, Donald, Fidler, Wilbraham.

The judgment of any production of "Peter Pan" should, of course, lie in its juvenile audience, and according to the audible stamp of approval which the small, but select, group of children who attended the opening performance, Mrs. Drysdale's production is a success. They particularly approved of the pirates, the crocodile, and the Indians, and one little girl went into rapturous sighs over the toe-dance of a pink-frocked fairy with long black curls.

The first act in the Barrie fantasy went off exceptionally well, all of the children being remarkably self-possessed, particularly the tiniest, little Miss Barbara Holland, who made the opening remarks with perfect nonchalance. Miss Andrea van Corback, as "Wendy," looked charming throughout the play, particularly after her mishap with a stray arrow, and she did very well throughout although a bit more enthusiasm might have been desirable.

Miss Desirée Wolfe, as Peter, carried out her part with droll assurance. Miss Wolfe, there can be no doubt, took full advantage of her previous theatrical experience, with the result that her performance was outstanding in "Peter Pan." Mrs. Drysdale as the mother was capable enough, although Mr. Darling, played by Mr. Norman Palmer, might conceivably have been a more emphatic father, particularly in the medicine episode.

With a cast of 52 persons it is obviously impossible to give individual mention to each. The "Lost Boys" as a group were utterly child-like and therefore quite as they should be. Of the pirates, Captain Hook, played by Eric Shekury, made the most vivid impression, his voice and mannerisms being frightening and pirate-like. The children in the audience adored him.

Mr. Frank Moysey, playing both the part of Smee and Nana, was excellent in both rôles, his interpretation of the latter being most lovable. The costumes of the pirates were picturesque and complete, even unto the ultimate black patch over the eye.

The fairies made a most attractive group in their pretty brief dresses and their dancing had just the right tinge of uncertainty to make them thoroughly charming. The Red Indians were all dressed in the approved Red Indian fashion and they were undeniably picturesque. Their dance and pow-wow might be questioned as to authenticity, but anything might happen in Never-Never land.

On the whole the first performance of "Peter Pan" was very good, the children for the most part being completely free from stage-fright and having their lines well in hand. The settings were most picturesque and the music, as arrange by Mr. Sloutsky, entirely apropos for the quaint fairy-tale. Particularly good was the overture.

Mrs. Drysdale is to be congratulated upon her success in instilling into so many tiny people the ability to show to others the things which they, of course, already know.—M.G.

A REPLY has been sent by Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to Mr. Soong Tse-liang, director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, saying that the City Government is ready to contribute $20,000 to the fund for the conservancy of the Soochow Creek.

CLIMATIC CHANGES IN CHINA

Lecture Given to R.A.S. by Dr. Coching Chu

The North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held a meeting in the Lecture Hall on March 26, when a lecture was delivered by Dr. Coching Chu on "Climatic Changes during Historical Times in China." Dr. Coching Chu opened his lecture by saying that while variation of climate from one geological era to another had been established beyond any doubt, the question of climatic changes during historical periods is still controversial. Recent study however tended to prove that there was a moderate variation in the amount of solar radiation during the last few centuries.

In depicting the climatic conditions in China during the past ages there were four main sources from which to draw material:—(1) Records in the Chinese classics; (2) accounts of floods and droughts in the Chinese annals; (3) date of the earliest frost and snow and the number of severe winters kept in the old chronicles; and (4) instrumental meteorological records.

Dr. Chu then proceeded to enlarge in considerable detail upon these four sources of information. For the first he mentioned four Chinese classics from which he derived events of phenological significance, and discussed them in relation to the blooming of the peach trees, the first song of the cuckoo, and the first appearance of the house swallow. Dr. Chu then gave an account illustrated with tables, of the floods and droughts in Chinese history, with special reference to the Chinese chronicles from the Tang to the Ming dynasty.

He continued to say that the severe winters experienced in China from 500 A.D. to the fifteenth century numbered eleven, and quoted from a diary kept by Kuo Tien-si in 1309, with regard to earliest snowfall in the districts of Hangchow and Wusih. Speaking of instrumental records, Dr. Chu said that the rainfall measurement of China was made as early as the Han dynasty, but the earliest instrumental meteorological record did not go back more than a hundred years. He then quoted from Dr. H. Fritsche and compared his series of observations with the data kept at the Central Observatory of Peking for the period of 1915-1924, in order to point out the difference and fluctuations of temperature and humidity, and the rainfall measurements.

ADMIRAL MACLEAN ENTERTAINED

Guest of Honour at R.A.F. Association

The Royal Air Force Association's weekly members' tiffin took on an extra air of busy gaiety on March 27, the accommodation in the dome of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building being taxed to its utmost to accommodate the members and visitors who attended.

The occasion was the club's first opportunity of welcoming Rear-Admiral Colin K. Maclean, the Commander of the British naval forces, and Commandant de Meurville, commanding the French Yangtze flotilla, who attended with several members of their staffs, besides a number of other visitors. Like all others who secure the entré to this cheery and somewhat unique club—which claims at least it is the "highest" in the Far East—the distinguished visitors were very pleased to note the opportunity afforded to comrades of the war to get together, and were vastly interested in the club's collection of trophies, which include national flags presented by all the aviators who have flown to Shanghai.

Owing to the limited time available, speeches are not allowed at these Friday tiffins, but the chairman, Mr. S. E. Faber, abused the privileges of his position to the extent of calling upon the gathering to drink the health of their guests, which was done with the enthusiasm which characterises all the club's gatherings.

The club has lately received considerable reinforcements from members of the French flying services and it now ranks easily as the strongest of the ex-Services associations in this part of the world who can boast of regular gatherings. The recent innovation of ladies' tiffins on Tuesdays is also proving a great success.

Profit of £1,303,000 was made last year by Morris Motors, Limited,

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HOW CHINESE LAST OUT

The Passive Qualities of the Race

At the Pan-Pacific Association on March 27, Mr. Lin Yu-tang, of St. John's College Shanghai and Harvard, proceeded to give an address on the Chinese people. Mr. Inui, who presided, waggishly thanked the speaker afterwards for having raised expectations of revealing to the Association the secrets of Chinese excellence and having most successfully concealed how that excellence was achieved. Mr. Lin Yu-tang, in fact, adopted the role of the conjuror who undertakes to tell the audience how his magic is worked and leaves them as wise as before when his explanation is finished.

The lecturer was in splendid form; his pleasant delivery and whimsical sense of humour keeping him in good accord with his hearers. He at once nailed to the mast the proof of Chinese greatness: to be great is to be misunderstood. Then he instanced Chinese ability to absorb barbarians—even the Jews of Honan stood witnesses to Chinese success where Europeans had failed. The infusion of Mongolian blood and other race mixtures had helped to found dynasties in China. The audience were let into a few secrets here.

Different regions made different contributions to Chinese activities. The wise Chinese father, for example, would marry his daughter to some young man living within reach of the Lunghai Railway for—with the exception of the founder of the Tang dynasty, who came from Kansu—all the founders of dynasties came from places in the Lunghai region. Generals, on the other hand, come from Hopei, Shantung, Anhui and Honan, as the names of Lu Chung-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Yuan Shih-kai and Feng Yu-hsiang showed. General Chiang Kai-shek, a comet, was the solitary product of Chekiang. Then hotel boys of a good type come invariably from Kiangsu.

Chinese qualities were passive; this accounted for the great resistance which had outlasted all other nations. It produced an indifference to politics which made for longevity in the individual as well as in the nation. No other temperament than the Chinese would have stood centuries of misrule, tyranny, denial of personal rights, without complaining.

Chinese absorption in family lives excluded sociability and, with the indifference to public affairs—dictated by sharp judgment of personal convenience—explained the mellowness of the Chinese character. Christian patience compared with Chinese patience was mere petulance. Tourists who treasured Chinese blue porcelain should try and take home with them that ethical quality as well. It enabled Chinese to submit to tyranny and misrule as easily as small fish swim into the mouths of the big fish.

The classic illustration of this quality of "hundred patience" was the earthly blessedness of the Prime Minister Chang Kung-ni. He replied to the Emperor's inquiry how he succeeded in keeping in one household nine generations of his family, by calling for a pen and paper and writing a hundred times the word "patience."

The suggestion that indifference to political affairs proved that the Chinese were not ready for democracy, was scouted by Mr. Lin Yu-tang. Appreciation of the absence of personal rights impressed that attitude on the people; the official was not ready for democracy, hence the habit of self-protection developed indifference. The only class free from this inhibition were bandits who did not require legal protection and were able to be public-spirited and chivalrous. The danger lay in the repetition of the history of the Wei and Tsin dynasties, when admiration for indifference to national affairs produced visionary and pleasure-loving scholars, who thus left the country an easy prey to barbarians.

Finally, an important attribute was Chinese roguishness. It prevented action on the part of others. The Chinese boy, who says "coming coming" when called and does not come, goes further in the race than the other nationality who refuses point blank and thus makes action simple and understandable.

All of which goes to show that Mr. Lin Yu-tang has a very shrewd wit as well as a keen perception. His easy handling of his subject gave humour its place and yet it did not prevent appreciation of the attractiveness of Chinese simplicity, love of nature and philosophical patience. If the meek inherit the Earth, the Chinese, in Mr. Lin Yu-tang's view, can claim their share of meekness; they have retained their heritage of half a continent for 4,000 years.

But how Mr. Lin Yu-tang expected his foreign hearers to apply his recipe practically to their own national salvation he did not attempt to expound. Perhaps that is what made his lecture so altogether delightful.

POPULAR POLICEMAN PETIRING

"Mike" Ganly Going Back to Ireland Next Month

One of the oldest members in the service of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and certainly one of the most popular, Inspector Michael Ganly, is retiring from the force on April 14 and will be severing his relations with China when he leaves for his home in Dublin, Ireland, by the N.D.L.S. Fulda on April 28.

"Mike," as he is known to the foreign members of the police, or "Sae Hao" (Number Three), as the Chinese police call him, arrived in Shanghai on October 19, 1906, after a voyage of nearly two months, he having travelled by a boat which did not do more than seven knots an hour. His first taste of the Far East he received as he neared Hongkong when the steamer on which he was travelling narrowly missed the tail end of a severe typhoon. Upon arrival in Hongkong, the entire harbour was covered with floating wreckage.

Arriving in Shanghai, he found that the maximum number of foreign police was 100, in addition to which there were 350 Sikhs and 700 Chinese. This number has more than trebled since. There was little or no crime in those good old days and a policeman went out on his patrols armed only with a baton. If a highway robbery took place at all, the news was flashed round to all stations in a few seconds and, when arrested, the thugs were found to be armed with no more dangerous a weapon than a piece of iron.

The first foreign policeman to be shot by armed robbers was P. C. Morrow, who met his death in Hongkew in 1907 and to whose memory there has been affixed in Central Police Station a brass plate. When the robbery was reported, Constable Morrow, armed only with his baton, rushed to the scene and there he was fired at by four armed men and killed instantaneously. Eight months later, two of his murderers were captured and beheaded.

Nanking Road in 1906 was a very narrow thoroughfare and, though the tramlines had been laid, the tram services did not actually start until the following year.

In the field of sport, Inspector Ganly has made a name for himself as a football and lawn bowls player. He is a member of the Police Recreation Club, the Junior Golf Club and the Municipal Service Club.

FRENCH FLYERS HERE AGAIN

Arrive Yesterday, Leave at 6 a.m. To-day

Messrs. Moench and Burtin, the French aviators, descended upon Shanghai unexpectedly at 5 p.m. yesterday on their return trip to Paris from Tokyo. Carrying on with the dash that has characterized their trip, they will take off again at 6 a.m. to-day, weather permitting, for Hongkong, and will attempt to make a fast trip back to their homeland.

It is only 12 days since they were last in Shanghai, and on that occasion they only stayed overnight. They left Paris on March 2 in their commercial type Farman monoplane, and after a voyage in which had weather played a hindering part, they arrived here on March 18. The next day they left for Seoul in Korea, where they encountered difficulties with the Japanese authorities because they had gone by the Moppo route and flown over fortified areas.

On the return trip they flew from Tokyo to Osaka, and thence to Peking, which was reached on Saturday last. Yesterday at 6 a.m. they took off for Nanking, and got there in good time for tiffin, which they took with the Minister for France, M. Wilden. The aviators took a passenger with them from Peking to Nanking in the person of Commandant Fiasche, the Air Attache of the French Legation to China.

Provided that Siccawei Observatory gives anything like a favourable report at dawn to-day, the flying men will take off at 6 a.m. and attempt to reach Paris in five or six days. Their first port of call will be Hongkong and the next Saigon.

UNIQUE FLIGHT TO CHINA

Local A.P.C. Man Flying Back After Long Leave

The first flight of its kind, from England to China, is now being undertaken by Mr. J. H. Ford who took off on March 23 in his own aeroplane, a Gypsy Moth.

Flying via Lympne, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Nuremburg, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Salonica, Athens, Constantinople, Konia, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Baghdad, Basra, Bushire, Lingeh, Jask, Pasni, Karachi, Jodhpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Roiet, Vinh, Hanoi, Wuchow, Hongkong and Amoy, he is expected to arrive at Foochow about the beginning of next month.

The machine, a two-seater, has a Gipsy 1 engine, doing 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline. The tank has a capacity of 40 gallons, but it is stated that additional tankage space has been provided for the long journey. G-AABW is the registration, according to advices received locally.

Mr. J. H. Ford,
who is flying to Shanghai in his own Gypsy Moth Aeroplane.

A striking feature of Mr. Ford's attempt is the fact that he had no knowledge of flying when he left China some months ago on Home leave. An employee of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd., attached to their Soochow offices and later at Kiukiang, he devoted his leave to the study of aeronautics, obtaining his certificate a short time before he took off for this part of the world.

Mr. Ford's machine is using only A.P.C. Golden Shell Oil and their Shell Aviation Spirit, supplies of both of which will be provided, if required, by the local A.P.C. after his arrival in China.

Born in China about 32 years ago, Mr. Ford was educated at the Chefoo School. His father, who is connected with the China Inland Mission and was for many years stationed at Honan, is at present in Shanghai supervising the construction of the Mission's new building on Sinza Road.

Mr. Ford has many friends in Shanghai, where he was one of the most active members of the Rowing Club some years ago, rowing in the international races at Henli for England. He was also known as a keen member of the S.V.C., serving with the Field Artillery Battery.

Plane Crashes

Athens, Mar. 29.

Mr. J. H. Ford, who took off from England in his Gypsy Moth on March 23 to return to Shanghai from leave, was caught in a snow storm to-day and fell at Tatoi, near Athens. His 'plane was destroyed, but the airman escaped scatheless. —Reuter.

LATEST BIG LAND DEAL

San Sing Cotton Mill Property Sold

One of the biggest property transactions ever put through in Shanghai had been carried out in the eastern district of the Settlement through the instrumentality of the China Realty Co.

The site of the land possesses a river frontage, and is on the north side bounded by Yangtszepoo Road, and on the south by the river, the principal building standing there on being the San Sing Cotton Mill. The whole area which has been the subject of the recent purchase amounts to about 275 mow, and the purchase price paid by the China Realty Co. was about Tls. 5,000,000.

It now transpires that the property has been acquired from the China Realty Co. by a syndicate formed by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, the leading Shanghai stockbrokers, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the Shanghai Land Investment Co., the International Investment Trust, Mr. Li Ming, the manger of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, and others with smaller interests, and that it is their intention to use the property for industrial development locally.

A prominent Chinese millowner has already entered into an agreement to take over the plant of the San Sing Cotton Mill, and it is a matter of satisfaction to be able to state that all the workmen at present employed there will continue to work.

The syndicate organized by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts which re-purchased the land from the China Realty Co. have, since the transaction was completed, received attractive offers for the sale of the property, but these have been refused, as it is the intention to pursue the industrialization development plan already mentioned.

THE UNION CLUB

Decision to Cease Activities Postponed

The annual meetings of the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., and the Union Club of China were held at 3 Peking Road on March 30.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, supported by Messrs. T. G. Drakeford, G. L. Wilson, Robert Bailey, A. R. Hager, and Chun Shut-kai, presided over the former meeting. Mr. O. S. Lieu acted in a similar capacity during the proceedings of the latter.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to postpone definite decision regarding stoppage of the Club's activities for another year. The non-support of various sections of the local community was referred to by several of those present as a reason for the comparative lack on enthusiasm displayed during the past year.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. E. L. Allen, Commissioner of Revenue, completed 42 years in the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council on March 26.

MR. Edmund Clubb, American diplomatic language student at Peking, has been assigned as vice-consul to the consulate-general in Hankow.

THE Rev. Albert E. Evans, lately Missionary at Shunkin, Western China, has been appointed Rector of Lammas with Hautbois Parva, Norwich.

THE following forthcoming wedding is announced by the Hongkong press:— Mr. Harold Leslie Gibson, of the Shanghai Club, Shanghai, to Miss Martha Lucy Diercking, 463 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.

MR. J. C. Hill of H. M. Consulate-General, is leaving for Hankow where he will be stationed in future. Mr. E. W. P. Mills is taking over the Consulate Land Office, of which Mr. Hill has recently been in charge.

COMMANDER C. B. Graham-Watson, D.S.O., who qualified at the Staff College last year, has been appointed to the cruiser Suffolk, in China, which is to become temporary flagship on that station when the Kent returns shortly to refit and recommission.

THE engagement is announced between Dr. Clement Willoughby Walker, only son of the Rev. Canon A. J. Walker, late Dean of Shanghai, Hartwith Vicarage, Yorkshire, and Margery Alys Eveline, only daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. J. Elton, The Mere, Merstham, Surrey.

MR. K. G. Wahamaki, Finnish Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, has resigned his position, and handed over charge of the Finnish Consulate-General to Mr. H. von Knorring Commercial Attaché to the Finnish Legation in Tokyo who has been appointed Acting Consul-General.

To anyone with a small Flat, Bungalow, Studio or Practice Room

THE DULCITONE

will appeal

It takes up only 38" x 15" space, weighs only 60-lbs, needs no tuning.

Very popular with children, who call it "the fairy piano."

Well finished in oak or mahogany, 5 octaves compass, unaffected by extremes of heat or cold.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

FRESH TENSION IN INDIA

Nationalists Walk Out of Assembly: Execution Protest: Gandhi's View

Lahore, Mar. 23.

The three men Bghagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dav, who were sentenced to death for their connection with the murder of Police Commissioner Saunders three years ago, were hanged here to-day.

New Delhi, Mar. 24.

Following a speech of protest by their leader, Mr. Diwan Rangachariar, against the execution of the three Lahore conspirators, the Nationalists walked out of the Legislative Aseembly to-day.

Sir James Crerar, amid interruptions, had previously declared that the law had been allowed to take its course in the interests of India, while Sir George Rainy warned the Nationalists against abdicating their functions as legislators. Thereupon the Nationalists dramatically walked out.

Mr. Gandhi, in a statement to-day, described the hanging as a grave blunder on the part of the Government, but added: "We must not get angry and accuse the settlement."

Mr. Gandhi said he admired the sacrifice and reckless courage of the conspirators, but declared that their methods must not be copied.

He referred to the Government's "flouting of public opion" by an exhibition "of their immense brute power, their persistence in which is perhaps a portent that they do not mean to part with that power."

The Congress, he added, should, however, endorse the settlement which he had recently concluded with the Viceroy.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Mar. 23.

Out of a total of 18,800 people arrested and put in gaol as a result of the recent civil disobedience movement in India 16,800 have now been released.—Through Reuter.

Cawnpore, Mar. 25.

There were serious communal riots here to-day in consequence of which 19 persons were killed and 50 injured.

The riots developed after demonstrations to protest against the Lahore executions had been held.

Temples and mosques were raided, shops looted and burned down and all the mills and business offices closed.

Two companies of British troops have been called out and over 200 police are being rushed here from Allahabad and Lucknow.—Reuter.

Attempt on Mr. Gandhi

Karachi, Mar. 25.

An attempt on the life of Mr. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, was made here to-day. Only through the prompt intervention of a friend did Mr. Gandhi escape serious injury.

Bharat Sabha, a member of the Naujawan, sought in crude fashion early this morning to slay Mr. Gandhi, who is now aged and a mere wisp of a man. Bharat Sabha struck at the Nationalist leader with the butt end of a flagpole which he was carrying.

Pandit Malaviya, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, was walking near Mr. Gandhi at the time of the attempted assault. It was his timely intervention which saved Mr. Gandhi from injury and possibly from death. He pushed Mr. Gandhi out of the reach of Bharat Sabha and then courageously seized the would-be assailant.

Despite the inevitable shock of the attempted assault, Mr. Gandhi remained calm, although a considerable hubbub was created when news of Bharat Sabha's action spread.—United Press.

Karachi, Mar. 25.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here to-day for the opening of the All-India Congress and was welcomed with enthusiasm, but at the railway station of Malir, ten miles from Karachi, youths wearing mourning badges and carrying a black flag hailed him as Bhagat Singh's murderer and presented him with a black flower.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Mar. 26.

The riots at Cawnpore have disturbed the atmosphere of the All-India Congress at Karachi. Mr. Gandhi, in the course of a statement issued to-day, says: "I cannot too strongly condemn this strife."

Crowds gathered outside the barbed-wire barricades surrounding the Congress camp at Karachi and cheered Mr. Gandhi all day long.

In an article in his paper, Young India, Mr. Gandhi declares "Britain, when we reach a state of honourable association, may well become India's chief supplier."

Cawnpore, Mar. 25

Feeling runs high over the Lahore executions and it turned to hatred of the Moslems when they refused to close their shops. Because of their refusal to mourn the men executed at Lahore the losses of the Moslems are heavy. In addition to their dead the Moslems have seen many of their shops looted in wholesale fashion.

In most of the troubled area order has been restored but there are still sporadic outbreaks, despite the best efforts of the police and British troops.

The trouble here threatens to have repercussions endangering the hopes that peace is to return to India.—United Press.

Discrimination Against Lancashire

London, Mar. 25.

During the course of a debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Herbert Samuel, one of the Liberal leaders, contended that freer trade between Great Britain and India was really in the interests of India as a whole and he expressed the hope that the Indian Government and the Indian Legislature would not be deterred from adopting a policy of freer trade in the interests of the Indian people merely because it worked out to the advantage of Lancashire.

He trusted Indians would put aside the weapon of pressure which had been adopted in order to secure a more satisfactory settlement of the constitutional issue. On both sides, he said, coercion ought to be abandoned—the possibility of military pressure on this side and of economic pressure on the other side.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for India, said that the settlement reached between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi would be recommended to the National Congress at Karachi in the next few days. Three weeks was insufficient time in which to judge the effect of that agreement.

As far as he is aware the clause in the agreement regarding picketing was being improved.

The settlement, he continued, clearly laid it down that pressure and coercion should cease and that the boycott of British goods as a political weapon was to be discontinued. It was his belief that those who entered into the agreement desired honourably to discharge their obligations under it.—Wireless through Reuter.

London, Mar. 25.

Debate over the Indian situation featured to-day's sessions in the House of Commons as the Government's policy was assailed by Captain D. Hacking, Conservative member for Chorley, Lanes., Sir Herbert Samuel, deputy Liberal leader, and others.

The opposition in no uncertain terms declared their belief that since the agreement of this month was reached between Lord Irwin, the Viceroy and governor-general of India, and Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, the boycott against British goods in India has really been intensified.

The Commons heard that the anti-British boycott has assumed more serious proportions on the grounds that it is now legal because it is aimed to achieve economic rather than purely political ends.

"Lancashire goods do not compete with Indian manufactures," Captain Hacking said. "The competition for the Indian mills comes mainly from Japan."

"If the present boycott in India is really economic in character," Captain Hacking continued, "it should be directed solely against Japan.

"Actually, however, the boycott in India seems to be directed against Lancashire.'"

Sir Herbert Samuel, taking the floor after Captain Hacking had concluded his speech, said that Japan's trade with India has been far less affected by the Indian boycott than has that of the British.

"This is true," said Sir Herbert, "despite the fact that the boycott is ostensibly directed against the importation of all foreign cloth in the interests of Indian manufactures."—United Press.

Mr. Gandhi Stakes Career

Karachi, Mar. 26.

It appears that Mr. Gandhi is ready to stake his career on a vote of the All-India Congress. Sitting before a spinning wheel at the entrance to his hut in the Congress camp Mr. Gandhi told a group of journalists that if the Congress rejected the Delhi Irwin-Gandhi settlement then the only course open to him would be to retire temporarily from political life, as such rejection would be a vote of no-confidence in himself.

If, on the other hand, the agreement was ratified he would not accept an open mandate to the Round-Table Conference from the Congress. He would instead ask for a restricted mandate defining terms for Indian independence and the safeguards.

Mr. Gandhi held tens of thousands spell-bound to-day for nearly an hour while he addressed them in the grounds occupied by the All-India Congress.

In the course of his speech he said, "None can harm me. As long as God wills I shall serve India. Gandhism which my young friends shouted down yesterday will not die with my death, nor its believers."

Mar. 27.

Several important resolutions were passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress to-day.

One resolution confirmed the pact recently concluded between the Viceroy, and Mr. Gandhi; another reaffirmed that the goal of the Congress is independence for India, while a third demanded complete control of the army, foreign affairs, finance and fiscal policy.

Another resolution appointed Mr. Gandhi head of the Congress delegation to the Round Table Conference.

Other resolutions urged the release of all political prisoners and conceded Burma's right to self-determination.—Reuter.

Cawnpore, Mar. 26.

The latest casualty list as a result of the riots here states that 100 people have been killed and that 300 people are in hospital with injuries.—Reuter.

India Anxious as Britain

London, Mar. 27.

The newspapers say the report that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, has sent a personal telegram to Gandhi is officially denied in London to-day. A statement that in any future Round-Table Conference constitutional safeguards would be declared as being entirely open to discussion was described as a distortion of the true position.

This was touched upon by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, in a speech at a farewell banquet in his honour at New Delhi last night. He said the safeguards suggested at the Round-Table Conference had been subjected to some criticism and misunderstanding. Indian opinion was surely not less anxious than any opinion in Great Britain to see ample security provided, where it was necessary for the good of India, in the sphere of credit and finance. It was the considered view of His Majesty's Government that in the interests of India it was imperative to provide effective safeguards for the maintenance of financial stability and for the protection of India's credit.

The Government had reached the conclusion that to secure this purpose the financial safeguards to be discussed at the Round-Table Conference were essential. If, however, in the course of further constitutional discussions any of those participating in them could suggest other financial safeguards the Government, in accordance with the terms of the statement issued on March 5 by the Governor-General in Council, would not wish to limit their right to do so and would be prepared to give such suggestions careful consideration.

Acceptance by the Government of such alternative suggestions would depend on ability of those proposing them to convince the Government that they would be equally effective for the purpose described. Lord Irwin said only a shallow critic would under-value the powerful and promising framework which the Round-Table Conference in London had prepared.—Wireless through Reuter.

Attitude of Moderation

Karachi, Mar. 29.

Attended by 30,000 persons the All-India Congress opened here to-day with an attitude of moderation tempering the more fiery demands for complete freedom from British rule.

As the session opened Mr. Vallabhai Patel, the President, in his address, emphasized that the Congress has no intention of receding from the position taken at Lahore when resolutions demanding complete independence were passed.

"However," said Mr. Patel in furnishing the note of moderation, "this demand for our independence does not mean a churlish refusal to associate with Great Britain or any other power in our struggle for independence."

The Congress still has to act upon the resolution of Mr. Gandhi, the Nationalist Leader, which endorses the Delhi agreement reached between Lord Irwin, the Viceroy and Governor-General, and Mr. Gandhi. However, favourable action is assured since a committee of the Congress has accepted the resolution, stressing the fact that the goal of the Congress is complete independence.—United Press.

Britain and Burma

Karachi, Mar. 30.

A resolution adopted by a committee of the all-India Congress to-day suggests that the British Government has ulterior motives in the Far East in connection with the proposal to separate Burma from India.

This resolution, adopted by the Subjects Committee, declares that the British endeavour to force separation seems deliberately engineered to perpetuate the British domination of Burma so as to make Burma, together with Singapore, by reason of the presence of oil and the strategic position a stronghold of Imperialism Eastern Asia.

Congress registers strong opposition to a policy which would result in Burma being kept as a British dependency, which would result in her resources being exploited for British Imperialistic purposes and which would menace other Eastern nations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in moving the resolution, declared it was not gold nor silver that nations were running after, oil was much more precious than either. Not for nothing, he said, did Turkey and England fight over Mosul oil.—Reuter.

AN AUSTRALIAN SENSATION

N.S.W. Governor's Recall Demanded: Refusal to Approve Appointments

Sydney, Mar. 24.

A demand for the recall of the Governor of New South Wales, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., is to be the next move by Mr. J. T. Lang, the Premier of New South Wales.

In an attempt to force his various financial measures through the State Legislature, the Premier intended to swamp the Legislative Council with new appointments but the Governor refused to sanction such appointments.

It is stated, therefore, that a cable will be despatched to the British Government to-day demanding the Governor's recall on the ground that the State Goverment can no longer work with him.

It is reported to-day that the Government of New South Wales is still in default to the Commonwealth to the extent of over £200,000 which became due on March 15. Negotiations between the Federal and the State Governments on the subject were opened several days ago and have now, it is stated, reached a very delicate stage as the Federal authorities are endeavouring to establish whether the default is deliberate or is due to the financial embarrassment of the Land administration.

The "All for Australia" League, the members of which pledge themselves to resist all revolutionary tendencies in Government and to support constitutional practices, has now a membership of over 100,000.—Through Reuter.

Default on Loan

Canberra, Mar. 26.

The Federal Premier, Mr. J. H. Scullin, announced in the House of Representatives to-day that Mr. J. T. Lang, the Premier of New South Wales, had telegraphed him that New South Wales did not intend to pay the interest due to the Westminster Bank on April 1, nor any subsequent interest payable in London.

After this announcement had been made the members for the Riverina district, in south New South Wales, and those representing the northern section of this State, threatened to secede from New South Wales.

The Federal Treasurer, Mr. E. G. Theodore, declared that Mr. Lang's action was utterly unjustified and that there was no necessity so far for any Government to refuse to pay its debts.

Mr. Scullin said that Mr. Lang's proposed default raised vital questions and asked if the Commonwealth was legally liable, in the event of a default, to pay the interest due to holders of New South Wales bonds; and, if so, could the Commonwealth use the revenues contributed by the other States.

Mr. J. G. Latham, the leader of the Federal Opposition, promised that the Opposition would support the Government in any steps to ensure Mr. Lang's observance of financial agreements.

Mr. Theodore disclosed that Mr. Lang had refused an offer of assistance from the Commonwealth Bank to prevent default.—Reuter.

Disastrous Effect on Credit

London, Mar. 27.

Questions were asked in the House of Commons to-day regarding the declared intention of the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. J. T. Lang, not to pay the interest due the Westminster Bank on April 1 from New South Wales, nor any subsequent interest payable in London.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas, expressed his "pain and surprise" at learning of Mr. Lang's intention.

In view of the disastrous effects on Australian credit which would result from a default, Mr. Thomas added, he refused to believe such a situation would be allowed to arise.

Although the service of these loans, he declared, was a matter solely between the Governments concerned and private loan-holders and bond-holders, the British Government could not be indifferent to the very serious repercussions that would follow an Australian State violating its obligations; and, having regard to the Commonwealth Government's responsibility under the financial agreement concluded in 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, he had asked the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London to communicate with His Majesty's Government on the matter.—Reuter.

Antagonism Grows

Sydney, Mar. 27.

Feeling throughout Australia is hardening against Mr. J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, on account of his default policy.

Mr. J. A. Lyons, right-wing Labour leader, who recently opposed Mr. Scullin's policy, has issued an appeal for "one great Commonwealth movement to restore confidence in Commonwealth credit and thus secure Great Britain's financial help."

His appeal is endorsed by Opposition leaders in the Federal Parliament and also the Premiers of Victoria and Tasmania, who have publicly condemned the action of Mr. Lang in defaulting on interest charges.

No Loan Default

Mar. 30.

Mr. J. H. Scullin, Federal Premier, has announced that there will be no Australian default on loans on Wednesday next in spite of the decision of the New South Wales Premier, Mr. J. T. Lang, not to meet interests payments due from his State government.

Mr. Scullin states that Counsel has advised him that the Commonwealth Government is liable for interest payment due on State loans.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. H. Scullin, has decided to call a conference of all governments to consider the financial situation.—Reuter.

BIRTH CONTROL IN ENGLAND

London, Mar. 26.

A decision of great interest to thousands of persons in Britain, especially women has been taken by the British Government on the much-disputed question of birth control.

It was announced to-day that the Government had approved the establishment of a clinic where advice on birth control can be given to women.

Such advice, however, may only be given to women whose health would be menaced by further child birth.

The question of birth control was discussed at the Lambeth Conference last year and it was the only subject on which the voting figures were given in the report. The resolution on this matter was passed by 193 votes to 67.

"Where there is a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, the method must be decided on Christian principles," prefaced a detailed judgment on the whole question.—Through Reuter.

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THE SOVIET'S SARCASM

Wheat Dumping to Continue: Russian Policy Made Quite Clear

N.C.S.N. EXCLUSIVE SERVICE

Rome, Mar. 27.

SOVIET Russia's policy regarding wheat production was made perfectly clear at the Grain Conference of the International Institute of Agriculture to-day. Commissar Kritzman, the chief Russian representative, made mock of the other delegates.

"We know that you are all in a mess over your grain problems," he said, "but we have no problem. We will listen to what other nations propose but without committing ourselves to accept those proposals."

Commissar Kritzman spoke in response to the special invitation of the Chairman of the Conference, Senator G. de Michelis, and his ten minute address was full of patronizing and ironic sallies, the tenour of which was that Soviet Russia would do what she pleased in exporting as much grain as was required to pay for the machinery and implements she needed from manufacturing countries.

Commissar Kritzman left the speaker's rostrum in complete silence, but at least 160 delegates had found out what chiefly they wanted to know from the Conference. There was no doubt left in their minds that Russia would continue growing wheat and dumping it on the European market.

Perhaps it might be said that Commissar Kritzman's irony at the expense of suffering bourgeois countries was not altogether unprovoked, for Dr. Fernando Peres, Argentine Ambassador to Italy, voicing in general terms not only the viewpoint of his own country but also of that of Canada, the United States, and Australia, had just told the European nations that the best way to accentuate the present price depressions and grain maladies was to keep on buying Soviet wheat, which he alleged was sold in disloyal competition.

This initiated the clash between exporting Russia and exporting Argentina and put matters on a broad international basis.

It was on this issue that Commissar Kritzman took his stand. He is a dark, spectacled, thin little man and he handled his paper nervously as he read his speech in French. In a supercilious manner he admitted that there was good reason for calling this Conference. The world, he said, exclusive of Russia, appeared to be in a bad way through the wheat surplus which had caused prices to fall. The surplus, he stated, was caused by underfeeding and the lower standard of life and misery of the masses, occasioned by the economic crisis.

All this, of course, he added, was in other countries. The problem which affects the rest of the world did not affect Red Russia at all. There was no crisis in Russia.

"On the contrary," he continued, "our growing industries are stimulating agriculture and there is a growing demand for agricultural products internally which we are trying to meet by special methods. By monopoly and by scientific cultivation we have been able to cut production costs and, besides, our peasants have no rents and no mortgages to pay off. All our workers are contended. There is no forced labour and no unemployment."

His summing up was that the wheat crisis was a problem solely for the rest of the world and not for Russia.

"However," he explained, "since we have to import machinery and agricultural implements, we came to this Conference because we are paying for our machinery with our own products, chief among which is wheat."

He then said that his delegation were against any system of preferential tariffs to protect growers of grain in eastern Europe. The delegation would consider any proposals that might be made but would make no promise to take any action on them.

During the morning, delegates from eastern European countries had referred to their special difficulties as compared with overseas countries and renewed their appeals to importing countries to give them preferential tariff arrangements or, better still, to knock down bars and have free trade, at least for a while until the European countries could recuperate.

This was the issue which aroused Dr. Peres, of Argentina. With the delegates of other American countries and Australia nodding assent, he called a halt to the tendency of the Conference to try and make American countries and Australia responsible for the present agricultural troubles, especially for the slump in grain prices owing to over production.

"Some European countries," he said, "seem to think that the non-European countries ought to be glad and willing to make sacrifices in order to add to the joys of European life."

In such circumstances, he declared, that the Conference ought to be called an international charity conference and not a grain conference. Discountenancing various artificial schemes to resuscitate the European grain trade, Dr. Peres attacked the project to grant eastern European countries preferential tariffs which, he said, would be a violation of the favoured nation clause. He suggested that the best way out of the present difficulties would be to let economic laws have free play and not to try to set aside international treaties.

Warning Europe against taking a regional view of a world crisis, Dr. Peres accused France of discriminating against Argentine wheat through their advice to French millers to buy from eastern Europe.

This brought a hot response from M. François Poncet, the French Under-Secretary of State for Economy.

Mar. 28.

The organization of an international body for the control of grain was presented at the Grain Conference of the International Institute of Agriculture to-day as the best practical plan for stabilizing world grain prices.

This international body, it was suggested, should co-operate with and form the apex of the marketing and price stabilizing organizations, such as pools, Government Boards and State monopolies in each individual State.

After three days debate the proposal that non-European countries should reduce their grain acreage for the benefit of European countries was abandoned, and this afternoon a committee was named to draw up a report on the formation of an international grain selling and marketing body. This report will be submitted to the final plenary session of the Conference for adoption.

The scheme for the organization of an international control board was proposed by the Hungarian delegate. The plan comprises the following six suggestions:

1.—Each country should have an organization to control grain exports;

2.—An annual quota should be set for each Estate;

3.—An International Commission should be formed to fix the quota which each State should export and fix the principles on which the price policy should be regulated;

4.—Each exporting State should take measures to see that there was no extension of its acreage;

5.—The surplus over the fixed quantities should be denatured and made unfit for human consumption and perhaps used for forage and animal food;

6.—In the case of some States refusing to join the Convention, the signatory exporting States should reach an understanding among themselves to buy up the surplus which the non-signatory State might throw on the market. In case these surpluses were bought at dumping prices they should be resold at quota prices and the benefit given to the control organization.

During the earlier discussion the British delegate, after stating that his Government viewed with the utmost concern the fall in wheat prices, added immediately that it reserved its opinion concerning preferential tariffs, especially in so far as they affected the most favoured nation clause. He also questioned the statement that there was an over-production of wheat. Statistics showed, he said, that from 1913 to 1930 production had increased by only 13.5 per cent., while the population of the world had increased 13 per cent. Since there was no evidence that consumption *per capita* had decreased during that period it was, he thought, necessary to conclude that over-production could not have assumed a very grave proportion. The solution in any case, however, he suggested would have to be found by developing new markets and not by reducing acreage which might expose the world to the danger of famine.

One of the gravest features of the present situation, in the British delegate's opinion, was that stocks were now all concentrated in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the American Farm Board. This rendered merchants disinclined to buy ahead because they feared that a flood of wheat might be thrown on the market suddenly, thus further breaking prices. It was advisable, he concluded, to stabilize prices but, at the same time, they should remove all obstacles in the way of getting wheat in the largest possible quantities to the consumers.

Sir George Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, the Canadian delegate, submitted that the present crisis was not due to over-production but was due rather to the falling off in the world's purchasing power.

The views expressed by the Australian, Canadian, British and Russian delegates were substantially in agreement. All were opposed to limitation of acreage and they considered that the only hope of success for a solution of the difficulties lay in better organization of distribution and marketing, without imposing artificial restrictions on the free play of the natural laws of supply and demand.

The Australian delegate pointed out that the depression in the wheat market was part of the general world crisis. It was often said that there was over-production of wheat, but nevertheless many millions of people went hungry which showed that the problem was one of distribution.

Referring to the suggestion of reducing acreage he said it was impossible to dictate in such a matter in democratically organized countries.

The Russian delegate, after first pointing out that no solution of the world's agricultural problems could be reached without the collaboration of the Soviet Union, declared that Russia emphatically refused to assume any obligations whatever tending to reduce acreage. He declared, however, that the Soviet delegation were ready to study the system of quotas, suggested by the Hungarian delegate, though the final acceptance of that scheme would depend on the quotas assigned to each country. He agreed also that there should be a stabilization of prices but he stated that prices must be stabilized at a level which would not prejudice the interests of the working classes or consumers generally. — Through Reuter.

THE CONSERVATIVES IN AGREEMENT

London, Mar. 29.

The political differences between the leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and the Press magnate, Lord Beaverbrook, which recently threatened a split in the Conservative Party, have been settled.

An agreement has been reached by which Lord Beaverbrook will support the official Conservative policy to secure an extension of Empire trade development and House agriculture.

The correspondence on this subject between Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chairman of the Unionist Party, has been published.

Replying to an invitation by Mr. Chamberlain to state the terms under which he will be prepared to give his support to the Conservative Party, Lord Beaverbrook stresses the desirability of Empire Free Trade, otherwise Empire economic unity, and proposes that the policy of the Party shall be to increase the manufacturing of home production and agricultural production by quotas, with prohibition of the import of, or duties on foreign foodstuffs.

Lord Beaverbrook specially favours duties on foreign foodstuffs. He promises his fullest support if these methods are adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, says Mr. Baldwin authorises him to say that Lord Beaverbrook has correctly stated the Conservative policy in regard to agriculture and the leader of the Conservative Party is prepared to employ all the methods enumerated. Mr. Chamberlain consequently welcomes Lord Beaverbrook's support.—Reuter.

PAN-EUROPEAN FEDERATION

Organization Conference Meets Behind Closed Doors: Officers Named

Paris, Mar. 24.

The session of the organization committee for the European Economic Federation opened here at noon to-day, twelve European states taking part directly while three more, namely Belgium, Norway and Esthonia, have sent official observers. The majority of the governments are represented by their diplomats accredited to Paris though apart from Foreign Ministers Briand and Henderson three other Foreign Ministers are present, Polish Minister Zaleski, Swiss Minister Motta and Danish Minister Munch.

The session was opened by M. Briand with a brief speech containing no reference to the Austro-German regional pact. Minister Briand who had been unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, merely declared that under the pressure of recent developments the European Union was becoming a vital necessity, warning at the same time the committee of a too ambiguous programme but also counselling against taking too narrow a view of its responsibilities.

After luncheon, the committee met in camera behind closed doors wherefore the Press and political quarters are left to conjectures as to what is being discussed besides the official agenda which only consists of routine items. Although it was officially denied that Messrs. Briand and Henderson are to discuss the Austro-German customs union, there seems little doubt that the subject will loom large in their debate and that the British Foreign Secretary will renew his adventures in the field of European harmony not only with the object of helping France and Italy to supplement their naval agreement with a similar one in respect to diplomatic issues. According to political quarters here, Great Britain is in any case evincing little inclination to join in a protest against the Austro-German agreement as contemplated by France with the Paris Press reverting to-day to its attacks.

At the afternoon sitting of the committee it was later learned, the plan of a European Council analogous to the Council of the League of Nations was dropped and instead it was decided to create an administrative body consisting of a president, to hold office for one year and to be nominated by each nation in turn, a vice-president who is to have the character of a secretary general and of the Secretary General of the League of Nations as an ex-officio member. Furthermore, it was decided without debate to invite the Free City of Danzig to join the European Committee.

A heated debate arose regarding the Soviet Union, the Swiss Foreign Minister M. Motta holding that the Soviet Union should not be admitted and Italy and Germany pressing for the Moscow Government's admission whereupon it was finally confirmed that all three European states who are not members of the League of Nations should be invited to participate in the economic negotiations of the European Committee. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE NEXT ARMS CONFERENCE

London, Mar. 26.

The question of next year's world disarmament conference was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Donald Maclean.

In the debate many members emphasized the great importance of arriving at an agreement and assured the Government of support in an active policy to ensure its success.

Sir Donald first referred to the proposal of Germany and Austria to enter into a Customs Union and welcomed the gesture made by the Foreign Secretary at Paris that the matter should be taken up and discussed in a friendly spirit by the League of Nations.

Continuing, he said he hoped we might see the beginning of the cessation of the devastating war of tariffs between nations which was more productive of competition in armaments than the whole range of national antipathies put together.

Referring to disarmament Sir Donald said that a revival of trade and a mitigation of unemployment depended very largely on getting rid of competitive armaments. A tremendous task was imposed on next year's conference and he asked that the whole country should be behind the British delegates. If the conference failed humanity would be placed on a descending scale leading to the destruction of civilization.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying for the Government, said with regard to the proposed Austrian and German Customs Agreement he had no more information to give to the House. He could only say that Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was very anxious that no movement promising a reduction of European tariffs should be jeopardised by misunderstanding or mishandling. They were following the policy which they had always pursued which was that any question, in which susceptibities might be aroused, should be considered in a friendly atmosphere by the Council of the League of Nations.

As to disarmament, Dr. Dalton said he was very glad to notice the growing feeling in all Parties on the need for a check to the continual increase of armaments. The Government could go forward in the knowledge that all Parties were behind them.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, after saying that Conservatives fully shared the hope for the success of the disarmament conference, referred to the Austrian and German Customs proposal. He said whatever view we took, we and other nations, who has been engaged in conferences for a proposed tariff truce, or in conversations and conferences which had taken place for some closer union among European states, had reason to complain that a project of this kind was secretly made while those conversations were proceeding and was suddenly sprung on the other parties. He could not help feeling that it showed a want of diplomatic tact on the part of the two parties not to have taken the other nations earlier into their confidence.

He was, however, he concluded wholly with the Foreign Secretary in the course he had decided to take of bringing this matter before the Council of the League of Nations. He was very glad that Mr. Henderson had taken that course.—Wireless through Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP'S CRUISE

London, Mar. 23.

Lambeth Palace announces that the Archbishop of Canterbury has made excellent progress towards recovery from his recent illness and has left London for a month's cruise in the Mediterranean from which he hopes to return to his duties full of health.

No further details are given in the official statement, but it is fairly widely known that the Archbishop will embark on Mr. Pierpont Morgan's yacht and intends to visit the holy places of Palestine. Public attention has been focussed upon the trip on account of the warning issued a few days ago by the Vatican regarding the necessity of preserving the status quo in Palestine.

This warning pointed out the dangers of any proceedings calculated to upset the present position and referred specifically to the great responsibility resting upon the Archbishop in the matter. The suggestion appeared to be that the Archbishop was going to Palestine as the representative of Great Britain and emphasis was laid upon the fact that although Great Britain held a mandate in Palestine the League of Nations, from which that mandate had been derived, had rigorously prescribed its limitations.

The continental port at which the Archbishop will embark on Mr. Pierpont Morgan's yacht has been kept a secret but that, it is understood, is due simply to the desire to avoid any unnecessary publicity or public manifestations during what is intended to be purely a health-giving holiday. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Pierpont Morgan have been friends for years past.—Reuter.

Vatican Dubious

Rome, Mar. 23.

Vatican circles have received with mixed feelings the news of the Archbishop of Canterbury's arrival at Marseilles to board the American financier J. P. Morgan's palatial yacht Corsair for a trip to Palestine. It is pointed out that as the Archbishop is travelling in his official capacity his sojourn at the holy places which are under the special protection of the Vatican, is bound to create misgivings.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

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NEW STORM IN EUROPE

Trouble Over Austro-German Customs Agreement: Deep Gulf Revealed

N.C.D.N. EXCLUSIVE SERVICE

London, Mar. 23.

While the political atmosphere in the Mediterranean is calmer than it has been for several years there is a new storm brewing thoughout Central Europe.

Within a few days of the signing of the naval truce betwcen France and Italy, which was expected to help the prospects of general disarmament, the Customs agreement between Australia and Germany is causing some apprehension and much criticism in Paris. It has revealed that the gulf which still divides Germany and France is the greatest of all obstacles to the reduction of armaments which is to be sought at the world disarmament conference that meets in February next year.

Reports from Paris indicate that it is the French belief that their army alone restrains the efforts of defeated nations to upset the peace of Europe.—Through Reuter.

Paris, Mar. 23.

A certain feeling of constraint has crept into Franco-German relations, which for some time past have been particularly easy, and on which the naval accord should also have exercised a happy influence. This coolness seems due on one part to the insistence of the German centre-right party on an early revision of the reparations agreements and on the other part to the conclusion of the Austro-German customs agreement.

The Parisian press continues to show uneasiness. The left-wing papers themselves hesitate from finding in the customs accord the beginnings of the United States of Europe. The greater part put their trust in Berlin and Vienna to return to a more just reliance in financial realities and international obligations—A.R.I.P.

The Text Published

Berlin, Mar. 23.

The full text of the Austro-German preliminary tariff agreement as published this evening is expected to give fresh impetus to the controversy which is raging around this agreement, which continues to hold the centre of the political stage not only in Berlin but also in the other capitals of Europe. The agreement, according to the now known official text, lays down the principles under which the two countries concerned will conclude a tariff union "with due regard for the maintenance of their atonomy and respect for their obligations towards other Powers."

The arrangement is specifically based on the economic implications of the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand's, plan for the reform of Europe's economic situation along the lines of regional agreements. Both governments, furthermore, undertake to bring their tariffs into a uniform system and to harmonise their commercial policies while simultaneously abolishing all duties in their interstate commerce. Certain exceptions are provided for products which are monopolized in either country such as matches, tobacco, beer and so on.

The two customs administrations will remain separate entities with their revenue to be pooled and divided. Each country retains the right to conclude commercial treaties, though whenever possible negotiation for such treaties are to be carried on jointly with the other party to this agreement. Finally, the preliminary agreement provides that the final treaty to be concluded on this basis will run for three years and thereafter will be subject to one year's notice, both Powers agreeing to enter upon negotiations with third Powers with a view of the latter joining the agreement.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, this afternoon received the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Italy for an exchange of views regarding the details of the agreement in which connection Dr. Curtius reiterated his government's opinion that the agreement is neither incompatible with the Versailles and St. Germain treaties nor with the Geneva protocol under which Austria pledged herself not to enter upon negotiations or obligations which would jeopardize her autonomy. The Foreign Minister also stressed the invitation to other nations to join the agreement which, political quarters insist, does away with the allegation that the tariff agreement presages a political union. All European Powers, it is declared, are free to join and enjoy the benefits of the agreement.—Trans Ocean-Kuomin.

Referred to League

Paris, Mar. 25.

After a conversation lasting three-quarters of an hour, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, reached an agreement to-day regarding the proposal for a commercial pact between Austria and Germany, and Great Britain has decided to act immediately.

Representations are being made by the British Ambassador in Berlin and the British Minister in Vienna, who will inform the German and Austrian Governments that the question should be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Britain Requests Halt

Berlin, Mar. 25.

In London, Paris and Berlin great interest to-day centred in the request of Great Britain that Austria and Germany delay further proceedings with regard to the proposed Austro-German Customs Union until there has been opportunity for it to be considered by the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva.

In Berlin Sir H. Rumbold British Ambassador, said his Government believes that the general interests will best be served if conclusive steps regarding the Austro-German Customs Union are deferred until they can be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations Council.

Responding to the Ambassador, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, said that Germany and Austria intend to proceed with the Customs Union project. But, he pointed out, because of the technicalities involved it will be impossible to reach a conclusion before the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

However, Chancellor Bruening added, while Germany does not fear the League of Nations discussion, she must object if the Council examines the Austro-German project for a Customs Union as a purely economic matter and from the political viewpoint.

In Paris, the British Embassy issued a communique declaring that Mr. Henderson has personally asked Germany and Austria to refrain from proceeding further with the Customs Union project at this time.—United Press.

Vienna, Mar. 25.

Foreign Minister Schober, replying to British representations regarding the Austro-German Customs agreement, declares that the Austrian Government considers that the agreement falls entirely within the framework of the Geneva Protocol of 1922, and he therefore does not object to the signatories of the Protocol examining the legal side of the agreement; but in view of its economic character there could be no examination of the agreement from a political standpoint.—Reuter.

British Viewpoint

London, Mar. 25.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hugh Dalton, said that Britain had no intention at present to negotiate with Austria and Germany with a view to concluding a Customs Union.

Such a policy, he declared, would involve a radical change in Britain's fiscal policy, not only towards foreign countries, but towards the Dominions and India.—Reuter.

Menace to Peace

Paris, Mar. 28.

Grave views regarding the recently concluded Customs agreement between Austria and Germany were voiced in the Senate to-day in the course of a debate on the Foreign Affairs estimates.

M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, declared that the announcement of the agreement had given him a disagreeable shock. The agreement, he said, was in itself a grave matter but the procedure by which it was reached was cause for still graver concern as the methods employed lay outside the policy of co-operation which he had been suggesting.

Several other Senators expressed the opinion that Great Britain's hesitancy in regard to the agreement was comparable to her hesitation in 1914 which cost a cruel price. The agreement, it was stated, was the worst menace to peace since 1918. It was declared to be imbued with the spirit shown by Germany in 1913 while the form of its publication was likened to the spirit of the ex-Kaiser.

M. Briand, in reply, pointed out that nothing definite had happened. There had, he said, only been protocols and conversation preliminary to further conversations but he declared that if he remained in office he was determined to see that Austria and Germany did not persevere in the intention to violate foreign engagements.—Reuter.

M. Briand's Speech

Berlin, Mar. 29.

Astonishment is expressed in German official quarters at the speech made to-day in Paris by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Briand, on the subject of the Customs agreement recently concluded between Austria and Germany.

In his speech, which was made in the Senate in the course of a debate on the Foreign Affairs Estimates, M. Briand declared that the announcement of the agreement had given him a disagreeable shock. The agreement, he declared, was in itself a grave matter, but the procedure by which it had been reached was cause for still graver concern, as the methods employed lay outside the policy of co-operation which he had suggested.

If he remained in office, M. Briand added, he was determined to see that Austria and Germany did not persevere in the intention to violate foreign engagements.—Reuter.

SUNDAY CINEMA QUESTION

London, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, announced that the Government shortly would introduce a bill legalising Sunday opening of places of amusement. He added that the Government would leave it to local authorities to decide whether such opening in their areas was expedient.

For years while theatres have been closed on Sundays cinemas in London have been open and always crowded. Consequently there was consternation when the Law Courts in a recent test case decided that the cinemas were breaking the law under an eighteenth century act which never has been repealed. This act forbids any kind of public entertainment on Sundays. This decision caused a fierce controversy all over the country.

Mr. Clynes told the House to-day that the Government had decided to introduce the Bill so as to give Parliament an opportunity of finding a solution to the problem approximating to the general wishes of the nation.

As the best starting point for free discussion, said Mr. Clynes, the Bill would provide machinery for regulating existing practice. Local authorities would be empowered to grant permission for Sunday opening, subject to such conditions as they thought fit, and provision would be made in the Bill for the continuance of the existing practice under which the Sunday opening of cinemas had been subject to the condition that profits should be given to certain approved charities and that no employee should work seven days a week.

It would be for Parliament freely to determine whether the existing law as declared by the Court should remain, or whether existing practice should be legalized, or whether that practice should be modified or extended.

Mr. Clynes concluded by announcing that the measure, which would be left to free vote of the House, would be introduced soon after Easter.—Reuter.

HUGE CREDIT FOR SPAIN

Madrid, Mar. 26.

A G.$60,000,000 credit for Spain from a consortium of international bankers was authorized to-night in a decree signed by King Alfonso, according to an official communique issued here.

The communique reveals that J. P. Morgan and Company of New York heads the international consortium which is to place the huge credit at the disposal of Spain.

Proceeds from the credit, according to the decree signed by King Alfonso, will be used to regulate exchange in preparation for stabilization of the peseta.

The Ministry of Finance made public the arrangements for the credit as decreed by the King.—United Press.

A CURB ON DISORDERS

Virtual State of Siege In New German Emergency Decree

Berlin, Mar. 28.

A virtual "state of siege" has been created by an emergency decree issued by the Government against political rowdyism.

This decree, which is due to the recent conflicts between the National-Socialists and the Communists, temporarily suspends some of the principal fundamental rights of the citizens.

Personal liberty is no longer inviolable. The German's house has ceased to be his sanctuary. Postal and telegraphic secrecy has been abolished and the censorship has been reintroduced.

The right of meeting and the right to form associations or societies have been suspended and the rights of private property are no longer guaranteed.—Reuter.

Berlin, Mar. 28.

The Presidential decree which was promulgated at noon to-day, providing for draconic punishment of political excesses, has evoked an immediate, loud and mixed echo in the press. The extremist organs are making controversial capital of these emergency measures which they volubly denounce as the last desperate attempt to hamstring the opposition.

The moderate newspapers including naturally the pro-government press welcome the decree as fresh evidence of the Cabinet's determination to elevate politics from their present disconcertingly low level even at the risk of having temporarily to curtail the freedom of the press and to restrict the constitutional privilege of political meetings. Thus "Berliner Tageblatt" calls the decree "eminently sensible" and recalls that during the past year over 300 people were killed in political brawls while the deathroll of the current year would probably have been larger but for the timely intervention of the federal government. The Conservative "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" argues that there certainly is a strong logical case for the decree which however, this paper insists, is going too far in some respects, especially as some of its stipulations are extremely vague and likely to be used in a way different from the intentions of the framers of the decree.

One of the main points of the decree is the clause providing that henceforth all political meetings, whether indoor or open-air, must be sanctioned by the police failing which the participants will be subject to heavy fines or even prison terms. Furthermore it is provided that newspapers defaming the government and its institutions may be suppressed for eight weeks and periodicals for half a year. Placards, handbills, pamphlets etcetera must also be approved by the police. Finally, the decree provides severe punishment for vicious attacks against the established churches and creeds, a stipulation especially directed against the Atheist propaganda of the Communists.

The impression created by this decree was further strengthened by the warm words of praise for the achievements of the Chancellor and his colleagues in the Cabinet in steering Germany through the difficult winter, found by President von Hindenburg when Dr. Bruening reported to him on the adjournment of the Reichstag and reviewed the government's past and future policy. The President's words were recorded in an official Presidential communiqué which is without precedent in the Reich's post-war history and is being regarded as of great political significance in view of the furious Nationalist attacks on the Cabinet.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

NEW ATTACK ON PROHIBITION

Washington, Mar. 23.

One of the most serious onslaughts ever to be launched against the federal prohibition laws began here to-day when the American Federation of Labour organized a national committee charged with the task of seeking the modification of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Mr. Mathew Woll, the vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, has been appointed as the chairman of the committee which is to attempt to make it possible for the American working man to have his bucket of beer and perhaps even stronger liquid again.

The appointment of the committee headed by Mr. Woll represents the first organized attempt of the American Federation of Labour to secure modification of the federal prohibition laws. For long the labour organization has been represented as opposing the dry *régime* but to-day marked the first time it has decided to work for a change in the federal statutes.

In the American Federation of Labour there are 105 national and international unions representing 28,865 local unions, four departments, 49 State branches and 803 city centrals with a total of 2,932,545 members. In addition there are several large labour organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour which are in sympathy with the desires of the major organization to modify America's dryness without a return of the open saloon.

Officials of the American Federation of Labour believe that if the breweries are again permitted to operate thousands of men now without jobs can be given employment. They also contend that modification of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act will create a new market for much of the country's now surplus farm produce.—United Press.

Illinois Goes Wet

Springfield, Ill, Mar. 25.

Illinois to-day gave further testimony of its wetness and of its opposition to the federal prohibition laws when the State Legislature passed a bill repealing the State law providing for enforcement in Illinois of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act.

The bill abolishing State prohibition laws was passed by the Senate to-day. Previously it had been passed by the Lower House. It is expected that it will be signed by Governor Louis R. Emerson, Republican.

In the elections of last year Illinois gave evidence of its wetness when it elected Mr. James Hamilton ("Jim Ham") Lewis, Democrat of pink whiskers fame, to the United States Senate.—United Press.

BRITISH DISPUTES SETTLED

London, Mar. 26.

Disputes in two major British trades involving or directly affecting more than 1,500,000 workers were settled simultaneously here to-day.

The National Union of Railwaymen accepted the recent arbitration wage cut award, thus avoiding a national strike of workers on British railroads.

The Building Trades Council, which is composed of representatives of both employers and workers, decided to continue the present working agreement for another six months.

The decision constitutes a victory for the workers inasmuch as the employers had proposed wage cuts.

A serious situation in the coal industry continues to await solution.—United Press.

THE EMPIRE'S BEST SALESMAN

London, Mar. 23.

"The memorable visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince George to the Argentine has been most fruitful in welding it commercially and socially with the United Kingdom," says Sir Herbert Gibson, chairman of the executive committee of the British Empire trade exhibition at Buenos Aires in a message to the chairman of the London committee of the exhibition, who adds, "There is universal admiration for the crusade of the Prince of Wales to restore our industrial prosperity."

A New York message says: describing the Prince of Wales as the "Prince of Sales," Mr. Grover Whalen, ex-police commissioner of New York, said in Chicago to-day that the good will created in the Argentine by the visit of the Prince of Wales would result in creating a market worth millions sterling for British goods.—Through Reuter.

A BRITISH DEFICIT

London, Mar. 29.

The financial year ending March 31 will probably show a deficit of at least £25,000,000.

This will be the biggest deficit since that for the year ending March 31, 1927, when the adverse balance was £36,500,000.—Through Reuter.

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CHICAGO MURDER TRIAL

Chicago, Mar. 24.

In a crowded courtroom here to-day the State began a trial which is designed to avenge the death of Jake Lingle, "Chicago Tribune" reporter. Leo Brother, gangster who is alleged to have murdered Lingle, was placed on trial as all of the sensations of the case were recalled.

Several months ago Lingle, who was exposed after his death as a racketeer, was shot in a crowded subway tunnel. For weeks all efforts to apprehened his slayers were futile but finally Brother was tracked down in Los Angeles and charged with the crime.

As the trial began to-day the Coroner revealed that at the time of his death Lingle wore a diamond belt buckle which is presumed to have been the gift of Scarface Al Capone, the premier American gangland leader, beer runner and racketeer. Lingle also carried a cheque for G.$25,000 when he was shot to death, the Coroner said.

The first reaction to Lingle's murder was a wave of indignation. It was believed that Lingle had been killed because as a police reporter in Chicago he had incurred the enmity of gangland by telling the truth concerning crime conditions and the doings of the underworld.

Subsequently it was revealed that Lingle himself was a racketeer, that he was on intimate terms with many of Chicago's most feared criminals. Other instances of newspaper racketeering were discovered. Chicago crooks were rounded up by the score. There was a police department shake-up and the chief of the city's detective force was forced to resign.

Newspaper publishers took the lead in cleaning out the gangland representatives on their staffs. They demanded a thorough investigation of the manifold activities of the gangsters and their efforts to obtain protection, even to the extent of paying handsome sums to newspaper reporters.

Brother insists that he is not guilty of the Lingle murder. It is expected that in the course of the trial which opened to-day there will be revealed further evidence of the gangland influence.—United Press.

UNREST BREWING IN SPAIN

Madrid, Mar. 27.

Signs of political ferment, which have hardly been stilled in the past few months, are again rising. The streets of Madrid once again are heavily patrolled by Police and rumours of another military dictatorship are rife.

The immediate cause of the excitement is a credit of £12,000,000 which the Minister of Finance has negotiated with American and foreign bankers in connection with the Government's scheme to stabilize the peseta.

The Republican leaders are believed to be launching a fiery attack on the Government in this connection.

Simultaneously the elderly General Burguete, president of the recent court martial of Republican leaders, has issued a long and cryptic statement declaring that Spain is determined not to tolerate another dictatorship. The statement has caused widespread speculation as to what is behind it. —Reuter.

HITCH IN NAVAL ACCORD

Paris, Mar. 26.

Difficulties, described in some quarters as slight and in others as serious, developed to-day between Franco-British naval experts as they proceeded to write the formal draft of the Franco-Italian naval treaty.

Certain formulæ relative to the size of guns are understood to be responsible for the disagreement.—United Press.

Paris, Mar. 27.

The former reports that serious difficulties had arisen in the drafting of the new naval accord are now also confirmed by to-day's newspapers. "Le Journal" describes the crisis as "grave" while all papers agree that France's submarine tonnage of 80,000 tons is the bone of contention, with the limitation of the capital ships to 25,000 tons and their armaments to 12 inch guns as contributory factors.

Mr. Henderson left Paris this evening for London after a last conference with M. Briand and the French naval experts and it is anticipated or rather hoped that he will succeed in removing the obstacles to the agreement which apparently chiefly arise from the wishes of Japan and the United States.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

BRITAIN'S TARIFF POLICY

London, Mar. 24.

Mr. W. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the tariff truce and the recent conference at Geneva, said he had repeatedly emphasized that he always regarded the commercial convention not as an end in itself but as affording an opportunity for further negotiations with a view to securing reductions in the European Customs Tariffs.

These negotiations, he said, would continue. The Government did not minimise the difficulties but still believed that a downward move in tariffs was desirable and would continue to do everything possible to accomplish that.

Asked which Governments had continued to raise their tariffs after approving the recommendations of the 1927 Economic Conference to the effect that the world economic development was being retarded by tariff walls, Mr. Graham replied that since the Conference, tariff increases of substantial importance had been introduced by Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Persia, Poland and Portugal.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, refused to recommend to the Government that a Cabinet committee be established to make an immediate inquiry into the possibility of adopting British revenue producing tariffs which had recently been the subject of much discussion among economists. — Wireless through Reuter.

LIBERAL-LABOUR CO-OPERATION

London, Mar. 23.

The largest meeting of Liberal ex-Ministers ever held occurred at Mr. Lloyd George's room in the House of Commons this evening for the purpose of discussing the conversations which the Liberal leader had during the week-end with members of the Government in regard to the possibility of a closer working arrangement between the Liberals and the Government.

The meeting was a private one and was attended by Sir John Simon and other former Liberal Ministers, who opposed any arrangement with the Government.

The matter will be further discussed at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to-morrow, but no decisive results are expected before the end of the week at the earliest. One section while favouring the retention of the Labour Government in office, is disinclined to bind itself to vote for them on all occasions.

It is reported that the meeting, by a majority, approved of co-operation with the Government on policies common to both Liberal and Labour parties.

This does not change the existing situation essentially.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 26.

Rumours of a "gentleman's agreement" providing for an emergency alliance between the Liberal and Labour Parties were blasted to-day by Mr. David Lloyd George, in an address delivered at a meeting of the Liberal Candidates Association at Caxton Hall.

Mr. Lloyd George reaffirmed the policy of the Liberal Party as he outlined it in a speech at Yarmouth prior to the last general elections.

"The Liberal Party is, and it will remain, an independent Party," said Mr. Lloyd George. "It has made no pact and it seeks no pact with any other Party."

Mr. Lloyd George outlined the important objects of the Liberals as follows:

1.—Immediate effecting of the policy of national development and industrial re-equipment as already accepted by the Labour Government in the House of Commons. The Liberal Party also has, as its objective, a fresh and energetic effort to tackle the problem of unemployment.

2.—Adoption of all practicable measures to secure economy in public administration. Adoption, also, of remedies for proved abuses in the expenditure of public money.

3.—Vigorous promotion of proposals for general international disarmament.

4.—A continuance of efforts to settle the Indian problem along the lines accepted by the recent Round-Table Conference in London.

5.—Continuance of the policy of free trade and rejection of tariff proposals.

6.—Acceleration of electoral reform.

7.—Governmental acceleration of a measure to promote development of the agriculture land settlement. Also, measures for securing public values created by public effort and expenditure.

"The Liberals," said Mr. Lloyd George, "are prepared to support this or any other Government in measures to effect these objects."

"A defeat of the Labour Government of Mr. MacDonald is inevitable if the affairs of the nation are handled nervelessly and without vision and courage," Mr. Lloyd George warned.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the Liberals will precipitate a defeat of the Labour Government in the House of Commons "if they are convinced that under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald there is to be no improvement."

He said that "unless the Government leaders avoid reaction they are headed for disaster and they are also bringing the whole force of progress down with them."

Despite his warnings to the Labour Party, Mr. Lloyd George said, he is in favour of giving the Government another chance to retrieve the situation.—United Press.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

A new instructional flying school will open at Hamble, near Southampton, next month where a company headed by Air Marshal Sir John Higgins and registered as Air Training and Air Service, Limited, will supply a course of instruction and training similar to the training in the Royal Air Force.

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That the Communist movement has been completely crushed in Finland formed the burden of the governmental declaration read out before Parliament by the new Premier Dr. Sunially, the leader of the Agrarian Party.

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Mr. Thomas Johnston M.P. has been appointed Lord Privy Seal in succession to the late Mr. Vernon Hartshorn.

* * *

German unemployment returns show that the situation is practically stationary pending the usual seasonal improvement. The total for March 15 was 4,880,000 as against 4,972 on March 1, being still a record for this time of the year.

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Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the well-known bankers and financiers, are negotiating with the Spanish Government for a credit of $60,000,000, in which it is expected that British and French bankers will participate.

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One of the most sensational of international law suits, which has been in litigation for a period of years, came to an end when the Illinois Court of Appeals refused to sustain an attack on the administration of the famed G.$30,000,000 Leiter Estate. The appeal was made on behalf of Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Marguerite Hyde, Lady Alexandria Metcalf and Baroness Ravensdale. They demanded, as they have been doing for a number of years, that Mr. Joseph Leiter be removed from the management of the estate of the late Mr. Levi Leiter.

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The death has occurred of Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B., who had been Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education since 1925. He was aged 57 years.

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Mr. Robert Edeson, the well-known actor, has died. He was 63 years of age.

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"I regret I did not visit the East when I was 30 years old," said Mr. George Bernard Shaw. He is now touring Egypt and Palestine. Had he come before it might have been of considerable value for him, he declared to interviewers at Beirut.

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The Trinidad Legislative Council has passed a measure introducing divorce law into the island. In consequence a meeting representing various religions, Christian, Moslem and Hindu and led by the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Anglican Bishop has passed a resolution opposing the measure.

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"Le Temps" carries an otherwise unconfirmed report from Rome stating that Cardinal Pacelli is contemplating resigning as Papal Secretary of State. Delicate health is given as the cause of the Cardinal's intention.

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Commercial organizations in Great Britain are now joining their efforts to those of the shipping companies with the object of obtaining a reduction in the Suez Canal dues.

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In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the report of the D'Abernon mission to South America, Mr. G. M. Gillett, of the Overseas Trade department, said distinct benefit had accrued to trade as a result of the mission in that attention of British exporters had been focussed on the South American market.

* * *

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the appeal of Mr. Sadaichi Kenmotsu, who asked for a review of his case, the outcome of which resulted in an order for his deportation. He was charged and convicted of engaging in Communist demonstrations in San Francisco during the month of December, 1929.

* * *

Depression in the British steel industry during 1930 cost British railways a loss in revenue of G.$8,594,003.25 or 15.20 per cent. as compared with the freight tariffs of 1929. Last year the railways hauled 7,292,383 tons less of steel products than during the preceding year.

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A Madrid court martial has sentenced various Republican leaders to six months' imprisonment each.

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A U.S. Treasury deficit of seven hundred million dollars is expected at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

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A message from Santiago de Chile states that the Government has announced increases in tariff on a number of articles, including newsprint, rice, sugar and coffee.

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Rescued after having floated on the sea for six and a half days after his aeroplane fell into the ocean, Mr. L. Harshman, an American aviator who was making a flight down the west coast of South America, was on the verge of complete exhaustion when he was found.

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Mr. Philip Snowden's health has so improved that it is now confidently believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to present the Budget himself in the House of Commons in April.

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The 1931 races for the Schneider Cup, the famous international seaplane racing trophy, will be held off the Solent and Spithead, on September 12. Competing in the great race will be Great Britain, France, Italy and possibly the United States.

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Rubber has declined sharply in New York as a result of an Amsterdam report of dissension which was likely to break up the Dutch Committee.

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Failure to stop liquor smuggling into the United States is the serious concern of the American State Department and drastic revision of liquor smuggling treaties and even the withdrawal of the concession allowed foreign ships of bringing in liquor under bond are threatened.

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Rear Admiral Charles Peshall Plunkett, United States Navy, has died. He was 67 years of age.

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Mr. Kaiteki Toda, the noted Japanese painter who has won wide recognition in the salons abroad as well as at home, has died after a long and painful illness.

* * *

Timbuctoo received a shock when a young white woman, wearing shorts, staggered into the city in a state of collapse. She is Miss Elli Beinhorn, who since January has been flying in easy stages to West Africa. An oil leakage forced her to land fifty miles from Timbuctoo and she had been compelled to cross the desert on foot, taking four days to do it.

* * *

The Reichstag passed the third and final reading of the budget for the coming financial year which balances at approximately 10,000 million Marks, with 277 against 62 votes with 14 abstentions and with a similar majority defeated a Communist motion demanding a vote of censure against the Cabinet.

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There is great speculation upon reports which, although officially denied, persist in declaring that Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the former president of Leland Stanford University, is to resign his post as U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

* * *

A conference is being held in an effort to secure rationing in the new East Texas oil field.

The Siam Minister of Finance has announced that the mass of the population is showing a pronounced preference for paper "ticals" instead of silver ones, with the result that large quantities of the latter are being received into the Treasury, which has decided to dispose of them and to employ them to purchase gold.

* * *

Twenty-eight persons were killed and numbers of others wounded as the result of skirmishes between the police and rebels in the Insein district, north of Rangoon, where disturbances have occurred sporadically during the past few months.

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The Portuguese Minister of War has decided to reduce the strength of the Portuguese army by one third.

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For the first time since its foundation the Cunard Line has ended a business year without being able to distribute a dividend.

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Scenes of terror were witnessed in the San Garlo Hospital, adjoining the medical faculty of Madrid University, during a conflict between students and police. One policeman lost his life while seven of his fellows were injured and 13 civilians wounded.

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High-speed facsimile transmitting machines which are expected to completely revolutionize the long distance transmission of documents and news were demonstrated at the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories at Hendon.

* * *

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers of three railway unions decided to-day to accept the award of the National Wages Board, reducing their wages.

* * *

The Sunderland by-election has resulted in the return of Mr. Thompson, the Conservative candidate, who obtained his victory by the narrow margin of 422 votes.

The figures were:

Mr. Thompson	30,497
Mr. Brownlie (Labour)	30,075
Dr. Betty Morgan (Liberal)	15,004

The figures in the last election were:—

Dr. Marion Philips (Lab.)	31,974
A. Smith (Labour)	31,085
Sir Walter Raine (C.)	29,180
L. Thompson (C.)	28,927
Dr. Betty Morgan (L.)	21,300
Sir John Pratt (L.)	21,142

* * *

Mr. Arthur Hammerstein, the producer of "Rosemarie" and other popular musical shows, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

* * *

Mr. F. M. Forde, Australian Minister for Trade, has introduced into the House of Representatives a new Tariff Bill whereby duties on cotton, linen and other piecegoods at present ranging from nil (British preferential tariff) to 15 per cent. (general tariff) are increased to range from five to 25 per cent.

* * *

The oil companies operating in Mexico are lending the Mexican Government $10,000,000 for the purpose of stabilising the peso through purchases by silver pesos on the New York market.

* * *

Mr. Edward Armstrong, inventor, exhibited in New York a model of a floating aerodrome on which, he said, actual construction work will begin in April.

* * *

The death has occurred of Mr. Timothy Healy, one of the most colourful political figures of Britain and Ireland, at the age of 75. Mr. Healy had been lying seriously ill at his home near Dublin for some days. Mr. Healy was Governor of the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1928.

* * *

The death has occurred of Mr. Albert Bellamy, C.B.E., the Labour member for Ashton-under-Lyne and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

* * *

Regret that 14 years ago the United States paid Denmark G.$25,000,000 for the Virgin Islands was expressed by President Hoover, who is now *en route* to Washington after a brief inspection in San Juan and St. Thomas.

* * *

The possibility of a great accession to the world's gold supply is foreshadowed by the report that a missing main reef is thought to have been struck 15 miles from Krugersdorp.

* * *

Mr. Arnold Bennett, the famous novelist, has died. Death was induced by typhoid fever, from which Mr. Bennett had been ill for more than a month. He was 63 years of age.

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In Parenthesis

Hens May Join Unemployed

EGGS have become so cheap in West Frankfort, Illinois, that one grocer gave away 500 dozen of them recently to his customers in an effort to stimulate business. The regular retail price was 15 cents a dozen. A laying spree by hens, due to the warm weather, was given as the reason for the low prices. In Centralia eggs sold down to 11 cents a dozen, the lowest price in seventy-five years.

* * *

From the Vasty Deep

THE captain of a Canadian schooner has just arrived back at Halifax with the sad news that his vessel foundered off the Massachusetts coast with 4,700 cases of liquor. "I can call spirits from the vasty deep." (*Shakespeare, who was dubious of getting an answer.*)

* * *

It's So Amusing

ROLAND Pertwee, the novelist-dramatist, is finding Hollywood an amusing place. "I started reading three of my stories to stars," he writes, "and they would not let me finish them, but demanded my terms half-way through. I suppose this is flattering." One of his stories deserves dissemination. "Don't take no notice of them guys in the big offices," someone advised him. "They were all tailors five years back. Why, if you hang your coat up for ten minutes they start sewing buttons on it; sort of automatic!"

* * *

The Gin Bath

AN enterprising distiller in Hungary, finding that his wares are slumping somewhat, has hit upon the bright idea of starting "gin-baths" for rheumatism and whatnot. Hats off to Hungary!

"The results obtained in cases of rheumatism and gout," says an account, "are so astonishing that the medical authorities are taking an interest in the experiment."

Wosh ashtonishin', Auntie!

* * *

Bishop's "Bag"

TWENTY-TWO indecent books were sent to the Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes, by the Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington-Ingram, as part of the critical activities of the London Public Morality Council. "I hope he did not read them all," said the Bishop, amid laughter, at the Council's meeting recently. "It might have demoralized his mind. If I mentioned the name of one of those 22 books it would make a fortune for the author." The Duchess of Atholl referred to the "objectionable mixture" of undress and dress in modern dancing costumes.

* * *

The Modern Style

"THIS girl stood still, gathering into herself an ecstasy of earthly delight, which no words might reproduce. She was nothing but herself, earth-obsessed—no longer a woman unfulfilled or the butt of an aggressively normal family, but a cosmic fragment charged with an elemental and glorious mystery."—*Great thought from a modern novel.* All this is to describe the feelings of a young woman who went out before breakfast to get a breath of fresh air. I wish I could write about "cosmic fragments"—but, then, I never was a "littery gent."—of the modern school, writes a modern critic.

The death has occurred, at the age of 72, of the Bishop of Maitland, Dr. P. V. Dover.

The submarine in which Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins is to attempt a cruise to the North Pole was christened the Nautilus by M. Jean Jules Verne, the grandson of the French author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and other fanciful tales.

Forty persons were killed in Lima, Peru, as the provisional Government of Lieutenant Colonel Gustavo Jiminez, headed by Provisional President Luis M. Sanchez-Cerro, put down another attempt at revolution.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, has signed an anti-dumping order to come into force immediately against importation of matches from Finland, Norway, Estonia, Sweden, Latvia, Austria, Holland and Poland.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

Many years ago, in Hyde Park near the Marble Arch where orators disport themselves, there was a gentleman whose hair rested greasily on his shoulders in half-hearted crimpiness and whose decayed frockcoat had the green hue of long-life. He did not shout from a soap-box. He seemed magically to gather a little group of hearers and then he would proceed to discourse on his political and religious convictions with the air of a modern Socrates. There was no doubt of his colour: he was a socialist, agnostic; to-day, no doubt he would be a communist. He prided himself on preserving the calm of a gentleman, the faculty of the scholar—as he read the part—for interlarding his talk with classical quotations and an irresistibility of logic. His creed that all men were equal did not prevent him from giving an incautious, but evidently sincere, "Sir" to the sympathetic but well-dressed loiterer who offered him a fill from a tobacco pouch. He could afford to be inconsistent for every evening found him in the people's forum with an audience which learnt to admire him as much as they disregarded his conclusions. The point is that his attire and his general appearance left no doubt of his place in the scheme of things. None would have mistaken him for a butler, for a successful statesman or for a captain of industry.

* * *

Could such a certainty exist to-day? When, on the front bench of a Labour Government, the accents of Oxford come forth from the mouth of Dr. Hugh Dalton whose superciliousness would match that of the most insolent young Tory under-secretary who ever aroused Clydeside to fury, when the best-dressed man in the House of Commons is also a Labour member, the task of the labeller is made almost impossible. In the Victorian era the late Duke of Norfolk gained some kind of popular notoriety by being habitually mistaken for his gardener in the grounds of Arundel. It is true that Mr. P. G. Wodehouse applies the same kind of mistake to the assistance of his plot in "A Damsel in Distress" but he realizes the difficulty of making it convincing. So he plants the error on a charming American actress and gives his peer otherwise a reverence for Saville Row which the Duke never possessed. In Victorian days indeed the label was everything. Artists did wear long hair and flowing ties; Bohemians were convivial folk to whom a gibus was a veritable cap of folly; poets affected hues and cloaks—to say nothing of low-necked collars—appropriate to their pretensions.

* * *

Now the poet might be a grocer or a cabinet-maker. The leader of advanced thought would fill a tailor with enthusiasm. The musician might be mistaken anywhere for a bureaucrat or cavalry officer. Days of haunting Maiden Lane would be most unlikely to produce contact with that blue-chinned, furcoated—and a vest beneath the coat, nothing more—magnificence which calls the world "laddie" and is firmly convinced that green-eyed jealousy has prevented him from succeeding to the throne of Irving or Tree. The resting actress might be a hardworking typist supporting an aged mother for all her appearance tells you.

* * *

That is why the amateur actor is such a dangerous person nowadays. In the bar, in the drawing room or even at his office desk, he looks a human being like anyone else. His talk is apparently rational. Yet the spot, "no bigger than a pin's head" is there. . . "waiting to spread." Sooner or later he will be pressed to tread the boards, to display his talent and to prove to the satisfaction of his friends that his choice of a profession as a moderately successful signatory of "per pro" letters was financially the soundest. When the disease is upon him he is poor company; he foregathers with other victims and their conversation is drawn in the main from the script of the particular play in which his genius is to be permitted to shine. The play being over and the necessary onslaught having been made on the dramatic critic who, out of a lingering desire to keep a promise made at his mother's knee to be truthful, is fairly economical in superlatives, the amateur actor has to find his level again. He does it most quickly if his friends swiftly accept his drinks at the bar and, on the strength of them, avoid discussion of the play, by attributing to him all the virtues of Gerald du Maurier and a few additional excellences to which that pampered actor cannot lay claim. As labels are not popular or in vogue, the amateur actor can be said soon to relapse into normality until the next temptation assails him.

* * *

Yet he is not so trying as the amateur critic who seems to resent the idea that a play should ever be attempted by any but the unattainable stars of the London and New York firmament, who would as soon admit being entertained by a touring professional or resident amateur company as declare himself in favour of polygamy. To professionals such a critic is perhaps kinder than to amateurs. To hear him talk it would be imagined that professionals never forget their cues, never come in at the wrong entrance, never fail to be audible in the gallery. Hence although he would, in London, boast of his first-night attendances he takes credit for telling his friends that he never books seats for the first night of the local A.D.C. show. Like the man who refuses to get up before noon because the world must be well-aired for him, he considers that the first-night is a ceremony which should be carefully avoided.

* * *

This gorgeous inconsistency is in itself a disproof of his belief in the ineradicable incompetency of the amateur or touring professional. It cannot be justified by the contention that he is waiting to see what the Press says before risking his money on a seat. He is quite contented to plunge on a film-performance regardless of Press criticism. Perhaps the actors will one day outmanœuvre him by playing their last night first; it would be a dramatic reform to which Shanghai might give attention. It would remove the reproach which is so often levelled against the dramatic club committees, in that they choose with such servile consideration for the box office and seldom or never attempt to pioneer in stage production.

* * *

Summer is coming; then the amateur actor and the amateur critic can fraternise in peace. It is a cheerful thought. With April almost on the calendar sheet, the minds of the community turn to train journeys and steamship journeys to East and West. There are others—tael-bound they would say—who must see the summer out on the banks of the Whangpoo. They may set out to reduce their golf handicaps, to discover new ways of spending æons in the pavilion while others are making centuries or scratching about at the rate of two runs per hour. As for the past week let the muse of bedraggled doggerel speak:

The dogs are preparing to run their last race
The Green Howards have gone; the Fifth in their place
Now join in the work and the play
Of this settlement, where, thanks to goodwill and tact,
The roadmending gangs are beginning to act,
And the tael is rising they say.

* * *

The golfers of Zero found sailors a tough
Proposition to tackle; the flu's had enough
Now the sun has come out in some force.
General Chiang says "no" to the cry that his aim
Is to lead the Republic in May; all the same
There are some who still back that horse.

* * *

The Council has issued its yearly report
It covers much ground—from microbes to sport,
From policemen to symphonies too.
The Sakharoffs win from high-brows applause
While Paci, with Lautrup, the same people draws,
Though some plump for films or the zoo.

* * *

Young people have welcomed their own Peter Pan
And shouted for fairies; that much-mooted plan
To buy the Majestic still stands
Meanwhile the last days of the place of delight
Are petering out. "Will the rate-payers bite?"
Is the question they put on all hands.

PHILANTHROPHY IN CHINA

People as a Whole Easily Interested

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

I find that the Chinese as a whole are easily interested in any philanthropic enterprise, and will give their money to the same if brought to them in the right way. They have not the Christian background which we of the West have and their motives are often different to ours, but among the Christians we find the same motives as those which impelled the Lord, and His followers since His coming.

One reason the unconverted Chinese have not done more for their people in meeting the needs in a general way is because they want to be sure that those to whom they contribute money administer the funds properly. There are so-called "Virture Societies" which collect funds for help of the needy, but many do not have confidence in them, and believe that the money fails to reach the ends for which it is intended. The people as a whole do, however, believe in the honesty of the Chinese Christians and missionaries. It is for this reason that the government, or officials, often request the Christian organizations to distribute famine and other funds even when given by non-Christians. Integrity of Chinese Christians is one of China's hopeful aspects.

At this time whole on a long itinerating trip down the Sungari River to one of our north Manchuria outstations, Kiamusi, I had the pleasant and interesting experience of helping the passengers on the steamer raise money for an unfortunate woman and her children.

The steamer was packed to its limit, people being willing to sleep, or rather suffer, in the cold on the decks for days and nights in order to reach Harbin and other places before the river freezes and travel is possible only over long, rough roads infested with terrible robber bands.

This mother and the four children had lost their husband and father a few weeks previous and were returning to the home of relatives ten miles from another of our outstations, Wuchimihe, east of Harbin. They were taking with them the old grandmother who with the younger members of the family had ventured out from the old ancestral home down in Chihli province to begin life anew in this land of promise.

The best place the remainder of this family could find on the steamer was just inside the big door on one side of the steamer. This door must be kept open much of the time so the other passengers, packed in close, would not smoother from the boiler's heat. The old grandmother was already weak and exhausted from the fatigue of getting to and on the steamer.

The cold night air draft was too much for her, so she became ill with a high fever and died the second night. When the next river port was reached the middle of the following morning the question to be solved was what to do with the corpse. The mother desired that it be put off at a small port from which relatives could come for it in the winter by sleigh, but the steamer was crowded, the small port would not be reached until in the middle of the night and would be met only by a boat too small to carry ashore a heavy Chinese coffin.

The steamship company kindly furnished money for a coffin, so the body was left at the large port, where inspection had been made by the police. The coffin was put outside the west gate. A guarantee was given that it would be released whenever relatives came for it.

We had already preached and distributed tracts on the steamer several times. It was a pleasure to help the widow secure a coffin and other consideration from the agent of the steamship company. This company had shown the writer favours in the past. His interest in the widow and her children was appreciated by the passengers as well as by those more directly concerned.

It was found that the widow and children were without funds, that they had spent for burial of the father all but enough for their ticket. Interest of the passengers in the death of the old woman, due to crowded conditions on the steamer and its delay for police inspection following the death caused them to suggest to us and others the possibility of raising some money for the widow and her four small children. To Chinese friends whom we had made on the trip it seemed fitting that we take the lead in receiving their contributions. Some of these offered to lend assistance, if we would only lead the way.

A committee was appointed to go with me throughout the crowded steamer to receive contributions. The second contribution was a five dollar bill from a group of gamblers who had gambled nearly all night. We would not accept such money for the Lord's work, but were glad to receive it for helping this poor woman and her children.

As we went about the steamer the committee explained how the money was to be used and expressed appreciation that an American missionary was assisting in raising it. There was a general response, some putting in dollar bills; but most of the contributions consisted of ten and twenty cent pieces, bills of lower denomination, and copper coins. This money is usually dirty and covered with germs but it came from sturdy farmers and other workmen, looked good to us, and received a welcome in the missionary's hat.

When the money collected was counted it amounted to nearly forty dollars, much more than any of us had expected. Some increased their contributions to bring the total to an even forty. The widow was then invited to come to receive the money. The missionary was asked to take charge of it until she reached Harbin, fearing that someone might rob her. This was a large sum for a poor woman, probably more than she had ever had in her hands before. Her gratitude and happiness were unbounded.

All were much pleased at the outcome. The incident left a good flavour of friendship and helpfulness on the steamer for the remainder of the trip. The missionary and his message were then received even more cordially than ever.

We gave the women a note to the evangelist and his wife Mr. and Mrs. Fan, at the mission outstation, Wuchimihe, where the family would leave the train, with the request that they assist the woman and her children secure a conveyance to her people's home in the country, requested that they send a lot of good gospel tracts with her to her village, and arrange, if possible, to follow up these with a visit.

One rejoices in the privilege of helping in these smaller ways, many opportunities of which come day by day, but the greater joy is in the privilege of telling the people of soul salvation, which alone can be had in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The Court of Appeal has reduced the judgment against Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, the well-known firm of stationery manufacturers who have achieved international reputation as printers of bank notes, from £531,851 to £300,000 in the Bank of Portugal case.

The courts have dismissed an action by the Chicago Coliseum Company against the famous boxer, Jack Dempsey, for half a million gold dollars damages. The plaintiffs alleged breach of contract in that Jack Dempsey failed to meet Harry Wills before he lost his title to Gene Tunney.

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GOLD VERSUS SILVER

Question of Production and the Recognized Medium of Exchange

By Holdo Stromwall

The system under which our present economic life is made possible necessitates a medium of exchange having in itself a value or representing a value in gold or silver which without notice can supply its holder with a corresponding amount of commodities and or comforts of life. A medium of exchange performs its duties when services rendered are remunerated in the form of commodities and/or comforts of life, through its agency, to the extent as expected. When the medium of exchange does not perform its duties in this respect the public loses confidence in it and its value declines.

During the World War when production in gold countries was curtailed through the withdrawal of millions of producing hands, the equilibrium between the medium of exchange and production was temporarily brought out of balance in favour of production. The result was increased prices as expressed in gold. This was all the more accentuated through the loans raised by the nations at war, since loans create and distribute purchasing power.

Gold and silver are, for reasons known to every economist, the only precious metals acceptable as medium of exchange. The nations involved in the World War having for certain reasons discarded silver as a medium of exchange, gold had alone to counter-balance production. Silver, *i.e.* that part which still occupied the position as medium of exchange, was not mobilized through loans to side with gold in the scale, with the result that it sided with production with consequently still higher prices as compared to gold. Production then had the upper hand as never before. As a matter of fact that reaction on prices was so sharp that the public almost lost all faith in gold.

To-day we see the reverse of the medal. The productive powers are back to their work in gold countries. The output of gold, not having been able to keep pace with that of production, and no remedial measures having been put into practice to make the available gold supply counter-balance production, production, as priced in gold, has been reduced in value in order to bring about the necessary balance between production and gold as the medium of exchange. The result is that gold, finding less and less remunerative use, from an economic point of view, does not want to serve production for the time being and is stored, still more reducing prices as expressed in gold. Silver having practically been discarded as a medium of exchange has no other choice but to side with production with the result that its value in gold has fallen more than commodities in general. China's poor support through civil war and hevay taxation has proved to be a negligible quantity in the scale. Silver is now taking the place occupied by gold at the end of the World War.

The economic depression will in course of time be overcome, but as during the World War silver loans, creating purchasing power in silver countries, would have kept prices down, so would gold loans do to-day in gold countries and tend to shorted the period of depression, through the distribution of purchasing power in the centres of production. Incidentally, they would also tend to adjust the disparity between gold and silver, because they would increase the price of commodities including silver and make the paralys purchasing power of silver-using countries again a factor to count with in world economics. Loans in silver will, of course, produce the same effect though to a less extent if used for the liquidation of commitments in silver only, because a corresponding amount silver will thereby be drawn from production and brought out of the influence of gold.

Our economic system does not warrant for the time being gold loans of any consequence to relieve a depressed market in gold countries because gold cannot be made remunerative, prices declining there all the time. Prices in silver-countries on the other hand having an upward tendency as expressed in silver, silver loans to those countries are more warranted than gold loans to gold-countries.

Gold interests are opposed to silver interests, and *vice versa*, in their competition for supremacy as a medium of exchange. In the competition for supremacy between medium of exchange and production their interests are identical. Under existing circumstances gold interests cannot, from an international point of view, act without considering silver interests and *vice versa*, unless to the detriment of the interests of the medium of exchange.

In the struggle for supremacy gold interests have at present decidedly the upper hand as compared with the silver interests, but the gold interests cannot afford to overlook the point that should they not be able to keep pace with production or give enough stimulus to production to overcome depressions as they arise, they are not performing their duties towards the general economic progress of the world. Gold interests, like any other economic interests, must keep in mind that they have not only privileges but also duties to perform in our economic life. These duties cannot be overlooked without detriment to the privileges. Should gold interests not be able to uphold their acquired monopoly in a judicious way and make their gold holdings suited to meet the legitimate demand of production, the depreciated silver may prove to be gold's only ally. With a production increasing at a rate with which gold cannot keep pace and with which the intelligentsia behind gold cannot cope, we have to face depressions of ever increasing intensity. According to the popular notion this is a state of affairs to which we will ultimately arrive, with or against our will. Should such a state of affairs actually materialize, gold interests will be the only ones to blame.

The material advancement of the human race being dependant more on production than on the medium of exchange, production may through sheer shortsightedness of the gold interests cause the introduction of some other more suitable economic system serving public interests before private ones. It will then no more be question of "gold *versus* silver" but gold and silver *versus* an economic system which will direct the future activities of the human race. Such a new economis system if forced on humanity will however be precceded by so much hardship that the present depression will appear as an insignificant incident in our struggle for existance. Therefore, should gold alone not be able to carry the weight of a production increasing within legitimate bounds, gold should exercise its power in conjunction with silver and with discrimination so as not to precipitate any drastic change in our economic life.

A LEAGUE OF NON-SMOKERS

London, Feb. 25.

Last summer I was travelling in a non-smoking railway carriage with four or five other men. It was a warm day, the windows wide open. Presently one man asked the others if he might smoke. All agreed except one, who objected with what seemed to me unnecessary violence. He was within his rights of course, but I wondered why he was so rude in asserting them.

Now I am sure he was a member of the National Society of Non-Smokers, of whom I never heard till to-day, when they held their annual meeting. Though they number only 2,000 they are extremely energetic, with branches at Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow and Wisbech. Their protests last year ranged from a strong letter to the Postmaster-General against smoking in post offices, to the condemnation of a chocolate firm for publishing a poster which showed a young man with a cigarette in his mouth.

But one thought that the whole case for chocolate firms was that, if you ate sweets, you did not smoke.

One lady member, who described herself as "an intense non-smoker," thought that, since drink advertisements had been excluded from post offices, anti-smoking advertisements might be put in.

* * *

It was held that "a growing body of smokers have assumed a right to smoke at any time and in any place they please . . . this selfish and thoughtless attitude is directly attributable to the doping effects of tobacco and is mainly the cause of the anti-social conditions which now prevail."

Even so Harris, in "Three Men in a Boat," condemned lemonade, ginger beer and "such-like Sunday-school slops," saying "they all produced dyspepsia and ruined body and soul alike and were the cause of half the crime in England."

Because editors of ordinary, thoughtless papers refuse to print long letters from the N.S.N.S., they have founded a quarterly of their own called Clean Air." There are verses on "The Tyranny of Smoking," admonitions for College Students on "To Smoke or Not to Smoke?" and a series of "Cameos in Smoke." Here is one called "In a City Bookshop":

"Pouring over an expensive work is a potential customer, pouring his pipe smoke over the pages as he slowly turns them over. . . . He does not buy the book, but the ultimate purchaser wonders at the stale smell of smoke which clings to the work."

* * *

Another comes gives a description of what happens at a horticultural show:—

"The wealth of beautiful flowers and their delicious scent make one marvel at the bounty of Nature. And yet, here and there, both stallholders and visitors so far forget themselves as to be seen puffing their dead vegetable matter—in contrast to the living display around them—over the lovely blooms and into the faces of other visitors, and spoiling the air with their unnecessary smoke. Can such people, one wonders, really appreciate the exhibition, or care in the least whether others do, so long as they can indulge in their unnatural habit?"

* * *

In many respects one sympathizes with those who, as the hon. secretary said at the meeting, are "fighting a stubborn battle for the maintenance of the non-smoker's right to breathe air unpolluted by tobacco smoke." The now almost universal habit of smoking all through the performance in theatres is disagreeable to many smokers as well as non-smokers. And the rule in most men's clubs against smoking in the dining-room would be welcome to many patrons of restaurants.

But directly people bind themselves together in leagues on subjects of this kind, they have an unhappy knack of appearing ridiculous, and fall under the ban pronounced by Stevenson on "those who are radically at enmity with joy."—O.M.G.

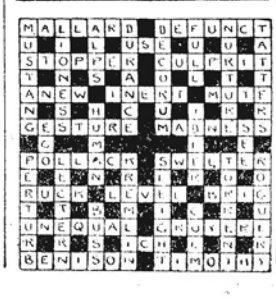
"Itch Powder" is the latest police method to curb the nudity campaign of the fanatical Russian "doukhobors."

M. Dubourdieu broke a world record by covering 1,000 kilometres in 4 hours, 26 minutes, 59 seconds, in an aeroplane fully loaded with a weight of 2,000 kilograms. In the course of the flight he also broke his own record for 500 kilometres with a full load, flying at an average speed of 226 kilometres an hour.

The long-drawn-out legal proceedings against Madame Hanau have been brought to an end and she is once more a free woman. She was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine. As Madame Hanau has already served the time of her sentence while awaiting trial, she was immediately released.

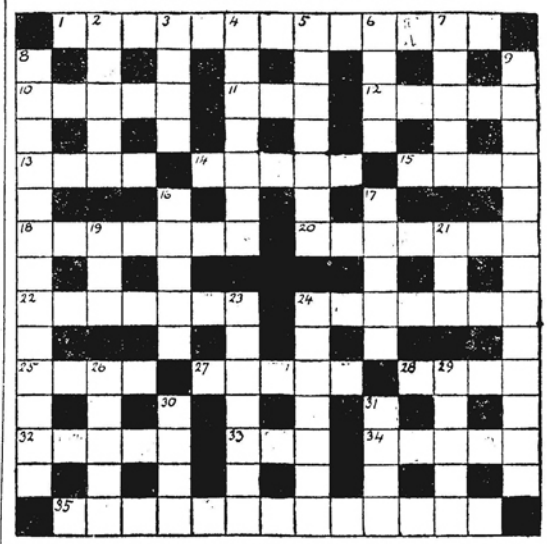
British Post Office salaries and wages will be reduced during 1931 by over £2,500,000, according to the estimates of the Revenue Department. There will be a similar saving of £266,000 in the Customs and Excise Department and a saving of £187,000 in the Inland Revenue Department.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By arrangement with the Daily Telegraph.)

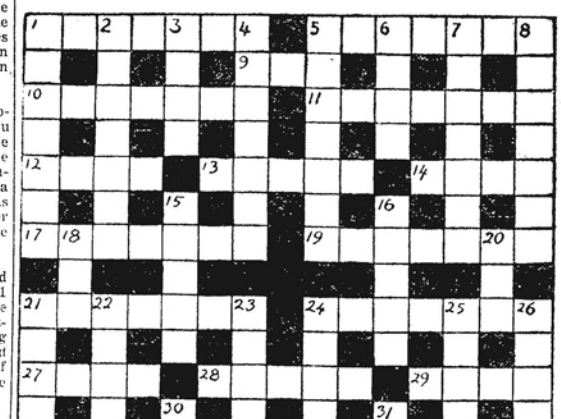


ACROSS

1 Without much attention to detail
10 It would seem natural for this bird to be timid
11 Really empty space, but it must be right in a sparking plug
12 In spite of its name this tool is only one
13 "What envy such arts as these reveal to me!" (hidden)
14 Scottish bay wooded at one end
15 Dorsetshire motorists know this mouth for its hill
18 There's a fair expanse of water in these links
20 Experts know this is a peculiarity in old silver spoons
22 Not directly
24 If a mare's withers are this they are still hers
25 Aid to beauty in the East
27 If I clue this as a chess-man pedants may object
28 Bird
32 One of the sights of London
33 Not genuine either way you look at it
34 In the U.S.A., I think
35 Epithet for spilt milk

DOWN

2 Raise or praise
3 Tool that has other meanings in the Army and the office
4 "Line egg" (anag.)
5 One employed at the bar
6 Precious stone
7 Nothing in a bit of wood is unwilling
8 Indoor game
9 Though partly artless, this is wholly cruelty
16 The conscientious take these, but hate to have them
17 "An old man broken with the storms of—is come to lay his weary bones among ye" ("Henry VIII.")
19 A bovine
21 The cardboard of 12 across
23 A slice of S. America
24 Coax
26 Describes many a miner
29 Part of your car or a difficult drill move
30 If your son has this in him he will do well in the medical world, Sir
31 Town of India



ACROSS

1 Far from decent
5 Shoes of a kind
9 Sodden morsel
10 "You may find it here on this table," said Edith, roughly, "or in the cabinet or chest-of-drawers" (hidden)
11 This garment requires a preposition before everything
12 Accustomed or employed
13 "That specious monster, my accomplished——" ("Samson Agonistes")
14 This cloak does not altogether conceal the vulgar policeman
17 "Sea test" (anag.)
19 Just retribution
21 This vessel practically describes itself
24 These are well known to the architect, the clerk, or the soldier
27 It's not everyone who keeps his at sea
28 Quite a small boat (and the Scotsman seems to take up most of the room)
29 "We must be—or die, who speak the tongue That Shakespeare spake" (Wordsworth)
32 Offers more
33 Title of ceremonious address in Turkey
34 A bit of Leatherhead
35 Archaic petticoats of a kind
36 It is apparent on the face of it

DOWN

1 To thrust forward importunately is mostly ill-mannered
2 Most of this snake is closely confined
3 Lover of Narcissus
4 Members of ancient Jewish sect
5 Part of Highland dress
6 Change a vale to a necessity
7 Fabled women
8 Ceremonious plates
15 "Smite" (anag.)
16 Fish
18 Sodden mortal
20 A male name, a suffix, or an element in electrolysis
21 English county
22 His word has its weight, though he may not belong to his first five letters
23 Ancient Egyptian King with a sheepish head
24 Marks of distinction from the French
25 One of Shakespeare's young ladies (how admirable!)
26 Unproductive (though most of it will be helpful in getting over that country fence)
30 Constable made one famous, and George Eliot another
31 Distantly

The solutions will be published next week

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THE BOOK PAGE

BOHEMIAN VICTORIANS

"MEN AND MEMORIES." Recollections of William Rothenstein 1872-1900. Faber & Faber, London.

". . . Sober men are, alas, poor comforters, and sorry companions for men crowned with vine leaves. 'Will, don't look so sensible,' said Oscar Wilde one evening, as I sat with him and Conder and Max at the Café Royal. . . ."

This passage in Professor Rothenstein's lively recollections is illustrated by a characteristic sketch by Mr. Max Beerbohm. It illuminates the role good-naturedly played by the author during the twenty-eight years with which the book deals. The second volume, naturally, will follow and if it is up to the promise of the first it should be greatly sought. Professor Rothenstein is no Boswell, although his fidelity in recalling the flights of genius is remarkable because he unconsciously reveals a strength of character and a loyalty, to say nothing of his own eminence in art, which disposes of the idea that in the circles with which this record deals he was merely a lay figure. It is true that his respectable friends looked askance at his consorting with wine-bibbers, and the wine-bibbers complained that his only fault was that he abjured their source of inspiration. But this in no way produced a jaundiced outlook, and, for sympathetic insight and well-balanced tolerance, the comments threading through the narrative are most attractive.

After this length of time it is possible to speak of Oscar Wilde with less bitterness and less fear of misapprehension. The book therefore loses nothing from the fact that Wilde plays no little part in the story. Names which have gone into the mists of the past jostle with names of the brilliant present. There is, for example, Wilson Steer, who adorned the Honours List the other day and has yet to be acclaimed by the Royal Academy, while Sickert and Max Beerbohm were also in the fraternity from which Whistler, Oscar Wilde, Stephen Phillips and Aubrey Beardsley have disappeared. There is much account here of the life in Paris which Du Maurier so well immortalized in "Trilby." The Victorian Age had the idea that these artists and poets were terrible villains, but Professor Rothenstein succeeds in separating the dross from the true metal, and the wit and good nature of those men who were working in the service of art and intellect stand clear revealed. They gave to their age rich gifts by which their twentieth century successors have greatly profited.

Reverting to Wilde, the book contains what is perhaps one of the most brilliant and truthful appreciations of his place in literature. It was, of course, a brilliant career wantonly wrecked by sheer folly. Yet Bernard Shaw might never have scintillated had Wilde not blazed the trail. Of Shaw himself, by the way, there is a characteristic appreciation which is worth quoting:

"No man has shown less resentment at contempt and hostility than Shaw. He held his head high, and kept his temper and poured out his wit. Every gallant cause has had his support. Ideas were ever to him what the fox is to the hunter—to be pursued through bush, through briar, over hill, down dale, for the joy of the chase. I always felt that Shaw was more interested in the platonic or theoretical aspect of things, and of people, than in things and people themselves. In my opinion he doesn't see people or things as they are; neither comeliness nor plainness is evident to his eyes; his eyes and ears are attentive to his own vision, to the sound of his own voice. If his vision is not often the artist's, and if his talk is more like the boxer's use of a punch-ball, who hits this way and that, to left and to right, upwards and down, than his bout with a living opponent, it keeps him, as the boxer is kept, in wonderful fettle. No step was lighter, eye fresher, nor tongue freer or cleaner than Shaw's. No decadence in him; he was a figure apart, brilliant, genial, wholesome, a great wit, a gallant foe and a staunch friend, a Swift without bitterness, sharer and castigator of the follies of mankind, whose cap though of Jaeger was worn as gaily as motley. I loved Shaw; he again was of those I could not imagine harbouring mean or ignoble thoughts; a true knight without fear and without reproach. . . ."

It is a pleasure to come across one who as an artist himself can criticize his fellow artists and yet display the largeness of a sympathetic mind. This is his final tribute to Wilde:

". . . Men said that Wilde posed up to the last; I prefer to say that even prison with its attendant pain and humiliation, failed to break Wilde's spirit; that he was *himself* to the end. He was never a great poet and suffering couldn't make him one; but in his strikingly intelligent outlook on life and literature, his unfailing sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men and his deliciously humourous acceptance of any situation in which he found himself he showed his genius. Watts-Dunton called him 'that harlequin Wilde.' Well, the figure of Harlequin is an immortal one; and on Watts, her solicitor, Fame turned her back, but she smiled upon Wilde, who had lost all, even his honour. Did not Blake say something to the effect that if a fool would but *believe* in his folly, he would achieve greatness?"

There were little men who hung round the personalities of the great. There were great men who had the little minds of their hangers-on. Professor Rothenstein is not very fond of Watts-Dunton, Swinburne's shadow. For an instance of the difference in methods of criticism this passage is amusing:

". . . He seemed to think Beardsley represented all that was living in modern art. It was pleasant to hear him praise Theophile Gautier 'up to the skies.' I wanted, of course, to hear him speak of his contemporaries; he who had been intimate with Dante Gabriel Rosetti and was one of the last links which joined us to the most remarkable band of men of the century. Before we left he told me he had made Swinburne, with great difficulty, promise to sit to me—'A rare thing for the poet to be gracious on that point; we both dislike sitting,' he added, with a glance at his own portrait drawn 25 years earlier by Rosetti."

Oscar Wilde was more caustic. He declared that Watts-Dunton was an authority on the sonnet only because the sonnet was made up of six and eight—an allusion to the victim's profession as a solicitor.

C. B. Fry, curiously enough, comes into the picture as one of the Wadham stars who included F. E. Smith, John Simon and F. W. Hirst. This is the combined portrait here:

". . . Of these I rather think C. B. Fry had then the widest reputation in Oxford. Extremely handsome, a triple blue, a good scholar, with a frank unassuming nature, small wonder he was a popular hero. After him F. E. Smith played second fiddle. Smith had a brilliant but uneasy mind, a gifted tongue and obvious ambition. I saw much of him and of Fry during my year at Oxford; the only time I got intoxicated at Oxford was when dining with F. E. Smith at some annual function at Wadham. He had failed to warn me of the potent effect of the warm spiced ale."

The stories interwoven with this garland of pictures are innumerable. Walter Sickert in his youth fell under the fascination of Ellen Terry's playing, and on the occasion of some special performance desired to pay tribute to the actress. Out of his slender resources he purchased a bouquet of roses, and

". . . wishing to make sure that at the appropriate moment this should reach her, he loaded the end of the bouquet with lead. The roses, thrown from the gallery, fell with a violent thud on the hollow stage, narrowly missing Irving, surprised and indignant at this outrage. A loud ha! ha! rang through the house. Whistler had observed the scene. If my memory does not play me false, this was the occasion which led to the close association between him and Sickert."

At any rate, this contretemps had the advantage of bringing the young artist in contact with a master.

Models, of course, played their part in the life of the eager young men who seized emotion and colour in Paris to put it on canvas in their search for immortality. This is a picture of one of them:

". . . At the inn too was Sarah Brown, the most famous model in Paris; whenever she came to Julian's she was mobbed; the whole school crushed and crowded into the studio where she sat. In many ways the English are more generous than the French, but the French are generously grateful for the gift of beauty; a sympathetic trait, which plays its part in supporting the self-respect of the class from which our models came. Sarah was fair, and her figure, small bosomed, had the creamy unity of a Titian. Perhaps the figures of our models when they emerged from the clothes then worn, the high shouldered bodices, with their wasp-cut waists, the rigid corsets and long, bell-shaped skirts, seemed yet more nobly, more radiantly classical by contrast. And contrariwise, after seeing young girls looking like goddesses on the model stand, how disillusioning to see them when they resume their poor, trumpery finery; they seem shrunken to half their size."

Whistler comes in for criticism which does not entirely overlook his failings:

". . . Whistler never forgot and never forgave. His judgments on his contemporaries were as much dictated by his personal relations with artists as by his æsthetic standards. Hence his lavish praise of Albert Moore. Of past English painters he praised only Hogarth—the one English artist, he used to say, who knew his business. He deemed *The Shrimp Girl* a masterpiece. Turner he called 'that old amateur.'

"Whistler never liked Conder, and didn't care for his work. I don't think he ever invited Conder to the rue du Bac. He probably thought him too involved with ladies at Montmartre, too fond of his absinthe; for though Whistler was not censorious, he shrank from contact with anything coarse or ugly; he liked people to fit into the pleasant social frame in which he lived. The gaiety that wine enhances, yes; but not the excitement and depression of alcohol. Although he was constantly railling against England, he really respected the fine temper and polish of English society."

Charles Conder figures much in the early days of the Paris tutelage, and he was numbered among the men who fell by the way. He managed to retain friendships to a degree which speaks eloquently of inherent goodness of heart. Walter Crane, who has done so much for decorative painting and inspired the Socialist doctrine with a due appreciation for art, stands revealed thus:

"As a maker of books Crane was a little master, as great a little master, in my eyes, as Beardsley was, while his range was wider, saner and more humane. Like Morris, Crane was a Socialist; and Socialism meant to him, as it did to Morris, a seemlier life for the people; in a Socialist world, men as well as women would be becomingly dressed. Crane would have loved to wear knee breeches and buckled shoes, with the velvet coat and flowing yellow silk tie he did in fact wear. He held no very revolutionary views, his was a friendly, an affectionate mind, and his dreams were of a better-dressed and more beautiful proletariat, their labour interchanged with pageantry, and with dancing and singing to pipe and tabor. Well, there is something to be said on behalf of his dream. If we haven't as yet adopted pastoral dress, I have seen, during the last 40 years, ragged, barefooted boys and sluttish untidy girls vanish from the London pavements; and with dirt and rags, drunkenness, too, disappeared."

The author was often twitted by his friends for his incorrigible habit of keeping their letters and remembering their witticisms, but the reader must be grateful to him for that display of method in much that was unmethodical and casual. It was well worth it to be able at the end to produce so altogether satisfying a tribute to men who lived their lives often to their own undoing, but have certainly contributed in generous measure to the essential sincerity and purity of English art. Whether the artist or writer of to-day can lead such a spacious life as that which made and marred some of Professor Rothenstein's heroes, may be open to doubt. The advent of the typewriter, the bewildering variety of rights arising out of the great development of the stage, the intrusion of the talkies, and the enormous development of the popular press, all extend to the artist and the writer greater prizes but a far more mechanical life. Poets have to stand apart. The poet requires time, ease, and absence of all that pressure which is placed upon the successful novelist or playwright. It would be difficult to imagine, for instance, the way in which the modern patron would handle Charles Conder or Oscar Wilde, who worked when they thought they wanted to and otherwise let the world roll on. And talking of poets, it may perhaps be permissible to note the introduction by Laurence Binyon of the present Poet Laureate as a young, unknown man into the company of Rothenstein's friends:

"On Sunday evenings we often went to the Strangs at Hamilton Terrace. Laurence Binyon was a familiar there, and one evening he came, bringing a stranger, a quiet youth, with eyes that seemed surprised at the sight of the world, and hair that stood up behind like a cockatoo's feathers. As a youth he had run away to sea, Binyon whispered, and had had wondrous adventures; now he wanted to write; but he was very poor, and Binyon was helping him. After supper the stranger told us tales of adventure: how he and a few shipmates had fared in South America, where, being penniless, they nearly starved. Once, during a storm, they had fixed their jackknives in their caps, hoping the lightning might strike them and put an end to their misery, so wretched they were. Masefield—this was the young man's name—spoke in a deep and solemn voice; a serious and romantic youth, I thought; and I got to like him. Indeed, everyone liked him, and wished to be helpful; but to help is not always an easy matter. Hearing that Lawrence Hodson was planning an exhibition at Wolverhampton to show the important work being done outside the Royal Academy, Masefield successfully offered himself as secretary. . . ."

Thus did Masefield start the career which met unusually general acclamation and brought him the highest honour which his country can give in the art of his choice and destiny.—E.H.

STIRRING TIMES

"STORM AGAINST THE WALL."—By Lawrence Meynell. Hutchinson, & Co. London.

England and the restoration of the Monarchy form the subject of this stirring work of fiction. It is of an England which has been under the rule of the proletariat for six years, a rule which has developed into a tyranny so exacting that the country has become ripe for the return of the young Queen. Intrigue and undermining of the proletariat's government pave the way for her return, thanks to the work of a band of loyalists.

Mr. Meynell has written a book which will appeal to all, especially at a time when all the world has been upset with changes and upsets in the government in countries. In "Storm Against The Wall" the sterling character of those who form the backbone of England is brought to the fore, while the young Mary Frogmore, brought from seclusion on the continent to become England's Queen, is portrayed with a sympathy and naturalness which ring true.—F.A.S.

TWO REVIEWS

CHINA JOURNAL.
LA REVUE NATIONALE CHINOISE.

One of the most interesting articles in the March number of this always stimulating publication, the "China Journal" is one by Mr. J. S. Lee on "The Periodic Recurrence of Internecine Wars in China." The article is the first of a series and it is illustrated by a graph which is intended to illustrate the author's eventual conclusions.

The Journal is doing a service in putting on record the severity of the last winter in Shanghai by reproducing some striking photographs of snow-covered scenes in the Settlement and elsewhere.

The Editor contributes a characteristically attractive note on the true edible swift, and generally the Journal keeps up its high standard.

This month's number of that excellent French publication La Revue Nationale Chinoise" contains yet another delightful sketch by Madame Aimée Cheng, who describes most amusingly how a marriage is arranged in a Chinese household.

In addition to the usual features Mr. Liou Ho contributes an article on the inauguration in France of a school for teaching the Chinese language. There is a translation by Mr. T'sen Tsong Ming of a Chinese poem by an unknown author of the Second Century before Christ. The speech by Dr. C. T. Wang on the subject of Extraterritoriality is reproduced, and the chief article of the Revue is a very thoughtful examination on the possibilities of carrying out a reform of the administration in China. It is in an optimistic vein and credits the Government wth an appreciation of its difficulties and a readiness to face them.

A FAIRY TALE

"RUDOLPH AND AMINA," (or 'The Black Crook')—By Christopher Morley Faber and Faber Ld., London

Christopher Morley's flair for whimsy is, it becomes apparent, versatile, capable of producing a "Thunder On the Left," or, paradoxically, "Rudolph and Amina." In the latter the author kept his tongue in his cheek so long that, it is obvious, the resultant distortion became reflected at times in his yarn. Packed to the brim with anachronisms, "Rudolph and Amina" is none other than the good old fairy-tale of the "Black Crook" refurbished to date with a series of oddities among which are contained Wrigley's Chewing Gum and "frisky frescoes of a Watteau type" decorating a strictly modern shower bath. With a good-natured cynicism toward all life in general, and the twentieth century in particular, Mr. Morley skips about in a playful fashion with a half-hearted attempt to clothe his innuendos in a story. And the story, while purporting to be a fairy-tale, and as mischievous as a six-year old bent on ruining his mother's tea-party by eating all the chocolate cake, should only be read by persons who have had at least two tragic love affairs, one crash in the stock-market, one supreme disillusionment concerning the clay-like quality of most feet, and an indefinite series of maladies ranging all the way from chilblains to a rejection slip from a magazine. But in parts of the yarn Mr. Morley forgets that whimsy may become maudlin and if any reader can get by "You will want to know right away just how old Amina was, and I'm not going to say exactly. If I said she was 18, for instance, that would please all the old ladies of 18, but anyone who is only 16, or as much as 19 or 20 (lots of people *are* 20, or even older) would be discouraged." without sitting down and weeping a bit, that reader must surely be younger than 20 and won't know what the story is all about anyhow.—M.G.

A USEFUL PAMPHLET

INDIA.—The Commission and the Conference. A Reprint of Leading Articles from "The Times" on the Indian Question from the Return of the Statutory Commission from India to the Conclusion of the Round-Table Conference in London. The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London.

To those people who have time to read through the various Blue Books in regard to the Indian Round Table Conference, this pamphlet can be fully recommended. It should not only be read, but it should be kept for the purpose of reference, because it sums up in an admirable manner the different phases of the Conference. The prologue to the Conference is sufficiently indicated, and the lines on which the epilogue may run can be deduced in some measure from the later articles.

Official statistics give the total population of Lithuania at 2,367,000 with 98,300 in the capital. Foreigners living in the country total 18,000. Amongst them are over 10,000 without fixed citizenship rights and 3,300 German nationals.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By Anthony Trollope in "The World's Classics" series, No. 357 .. .. $2.00

HOW WE LIVE. By J.A.R. Marriott, in "The World's Manuals" Series 3.00

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. With Introduction and Commentary, by F.D.V. Narborough in "The Clarendon Bible" Series 5.40

THE KEY OF PROGRESS. A Survey of the Status and Conditions of Women in India. By Several Contributors, with a foreword by H. E. The Lady Irwin. Edited by A. R. Caton 9.00

THE RIGHT AND THE GOOD. By W. D. Ross. Value is here discussed so far as it seems relevant to a strictly ethical interest. 12.60

THE INTERPRETATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND HEREDITY. A study in Biological Method. By E. S. Russell 18.00

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By N.B.S. Gras 10.20

THREE WISE MEN OF THE EAST. Shah Jahan—Chien Lung—Hideyoshi. By Elizabeth Bisland 16.20

A LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGY. By W. B. Cannon. 7th Edition. (Harvard University Press) 12.60

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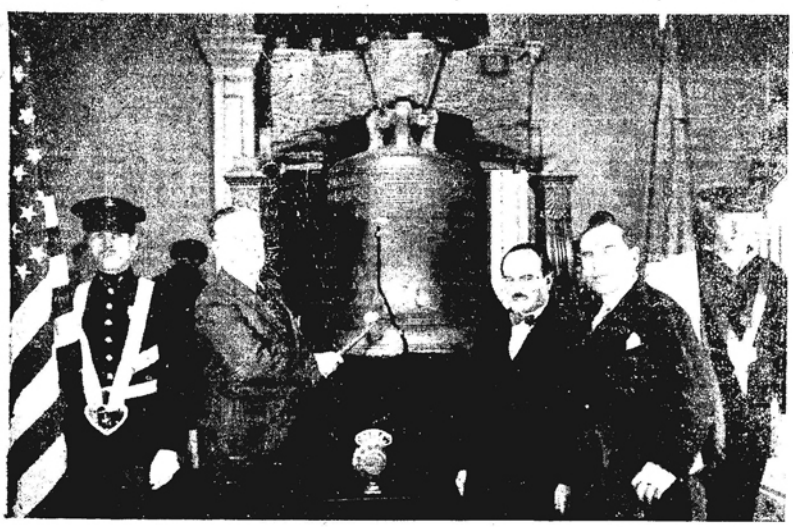


International Newsreel Photo.

RUNG AFTER LONG SILENCE

An interior view of the historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia as the mayor of the city rang the famous Liberty Bell after its silence of more than 100 years. In the war of independence it was used to call the colonists to arms. On this occasion it was rung to celebrate the anniversary of George Washington's birthday.

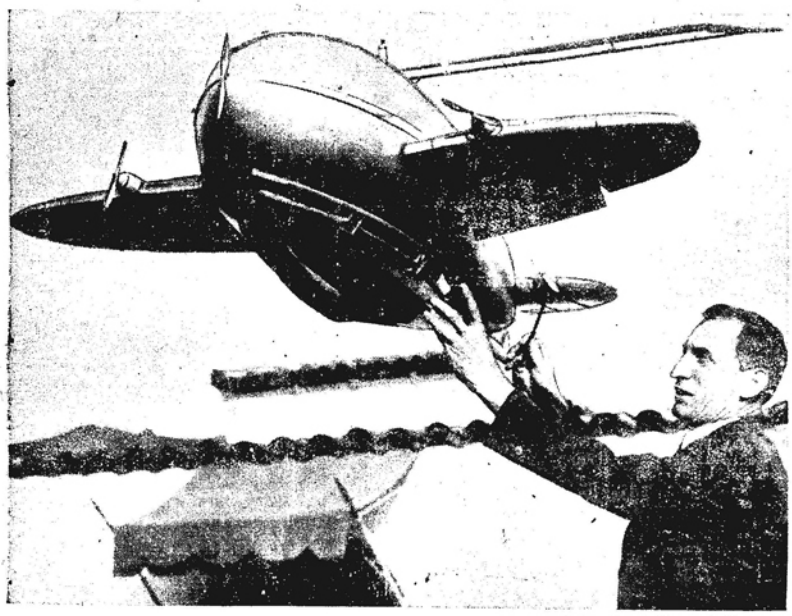
Photo by Wei Fong.

THE INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

America defeated China decisively in a third match, after each country had won one.

Above, America.—Left to right, back row:—Brown, Barnard, Monts, Sawdy. Front row:—Bishop, Squires, Maxey Smith, Pilley, Hines.

Below, China.—Left to right, front row:—Wu, Liang, Chen, Loh, Wei and Kung. Back row:—Substitutes with coach (Su Voong) in the centre.



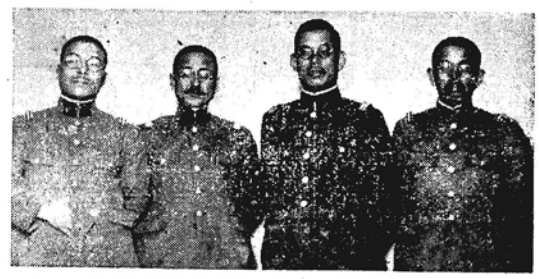
International Newsreel Photo.

TO SOAR TO NEW ALTITUDES

A strange new airship-aeroplane has been designed in the United States, combining some of the advantages of the lighter-than-air machine with the mobility of the heavier-than-air mate. This machine, known as the Zepperplane, is lifted by a bag of helium gas, and its inventor claims that it can soar to heights impossible to the ordinary plane or airship.

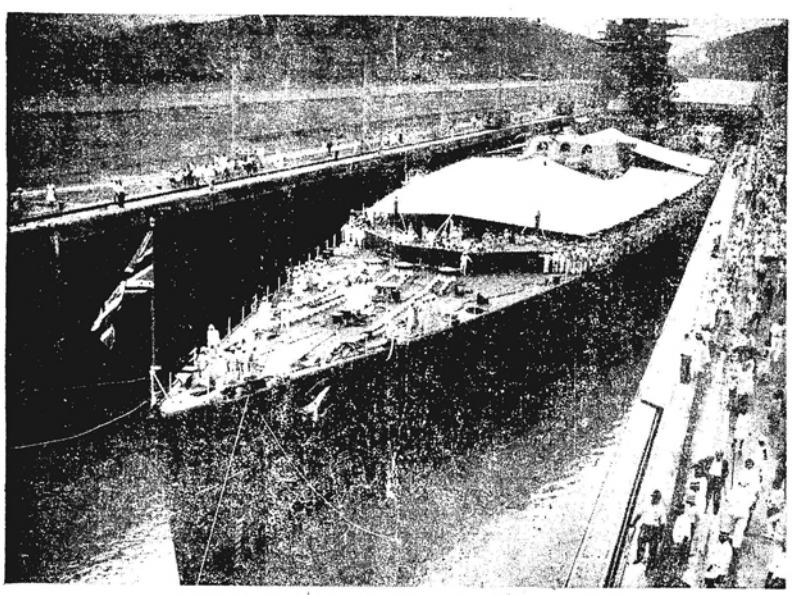
THE OUTSIDE ROADS

P.W.D. coolies at work repairing one of the outside roads following the agreement with the Chinese authorities. A Chapei policeman is one of the spectators.



JAPANESE OFFICERS FOR NANKING

A party of Japanese military advisers, who will be stationed at the Central Military Academy, Nanking, have arrived at Shanghai. They will replace the former German advisers.



SQUEEZING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

When H.M.S. Nelson, the world's largest battleship, passed through the Panama Canal to make a formal visit on the American fleet in Pacific waters, the squeeze was so close that the vessel scraped her sides. The battleship is seen passing through the San Miguel locks, her beam of 106 feet almost spanning the locks.

NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKE

Fissures in the earth and the results—huge Shell tanker and motorcar precipitated in.

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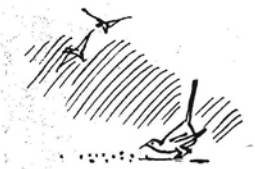
THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUPS

Breakfast for Birds: Beer and Hot Dogs: St. George and the Dragon: A New Law

A Little Brown Bird

The good old workable theory that the mighty always win out in the battles of life was, the other morning, completely put to shame by a little brown bird. Adjourned for a walla-walla session on the Bund, two coolies had temporarily abandoned their sack of grain which had before swung between them on a pole. Scattered about the bag



was the overflow of the contents, an enviable breakfast for any bird. A tiny songster viewed the scene and left off his morning vocal exercises in favour of gastronomic enjoyment. Alas, his joy was shorter lived than his appetite, for two pugnacious sparrows happened along and had the same idea concerning a meal. Although there

was obviously enough for all concerned the sparrows proved veritable fiends in disguise and with much querulous chirping and pecking the daintier guest was routed from the feast. Off he hopped in a dejected mood. His dejection, however, was not for long, for, finding a rotten apple, he set to with

fervour if not with enjoyment. In fact, so keen was his appetite that the sparrows of course had to come over to see see what tasty morsel he had found. Again he hopped off and left them pecking at the core, and making cryptic comments concerning the inferior preferences of the little brown bird. Going back to their original meal they looked about for the offender. But he was gone, vanished as if by magic. They finished their breakfast in a lazy fashion, their enjoyment somewhat dulled by the fact that no smaller birdlet was watching them with envy. Suddenly the top of the sack parted and out walked the little brown bird, full to the brim, and swaggered off in a debonair fashion with never a glance at the sparrows.

* * *

Inspection

A double inspection, as it were, took place on Sunday morning when, after Colonel Thoms had duly had a look at the American Troop lined up for his approval, they all went around to Mr. C. S. Franklin's house to view his new stables. The stables were promptly and unanimously voted spacious homes for Mr. Franklin's string of polo ponies, after which inspection was adjourned and beer and hot dogs were discovered.

* * *

Games

America may have shoved wee-golf into the discard as an old-fashioned sport but Shanghai seems to have no idea of giving up its latest means of amusing itself. Courses are springing up like proverbial mushrooms—there are plans being made for one at the Columbia Country Club, one is in the midst of construction at the Astor House, the Midget Golf Club and the Canidrome are still consistently popular, the new Japanese Garden course opposite Jessfield Park will undoubtedly be a favourite haunt for warm summer evenings, and, dropping around at a Police Station the other day, for no particular reason, I found a delightful eighteen hole course, complete with gold-fish in a perilous water-hazard, and a half-dozen husky policemen merrily chasing little white balls through tiny tunnels. Wee golf, incidently, is proving a godsend to hostesses of country house parties in England who, at this time of year, are always being faced with the problem of finding adequate entertainment for the two hours between tea and dinner. Midget golf finds a place around the walls of a spacious billiard room or library. Ping-pong and table tennis are also country house diversions that can be played in any room where there is space for a good-sized table, and few breaking objects within ordinary distance. Treasure hunts and hide-and-seek in the dark have been superseded completely by the new "murder" game, which, (and not limited to Chicago either) is also proving amazingly popular in America. Finding the criminal is said to be amusing and exciting. The game requires at least six people, though the more the merrier. The same number of cards as players, including the queen of spades and the ace of spades, are laid face downwards on a table and the players pick them, the player picking the ace of spades revealing the fact and being chosen as the detective. None of the others indicate which cards they have picked. They separate all over the house, all lights being turned out. The player who holds the queen of spades is the "murderer," and he or she has to find one of the other players in the dark and "murder" him by placing a hand round the neck. The "corpse" counts 100 to let the "murderer" get away, and then emits a piercing shriek. This is the signal for the detective to switch on all the lights again, and each player has to remain where he or she is until rounded up by the detective when a cross examination takes place. All the players must tell the truth except the "murderer," who may lie!

* * *

St. George And The Dragon

One is always hearing it said that here are so many girls in Shanghai that it is unusual to go to any large ball and not see them well and plentifully represented. At the Light Horse dance last week however, those of the fair sex who were present experienced the doubtful joy of finding almost twice their number in men. One would imagine that this would have delighted any feminine heart, but programmes have a knack of becoming filled up too rapidly and it is certainly tempting to change a name here and there . . . in which case there generally ensues a certain amount of heated argument between the two or three different young men who all happen to want to dance with the same woman at the same time; and of course when the winner sails triumphantly on to the floor, there is nothing left for the frustrated ones to do but to drown their sorrows as quickly and effectively as possible. However, apart from the superfluity of men—or perhaps one should really blame it on the women for not combining both quantity and quality—the French Club was full of the red, gold and blue of many uniforms, the sound of gay laughter and last but not least, St. George and the Dragon. It may sound a little incongruous for a dragon to be found in such surroundings but there is no doubt from its antics that it (or rather "they," since the dragon consisted of about eight members of the Light Horse) thoroughly enjoyed the situation. The dragon proved to be a tough proposition even for the powerful St. George, who had a difficult time trying to persuade it—or them—to die; eventually however he succeeded in slaying the dragon, which incidentally, conveniently came to life again to make an exit amidst much clapping and cheering. After the death of the dragon everything was renewed with unabated enthusiasm and continued thus until "Auld Lang Syne" warned the dancers that it was time to snatch a few hours sleep before the dawn of the morrow.

* * *

A New Law

All of us have, at sometime or other, had a firm conviction that certain persons should be sent to gaol for the way they dress, but it has probably never occurred to us that they ever would be. Well, from now on, the Georgian Législature is going to have a say in the matter (the state of Georgia, in America I mean). It seems that Georgia, although a charming place in most ways, has been having an acute attack of male flamboyance and female slovenliness. Now, however, any man caught with a red necktie, variegated socks, and decorated shorts, will have to "tell it to the judge" and should the evidence be found upon him he will have his choice of paying a fine or going to gaol. Likewise any woman seen wandering down the shady tree-lined Georgian avenues with a

ladder in her stocking will be subject to the same treatment. The idea, offhand, seems a happy one, and a cure for a bit of aesthetic crime, but ladders in stockings, unfortunately, are apt to sneak up on one, and it seems safe to predict that there will be many a legislative pinprick evoked by feminine Georgia. As for the decorated shorts, how is any upholder of the law going to know whether or not his neighbour wears them? Unless, of course, the family laundry may be inspected from time to time.

* * *

A Matter of Manners

"Thou Shalt Not Steal" is, of course, a matter of morals, but when the moral lapse is committed unwittingly, to the cause of the crime should be appended a new adage in the matter of manners.... "Thou Shalt Not Scare The Motorist To Death!" Just what would you do if, all on a summer's day (warm enough to be summer anyway) you were merrily motoring along the Rubicon and were suddenly startled out of a pleasant reverie by a stray bullet whizzing in the immediate vicinity of your suddenly precious head. Duck, of course, and get out look around with murder in the well-known eye, and, failing to ascertain the whereabouts of the would-be assassin, drive off disgruntled with a mental resolution to wear a steal jacket and helmet when next driving out in the wilds of Shanghai. So far the procedure is a matter of course....but just what would you do when, after arriving to the comparative safety of the family garage, and investigating the rear of the car to discover the cause of he terrific impact coinciding with the mysterious shot, you discovered a nice plump chicken with a bullet through its neck tucked neatly away

A Matter of Manners

behind your spare tire? Is one fricasee equal to a serious lapse in the matter of manners regarding passing motorists?

* * *

Mathematics and Matrimony

Speaking of spouses—the Berlin census has caused more than slight uneasiness concerning their apparent redundancy, and the matter seems quite complex. It was found that Berlin contained 2,456 more wives than husbands. Anxious to make the books bear some resemblance to sanity officials explained the deficit by "commuting husbands" —working in the suburbs, coming home for holidays and anniversaries etc. All might have been well if other rash officials had not started a counter investigation—of all of Germany—resulting in the startling revelation that there are 17,000 more husbands than wives! Everyone knows, of course, that no man should marry and that all women should—but a 17,000 surplus on the feminine side of the ledger seems to be a somewhat dubious victory after all.

* * *

The Sakharoffs

The fact tha M. and Mme. Sakharoff have been persuaded to overstay their original Shanghai schedule and appear in two more performances—on one March 27 and one on April 1,—will be welcome news for a great many people who did not realize that they were being offered extraordinary entertainment before it was almost too late. There have been hundreds of demands for extra tickets, no doubt due to the recommendations of those who saw the dancers last week. Some of their dances will be new, on Friday night they will do some modern music—Mme. Sakharoff will dance Stravinsky's "Firebird" and M. Sakharoff is going to do the St. Sebastian, which musicians in Europe have called the most perfectly composed dance ever seen. M. Sakharoff worked on it fifteen years. In their spare time he dancers have been visiting the Native City, shopping, and going to the gardens. They adore the Chinese theatres, especially the dancing and acrobats, whom they think are magical and the best in the world. They seem to live for their art, talking of nothing else, even to the point of forgetting to eat while in the midst of a passionate discussion on the subject, and they are always on the stage in costume an hour before the curtain goes up—going over bits in the dimness and shutting out all other moods.

* * *

Kaleidoscope

A kaleidoscopic view of Shanghai during the past week reveals an inordinate amount of gayety, parties, departures, bridge, and a varied assortment of cocktail gatherings. The arrival of the transport Neuralia proved to be the inspiration for several informal parties, one of them being given by Com-

Redundant Spouses

mander and Mrs. J. M. Doyle for Major and Mrs. William Frost, the latter being Mrs. Doyle's cousin. The Doyles are shortly leaving the "cottage" on Avenue Joffre, which has dispensed such genial hospitality, and returning to their Tunsin Road house—carrying with them, however, the aforementioned hospitality.

Many parties were given last week for Mr. and Mrs. Michael Harigan of Peking, who have just returned from America. Mrs. Harigan is the daughter of a famous geologist in America and she is herself an expert in the matter of precious stones. They are, without doubt, one of the most popular and charming couples in Peking, and Shanghai has been happy to borrow them for a bit.

Mrs. A. A. Brady gave a cocktail party on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin. Mrs. Benjamin returned last week from California, her husband having returned a few months ago. They are going to rebuild a house on Rue Lafayette.

The departure of Mrs. Clear was the incentive for many farewell parties in her honour, and it is quite evident that Mr. and Mrs. Clear are going to be missed in Shanghai. Dr. Marsh and Miss Marsh were host and hostess to one of the large parties in Mrs. Clear's honour. She sailed on Monday.

M. and Mme. Sakharoff have, of course, also been charming guests of honour at a good many parties during their short visit here. Mrs. Chester Fritz gave a cocktail party for them on Wednesday, combining it with a birthday party for her husband.

Mrs. G. B. Stuart, with her children, and Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gordon, have gone home on leave, and they have all had considerable entertaining done for them. Mrs. E. V. Fetherstonhaugh had a tiffin and mahjongg party for them at the French Club and Mrs. H. G. Wright was hostess at an hilarious sukiyaki party at her house for the group.

* * *

Epstein

A letter from London concerning the reactions of the throngs who come around to have a look at Epstein's "Genesis" is distinctly amusing. Most of the visitors are somewhat apologetic and inclined to look at their neighbours instead of the "piece of art." Most of them, too, are women, and all of them are watchful of other's reactions. One long-haired young man, however, stood quite alone a few feet away from the statue and gazed at it soulfully for almost five minutes. The amazing thing about Epstein is that some of his things actually get sold. "Rock Drill" which made about fifteen years ago, and which was about half machinery, was bought by someone for some obscure purpose. Epstein's "Christ" which also made a sensation not long ago was bought by a young man who put it out in his garden. Then he noticed that the rain was discolouring it and he tenderly brought it in beneath his roof. It seems that Epstein is most appreciated by the very young.

* * *

Linguistic

Living in China often gives one peculiar qualifications for sundry activities. Miss Marie Nolan, an

Linguistic

Irish girl born in China, went back home with a knowledge of three of the Chinese dialects, and as a consequence found herself translating and answering the Chinese applications for tickets for the Hospital Sweepstake, recently held in Dublin. The applications were far from few and Miss Nolan was busy, but I do not seem to recall that China was lucky in the draw.

* * *

Lime Juice

My pet idiosyncrasy seems to be the collection of amazing remedies for perfectly ordinary every-day maladies, and my latest prize tonic is ginger beer and lime juice. It is good for the eyes, alleges my informer, both for pink-eye and for general improvement of eye-sight. It also improves one's golf. Neuritis is often completely cured by wearing a bracelet of seaweed. Someone really ought to take a few of these suggestions seriously since it becomes fairly obvious that most of Shanghai is sick, doctors or no. In fact going to the hospital these days is like going to a party. One can flit from floor to floor (providing the nurses feel that way about it) and see most of one's friends. And, as for getting calls done up in a hurry, now is the time. Just take one afternoon off and call around at the hospital and clean off the list with one fell swoop. The matron will evacuate you at six o'clock anyway, which is a perfectly legitimate reason for making each stay short, in order to make the full round.

LIVERISH

Most nourishing and most appetising! Which is, a delectable combination. With a little chopped Spanish onion, three cloves, or even four, and a wee amount of minced parsley, if that herby flavouring is acceptable, melt a little butter until all is brown. In this stew thin slices of calf's liver, a couple of spoonfuls of minced quite-lean of ham or bacon, a little pepper, and perhaps a trifle of mixed herbs. The stewing will be slow, and will occupy a couple of hours or so. Add at the last a few drops of mushroom ketchup and of anchovy essence. This is a "suggester" dish, as the foundation and the flavourings offer brilliant opportunities for inventiveness. Eat with a green vegetable, but give a miss to potatoes.

SIMPLE CONFESSION

Eating peanuts by the pack
Sipping soda and vanilla
Eyeing enviously a wreck
Bound for Saigon or Manila
Buying bonnets by the score
Winking at a passing lad
Nibbling to the ultimate core
Of a situation bad
Smoking cigarettes at dawn
Perched on perilous window-panes
Throwing diamonds on the lawn
Then retrieving them again
Laughing with a score of men
Blowing kisses to the crowd
Telephoning "Yes" and then
Sending effigies to shroud,
May not be the proper fashion
To bury love once termed divine
Still, as antidote to passion
It will serve to pass the time.—M.G.

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THE MAILS

(INWARD)

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE:—
Trains-Siberian By Train
Per M.M.S. F. Roussel .....Apr. 2

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. McKinley .....Apr. 3

(OUTWARD)

FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R. AND KOREA:—
By Train—4 and 9 p.m. Daily

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki M. .....Apr. 1

FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Fushimi M. .....Apr. 1

FOR U.S.A. AND CANADA VIA PORTS:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson .....Apr. 2

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

		Due Shai
Benoleuch	Feb. 4	April 2
Pem'shire	Feb. 21	April 8
Kalyan	Mar. 5	April 13
Bengloe	Feb. 25	April 16
Comorin	Mar. 20	April 27
Glenlifer	Mar. 14	April 30
BenmacdhuiMa	18	May 7
Benrinnes	Mar. 28	May 17

From MONMOUTH (Mons.)

		Due Shai
Ionic Star	—	April 17

From LIVERPOOL

		Due Shai
Calchas	Feb. 21	April 7
Aeneas	Feb. 28	April 10
Ag'emnon	Mar. 7	April 16
Memon	Mar. 14	April 23
Achilles	Mar. 27	May 1
Sarpedon	Mar. 28	May 5

From DUNKIRK

		Due Shai
Danmark	Feb. 26	April 12
Java	Mar. 24	May 3

From BREMEN

		Due Shai
Hipenor	Mar. 3	April 23

From HAMBURG

		Due Shai
Burgenland	—	April 2
LondonM.	Feb. 24	April 8
Vogtland	—	April 23
Duisburg	—	April 30
Havelland	—	May 14
C.Batavia	Mar. 30	May 22

From ANTWERP

		Due Shai
C. Athens	—	April 4
Suevier	Feb. 15	April 5
Gemma	Mar. 31	May 27

From ROTTERDAM

		Due Shai
Fulda	Feb. 21	April 10
Ouderkerk	Mar. 12	April 29
Trier	Mar. 21	May 9

From GOTHENBURG

		Due Shai
Nanking	—	April 7
Danmark	—	April 12
SumatraM.	—	May 5

From TRIESTE

		Due Shai
Pilsna	Mar. 6	April 10
Col. di Lana	Feb. 17	April 9

From GENOA

		Due Shai
Ouderkerk	Mar. 21	April 29

From MARSEILLES

		Due Shai
F. Roussel	Feb. 26	April 2
C. Athens	—	April 3
G. Metz'ger	Mar. 12	April 16
Sphinx	Mar. 26	April 30

From PORT SAID

Burgenland	—	April 2
C. Athens	—	April 4
Suevier	—	April 5
Nanking	—	April 7
Pem'shire	—	April 8
Fulda	Mar. 11	April 10
DanmarkM.	Mar. 13	April 10
Ag'emnon	—	April 16
Benloe	—	April 16
Trave	—	April 23
Vogtland	—	April 23
Duisburg	—	April 30
Glenlifer	—	April 30
Sumatra	Mar. 29	May 5

From CALCUTTA

Yuensang	—	April 4

From BOMBAY

Iyo M.	Mar. 13	April 1

From COLOMBO

Fulda	Mar. 23	April 10
Kulgan	Mar. 29	April 13

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjipanas	Mar. 20	April 13

From BATAVIA

Tjisalak	Mar. 18	April 1
Tjibadak	April 8	April 19
Tjinegara	Mar. 25	May 4

From SOERABAIA

Tjilibeet	Mar. 28	April 14

From SINGAPORE

		Due Shai
Kidderpore	—	April 2
Pem'shire	—	April 8
Aeneas	—	April 10
Fulda	—	April 10

From HONGKONG

		Due Shai
Bencleuch	Mar. 26	April 2
Calchas	—	April 1
C. Athens	—	April 4
F. Roussel	—	April 2
Burgenland	—	April 2
KidderporeM.	Mar. 30	April 3
AsamaM.	—	April 3
Suevier	Mar. 30	April 3
C. Athens	—	April 4
Toba M.	—	April 4
Danmark	Mar. 30	April 10

From MANILA

P.Jackson	Mar. 28	April 2
E. Japan	Mar. 27	April 3

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
Silverteak	Feb. 4	April 2
Jap. Prince	—	April 4
Phemius	Feb. 22	April 16
Ch. Prince	—	April 18
SilverandalFeb.	28	April 23
SilverwillowMar.	18	April 30
Silveryew	April 1	May 14

From BALTIMORE

		Due Shai
Anniston G.	—	April 15

From PORTLAND

		Due Shai
Michigan	—	April 1
Oregon	—	April 19

From SAN FRANCISCO

		Due Shai
G. Dragon	—	April 1
P. McKinleyMar.	13	April 3
P. Adams	Mar. 30	April 13
Taiyo M.	Mar. 24	April 16
P. Grant	Mar. 2	April 17
Lindenbank	—	April 24
Tweedbank	—	April 24
G. Sun	—	April 30

From VANCOUVER

		Due Shai
E.Canada	Mar. 28	April 15

From TACOMA

		Due Shai
Shelton	—	April 1
Olympia	—	May 4

From SEATTLE

		Due Shai
P.JeffersonMar.	21	April 7
HikawaM. Mar.	15	April 9
Airlea M.	—	April 9

From KOBE

		Due Shai
Shelton	—	April 1
Michigan	—	April 1
Yarashiro	—	April 2
Silverteak	—	April 2

From NAGASAKI

		Due Shai
ShanghaiM.	April 2	April 4

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per str. Luenho, March 25. From River Ports. Mr. C. A. Donnelly, Father B. J. Coveney, Mr. F. Stormes, Mrs. Maney, Mrs. P. Tilley, Mr. M. E. Vettaly, Mr. J R. Smerdon, Ldg. Sig. Thorpe.

Per str. Loongwo, March 26. From River Ports. Mrs. Sonoko Burrell, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. and Master White, Mrs. W. Prohl, Mr. Schmulhaus, Mr. Pating, Mrs. M. Urisrte.

Per str. Suiwo, March 28. From River Ports. Mr. H. E. Darville, Mrs. C. Y. Marr, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Bailey, Miss T. Masliakova, Mrs. Rubinoff.

Per str. Tingsang, March 28. From Northern Ports. Mr. Kriegstein, Mr. W. E. F. Wysoesti, Capt. and Mrs. B. E. A. O'Reilly, Mrs. and Miss Hemmings, Miss M. Brockman, Mr. Robert Horne, Mr. C. A. Watt.

Per str. Kungwo, March 29. From River Ports. Mr. C. W. Corbaley and daughter, Mr. D. von Busekist, Mr. and Mrs. Lerante and child, Mr. Taylor, Mr. E. C. Fry, Mr. C. L. Foster, Mr. P. A. Cox, Sgt. Frodsham, R.S.F. Mr. R. C. Aitkenhead, Mrs. P. C. Mansfield and daughter, Mr. Turner.

Per R.D.S. President Polk, March 30 From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Aronson, Mrs. Edith A. Fletcher, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Miss Hilda Hecker, Mrs. Martha A. and Miss Elizabeth Anne Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Johann Rossi, Master A. and Miss M. Rossi, Miss Margaret Seeck, Miss Evelyn Shipper, Mr. Stanley A. Zwelbel.

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, March 30. From London. Mr. J. H. Fayers, Miss E. M. Lewis, Mrs. H. T. Bennett, Mrs. L. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bouvier, Miss D. Toy, Rev. J. S. Wasson, Mrs. M. A. Wooley, Dr. and Mrs. C. V. Bloom, Mr. W. Utting, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chilton, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Fulton, Mrs. F. H. Fayers, Miss C. M. Rice, Miss Irvine Robertson, Mrs. M. G. Denson, Mr. W. H. Houghton, Mr. T. Spring, Mr. J. Rothwell, Mr. J. Day, Mr. T. and Mr. W. E. Jackson, Mrs. H. S. Metcalfe, Sgt. S. Cooper, Sgn. Lt. Greaves, Mr. J. D. Renton, Miss B. E. Chapman. **From Marseilles.** Mr. E. C. Hagen, Mr. F. S. Geldart, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grogseth, Misses G. and I. Dowell, Mr. V. V. Fasciato, Mr. F. A. Harriss, Capt. Baillie Grohan, Mr. G. and Miss S. Hooper, Mr. F. A. Harris Mr. and Mrs. Vansteen, Mr. Zwick, Mr. S. Rakusen. **From Bombay.** Mr. J. K. Trevor Booth, Mr. R. N. Thomms, Mr. A. G. Dovey, Mr. E. Wheem, Miss H. R. Kermani, Mrs. Vacha and infant, Pastor, and Mrs. Oss, **From Penang.** Mr. K. Wade, Miss Hunter. **From Singapore.** Prof. H. Amon, Mr. W. R. Richolts, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. R. Trafford. **From Hongkong.** Mr. L. A. Spalding, Mr. D. D. Perbes, Mr. S. Kapper, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. N. Miwa, Mr. R. N. Swearingen, Miss E. Hooper, Col. and Mrs. Chavelet, Mrs. F. W. Pilbeam, Miss D. Rudge, Mr. R. T. Down, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Collyshaw, Capt. and Mrs. C. Cantlie, Mr. R. Ranch.

Per B.F.S. Anchises, March 29. From Hongkong. Mr. H. T. Cox, Mrs. Cox, Miss G. Prosser, Mr. J. R. Cuthbert, Mr. J. Hackney, Misses M. D. Skelton, A. J. M. Gilkes, Mr. P. Blount, Miss A. Karik, Mr. M. Pirovano, Mrs. R. A. Skelton, Mr. G. H. Turnbull.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, March 31. From Japan. Mrs. E. L. Kelly, Mr. C. L. Romar, Mrs. Romar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Neuman, Mr. P. R. Bovensiepen, Mr. A. von Bookelberg, Mrs. F. von Bookelberg, Mr. M. X. Myer, Mr. S. Marphine, Mr. J. Ipekdjian, Dr. Alan Richardson, Mr. A. M. T. Woodward, Mr. E. G. Hansen, Mr. M. Crossnag, Mr. E. Standt.

OUTWARD

Per P & O. S. Rawalpindi, March 24. For London etc.—Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mrs. G. H. Alabaster, Mr. A. H. Aiers, Mr. R. W. Alger, Mr. W. T. Ash, Miss R. E. Arnaud, Mr. H. G. Beattie, Rev. and Mrs. K. Bryan, Mrs. V. G. Bowden, and children, Mr. G. Boys, Rev., R. H. V. Brougham, Mr. P. M. Blum, Mrs. A. H., Compton, and children, and Amah, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cox, and infant, Mr. W. B. Cranch, Mr. C. Y. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Drake, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Deeks, Mr. F. Delaney, Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Dymond, Miss M. Dennis, Major L. E. S. Dalton, Master Emery, Mrs. G. A. Evans, Mr. G. J. Edmondson, Mr. E. C. Fox, Miss I Forwen, Mr. F. T. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Frass, Mr. E. G. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Fitzroy-Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gordon, Mr. J. L. Gamble, Miss K. Goode, Rev. A. J. Garnier, Mr. and Mrs. Golding and child Mrs. E. Geary, Miss K. Goode, Mrs. A. Harman, and child, Miss Holland, Mr. and Mrs. H. G., Huckstep, child and infant, Mr. G. M. Hollywood, Mr. E. H. V. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hobday, Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith, Mr. J. G. Haigh, Mr. A. J. Hayim, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Ingle, children and infant, Mr. N. R. Induwongse, Mr. I. B. Ibrahim, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson, infant and Amah, Mr. T. Kirby, Mr. A. Kidd, Mr. C. W. Kung, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kaman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leckie, Mr. W. P. MacMillan, Mr. A. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. J., McNicol, child and Amah, Rev. and Mrs. K. W. May, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. R., Mayell, infant and Amah, Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Mackenzie, Miss I. Millard, Miss Mc Grath, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Murray and infant, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mrs. M. E. McCarron, Mr. R. R. Newsan, Mr. W. G. Nicholls, Mr. W. R. New, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Naylor and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pyle, Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. B. L. Papworth, Master D. Poulsen, Mrs. A. A. Petersen, Miss H. D. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pearman, Mr. J. Boxburgh, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, children and infant, Mr. Mrs. J. B. Ross, and children, Mr. J. F. Robinson, Mr. A. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sprichard and children, Mr. and Mrs. G. M., Stock, child and infant, Mr. C. C. Shilton, Capt. J. C. Sinclair, Mr. P. E. Smith, Colonel H. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R., Taylor and children, Mr. E. Turle, Mrs. J. R. Watson, child and Nurse Miss J. and Master K. Wright, Miss M. Wright and Amah, Mr. J. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox, Mr. A. J. Withers, Mr. J. A. Whitrou, Mr. F. J. Wakefield, Mr. W. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whittaker, Mrs. G. W. Watson, Mr. J. R. Wilkinson.

Per str. Chenan, March 25.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. L. Hou.

Per str. Tatung, March 25.—For Kiukiang.—Rev. Altenburg.—**For Hankow.**—Mrs. S. Maslianskv, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Usalkina.—**For Anking.**—Rev. F. Larranaga.

Per str. Hsin Peking, March 25.—For Ningpo.—Father Legris, Dr. W. A. H. Marrow, Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

Per str. Paowo, March 25.—For River Ports.—Capt. F. A. Sweffer, Mr. Lamphear, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bird, Mrs. Demidoff, Mrs. Marsoff.

Per str. Fausang, March 25.—For Northern Ports.—Commander and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. B. W. Brocks, Pte. T. Jackson, Mr. G. S. Finley, Mrs. and Miss Men, Mr. Gild.

Per R.D.S. President Taft, March 25. For Hongkong.—Mr. M. M. MacFarlane, —**For Hongkong.**—Mr. M. M. MacFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Burke, Prof. and Mrs. R. H. Fife, Mr. S. T. King, Mr. A. E. Shumate, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Turner, Mr. D. Goodman, Mr. J. M. Heykes, Miss Lotta L. Bland.—**For Manila.**—Lt. L. A. Elliott, Mr. T. Wilson, Mrs. Julia Iskvornia Miss O. Varobieva, Mr. H. Howe, Faivishevitch.

Per str. Woosung, March 26.—For Nanking.—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Moss and Miss Moss.

Per str. Luenho, March 26.—For River Ports.—Mr. Hall and child, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. Reynolds.

Per str. Chengtu, March 27.—For Newchwang.—Mrs. Hemmingway.—**For Chefoo.**—2 Franciscan.

Per str. Wuhu, March 27.—For Nanking and Ichang.—Mr. E. G. Price.—**For Hankow.**—Miss Boone.—**For Tungchow.**—Miss Nancy A. Fryui.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, March 28.—For Japan.—Mr. P. Emma, Mr. A. Ruegg, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. N. F. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, Miss Edmonston, Mr. and Mrs. Chretien, Mr. W. L. Chamberlin, Mr. A. E. Farrell, Mr. R. Holmgren, Dr. Smith, Mr. I. C. Gillis, Mr. H. A. Oberg, Mr. W. F. Blair, Prof Hans Bergmann, Prof. and Mrs. A. Conradi, Miss B. M. Mayley, Mr. J. Risztics, Mr. E. L. Kilbourne.

Per str. Hsin Peking, March 27.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lawson, Mr. Murphy.

Per str. Loongwo, March 27.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Valet, Mr. S. Greenberg, Miss Goebel, Mr. W. Becker, Mrs. W. Rose, Mr. T. R. Wirth, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wuth, Mrs. Dague, Mr. Heizanstein, Mr. Baker, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Peynode.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, March 27.—For Kobe.—Mr. H. A. McComb, Mr. K. Lund, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. P. L. Lee.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Quayle, Mr. P. Kraslavsky, Mr. Irwin S. Harris.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. Ruth B. Dorsett, Mr. P. H. Dorsett, Mr. E. A. Possnecke, Mr. Anton Kristan, Mr. Thos. H. Fotheringham, Mr. Myeou Simon, Mrs. Lillian D. Porter, Capt. R. D. Tisdale, Mr. A. L. Warnshnis, Mrs. A. L. Warnshnis.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tupper, Miss Emile Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. M. R. Wood, Mr. F. D. Shanhart, Mr. W. T. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Lyttle, Master James Lyttle.

Per str. Shantung, March 28.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Paterson.—**For Canton.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ferriera.

Per str. Poyang, March 28.—For Hankow.—Miss Grace Hollander, Mrs. Hartman.—For Nanking and Hankow.—Mr. Chassels.

Pe r str. Shuntien, March 28.—For Chefoo.—Miss McNair, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. S. Albert, Master Harold Sidgard.—**For Tientsin.**—Miss Doris Dodds, Mr. Geo. McGrane, Mr. C. A. Donnelly, Mrs. Hayes Mr. and Mrs. Haussing, Mrs. T. M. Gilbert, Mrs. H. Toelle, Mr. and Mrs. Maclaren.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. Lipson Ward.

Per str. Hsin Peking, March 30.—Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. Boutourlin.

Per Empress of Asia, March 30. From Vancouver, etc. Miss K. G. S. Archer, Miss V.M.S. Fiske, Mr. G. A. Combe, Mrs. S. Jacobson, Mr. P. V. Guest, Mr. Herizig.

Per str. Suiwo, March 30.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hill, Mr. T. G. Schnelle, Mr. H. W. Moon, Dr. Graves, Mrs. Kolokoloff, Dr. G. Hadden, Mrs. Bugge, Miss Sakabell, Miss B. Riechers, Rev. Wasson, Mr. Gibb.

Per str. Changsha, March 31.—For Hankow.—Mr. Gardner.—**For Wuhu.**—Mr. Hagen.

Per str. Suiyang March 31.—For Canton—Mr. and Mrs. Filipovich.

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Shanghai

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Mar. 20	30.21	55.4	Calme	0	64.8	56.5	74.7	44.1	B. C
,, 21	30.16	56.7	S E	2	59.5	52.9	71.3	44.1	B. C.
,, 22	29.95	57.7	S S W	2	64.4	56.3	79.7	49.5	B.
,, 23	30.11	59.0	N N W	3	50.0	44.2	58.1	47.1	O.
,, 24	30.12	56.3	S E	3	50.5	45.3	61.3	35.2	B.
,, 25	29.84	58.1	S E	1	64.4	57.2	84.4	51.4	C.
,, 26	30.30	58.3	N N W	3	47.1	43.2	48.6	46.2	C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1931	Minimum 1930	Maximum 1931	Maximum 1930	Rainfall Inches 1931	Inches 1930
Mar. 20	48.5	45.0	70.5	62.0	Nil	Nil
,, 21	49.0	45.0	69.0	63.0	Nil	Nil
,, 22	52.0	45.0	77.0	65.0	Nil	Nil
,, 23	48.5	51.0	69.0	67.0	Nil	Nil
,, 24	41.0	53.0	59.0	70.0	Nil	Nil
,, 25	53.0	51.0	80.5	69.0	Nil	Nil
,, 26	45.0	52.0	73.0	66.5	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

BOOTH.—On March 24, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. C. BOOTH, a son.

BOSS.—On March 28, 1931, at Ste. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. BOSS, a son

CRIGHTON.—On March 29, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. CRIGHTON, a daughter.

GRIFFITHS.—On March 31, 1931, at 22 Route Pere Robert, Shanghai, to Mr and Mrs. T S. GRIFFITHS, a son (Home papers please copy.)

PYM.—On March 27, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. PYM, a daughter.

ROUSE.—On March 25, 1931, at Ste. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. ROUSE, a son.

MARRIAGES

ABBASS-MONTGOMERY. — On March 28, 1931, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before A. D. Blackburn, Esq., and at No. 18 Ching Yang Road, Shanghai, by the Reverend H. G. C. Hallock, PH.D., JESSIE PATRICIA, only daughter of Mrs. J.R.N. Montgomery, to GERALD WAZIFE, elder son of Mrs. A. K. Abbass.

RICHARDS-TOY.—On March 31, 1931, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before A. D. Blackburn, Esq., and at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Reverend Dean A.C.S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., LENA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Toy and of Mrs. Toy of St. Ives, Cornwall, to EDWARD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Webb Richards, St. Ives, Cornwall, England.

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FRAU MARTHA
geb. COELLEN
s.s. Shuntien.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On March 28, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., M.R. C.P. of the Henry Lester Institute; late Professor of Medicine, Hongkong University.

BAHLMANN.—Am 26. Maerz ist unsere liebe kleine WINIFRED im Alter von 8 Monaten ihrem Leiden erlegen. Die Trauerfeier findet Heute, Freitag den 27. Maerz, 5.30 nachm. in der Bubbling Well Friedhofskapelle statt.

BRITTO—On Saturday, March 28, 1931, in Shanghai, VICENTE MARIA BRITTO, aged 60 years (Hongkong and Manila papers please copy).

FRANKLIN.—On Tuesday, March 31, 1931, in Shanghai, CORNELL FWINTON FRANKLIN, Jr., aged two weeks.

PERPETUO.—On Wednesday, Mar. 25, 1931, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOSE EULALIO PERPETUO, aged 59 years. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.)

WHYTE.—On March 25, 1931, by drowning at Shanghai, DAVID STRACHAN WHYTE, Chief Engineer of S. V. Tien Kwang.

WILSON.—On March 21, 1931, at Shanghai, WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHN WILSON, late Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 46 years.

IN MEMORIAM

MARSH.—In loving memory of GLADYS MARY MARSH, died March 29, 1930.

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